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President Orders Taking of Coal Mines; U. S. Opens Drive to Cut Living Costs; Stark: We Are Winning Atlantic Battle

Knox reports Allied sea losses cut in April; U. S.-French advance in Tunisia.

By the War Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

From Associated Press And other direct news dispatches

While the Tunisian battle front swayed with the pressure of new American and French advances in the north and still another slight British withdrawal in the center, the curtain of official secrecy was lifted somewhat on warfare at sea to disclose this bit of good news—that "slowly but surely we are winning the Battle of the Atlantic."

The announcement rang with authority, for it came from Admiral Harold R. Stark, Commander of the United States Naval Forces in European waters.

"Far be it from me," he said, "to belittle what the U-boat has done and is doing. I know only too well—but I also know that the U-boat is fighting a losing battle."

This statement was corroborated by Secretary of the Navy Frank Knox, who said that Allied shipping losses in April had been much reduced over losses in March.

British submarines, meanwhile, have sunk 10 more enemy ships in the Mediterranean.

Further ground for Admiral Stark's optimism was apparent in word form Ottawa that the Canadian and British Navies are about to throw a mile-by-mile corridor of convoy protection across the North Atlantic. The United States will retain "strategic responsibility" for the Western Atlantic it was stated.

In the Pacific, nowever, undersea war appeared to be taking on a somewhat more unfavorable aspect, with the Japanese launching what was described by General MacArthur as "a submarine attack in some force in the waters east of Australia."

It is obviously directed at the Allied supply line between America and Australia. Details of these operations have been withheld, but it seems possible that the Japanese

Continued on Page 6, Column 1

Associated Press

Miners Turn to Whittling

With nearly 7,000 miners idle in the soft-coal fields of southeastern Kentucky because of walkouts, these miners gathered near Harlan and whiled away their time by whittling.

War Department is told to take whatever action is necessary—Lewis in conference in New York with hard coal leaders—Roosevelt to take case to people by radio Sunday at 10 p. m.

WASHINGTON, May 1 (AP)—President Roosevelt today directed Secretary of Interior Ickes to take immediate possession of all coal mines in which a strike or work stoppage has occurred or is threatened.

At the same time he directed War Secretary Stimson to take such action, if any, as he may deem necessary or desirable "to provide protection to all such persons and mines."

With union miners ignoring the 10 a. m. deadline set by President Roosevelt for a return to full-scale coal production, the White House announced today that Mr. Roosevelt would "deal bluntly" with the situation in a Sunday-night radio address broadcast to the nation.

Close to 250,000 miners already are out, and more show every inclination to follow. Meanwhile, coal-eating war plants reported supplies of fuel were down to only a few weeks' supply and the nation as a whole was estimated to have about one month's supply above ground.

More than 165,000 of the 409,000 soft-coal miners stayed away from work with the expiration last midnight of their wage contract, obeying the dictum of John L. Lewis, President of the United Mine Workers, "not to trespass" on company property.

There was no noticeable disorder. All anthracite mines likewise closed quietly, with some 80,000 workers idle.

Navy Watches Martinique; Bomb Attack on Laval? Cultural Envoy Is Chosen

The World's Day—May 1, 1943

Washington: U. S. Navy Is Watching Martinique

Developments at Martinique are being closely watched by the American Navy, Frank Knox, Secretary of the Navy, announced, following severance of political relations with Admiral Robert. Martinique is in the midst of American defensive bases in the Caribbean, and the Navy has representatives there although there is no special patrol of American warships around the Island.

Denial of a Union request to direct Bethlehem Steel Company shipyards to pay men in 10 crafts $1.20 an hour came from the Shipbuilding Commission of the National War Labor Board.

The War Production Board clamped emergency controls on soft coal deliveries by rail to prevent shutdowns in war industry caused by the work stoppage in bituminous mines. The order prohibits any consumer from taking delivery of soft coal from a railroad car if he has more than 10 days' supply already on hand, or would have more than 10 days' supply if the coal were accepted.

The Office of Price Administration said it had assigned between 250 and 300 investigators to check prices of staple food items sold in coal-mining towns in Pennsylvania, West Virginia, Illinois, Kentucky and Alabama, at the request of President Roosevelt on complaint of mine union leaders that foodstuff prices have risen sharply.

Over the top for the $13,000,000,000 War Loan Drive is assured as the Treasury Department announces that all 12 of the nation's Federal Reserve Districts have topped their quota, and it is expected the official figure will go beyond $16,000,000,000.

Prentiss Brown, Price Administrator, promised to reduce prices considered too high as he warned miners on the eve of an expected nation-wide coal strike that they would suffer from an inflationary wage-price spiral. [Page 1.]

Latin-American reaction to Martinique developments found expression in comment of Oswaldo Aranha, Foreign Minister of Brazil, who said "we have only applause for action that clarifies the status of any part of the Americas."

In Europe: Laval Injured After Meeting Hitler

Pierre Laval was injured by a time bomb while returning to Paris from a meeting with Hitler, a Fighting French radio station said in an unconfirmed report.

Russians and Britons went to their jobs as usual in spite of the May Day holiday, but German war workers were given a "day of rest." The French delayed their celebration until Sunday.

Algeria is to have a delayed double-barreled May Day observance Sunday with factions of both Gen. Henri Giraud and Gen. Charles de Gaulle holding separate meetings.

Gen. Axel E. Heinrichs, Finnish Chief of Staff, was reported in Stockholm to have temporarily succeeded Field Marshal Carl Gustaf Mannerheim as Finnish commander in chief.

New England: Wesleyan Professor Cultural Envoy

Prof. Cornelius Kruse, of Wesleyan University, the first cultural envoy ever to be sent to Latin America on behalf of the American Philosophical Association, will leave shortly, it was announced today at the first Inter-American Conference of Philosophy. [Page 2.]

Massachusetts prison officials anticipate that 400 of Massachusetts 4,500 prison inmates will be released for war service under a bill signed by Governor Saltonstall. [Page 4.]

New Englanders are expected to subscribe up to $1,000,000,000 in Second War Loan bonds, the War Finance Committee estimated today, as it reported civilian sales of $955,977,000 at the close of business last night. [Page 4.]

A special membership drive among New England dairy farmers is to be launched by the Dairy Farmers Division of the United Mine Workers' Union, Michael F. Widman, Jr., Director of District 50, which includes New England, announced today. [Page 4.]

Massachusetts employment in plants engaged in war production has decreased for the first time since May, 1941, the Federal Reserve Bank of Boston reported today in its monthly business review.

National: Coast Potatoes Arrive in New York City

Potatoes went on sale in New York City with the arrival of 20 carloads of new California potatoes. The price was fixed at two pounds for 15 cents, against the ceiling price of 8 cents a pound, thus giving the "black market" a jolt.

A national conference for Palestine, meeting in Philadelphia, was told by former President Herbert Hoover that "Palestine is a shining symbol of strength and hope to Jews."

Maj. Gen. Russell L. Maxwell has assumed command at Camp Ellis, Fulton County, Illinois, it was announced by Maj. Gen. H. S. Aurand, head of the Sixth Service Command. General Maxwell had been in command of U. S. Forces in the Middle East.

An alleged plot to obtain Army discharges for inductees through spinal injections by which they were temporarily incapacitated was disclosed by Federal officials at Los Angeles. Three men arraigned before a United States Commissioner there were charged with conspiring to defraud the United States by impeding and obstructing proper functioning of the Army.

Investigation of New Jersey's Selective Service Board 2, of the Union-Springfield District, in making public names of 123 men deferred from the draft at their employers' request, has been ordered, it was announced by Col. Edgar N. Bloomer, State Director of the Service.

Americas: U. S. to Get More Mexican Farm Labor

Mexico plans to send 50,000 farm workers to the United States to alleviate the manpower shortage, under the existing agreement, the Foreign Ministry announced. Non-farm laborers will also be sent for work on railroad and industrial jobs.

Canada: Nixon Named Ontario Liberal Leader

Harry C. Nixon was named leader of the Ontario Liberal Party and thus will succeed Gordon Conant as Premier of Ontario.

Japan: Danish-Owned Cable Lines Taken Over

Japan is taking over the cable lines of the Danish-owned Great Northern Telegraph Company between Vladivostok and Shanghai, a Berlin Radio report said.

The War:

Latest developments on the world's battlefronts: Page 1 in Column 8.

Buyers Jam Stores to Use Food 'Points'

Many housewives facing meager week-end meal as buying rush cleans out counters.

With their ration books practically shorn of valid red and blue stamps, New England housewives settled back today to the task of preparing meals for their families from the stock of canned goods and somewhat limited supplies of meat they were able to obtain during yesterday's unprecedented buying rush—a rush brought on by the approaching expiration hour for coupons.

Grocers and meat-market men, following a day which jammed their stores to capacity from early morning to closing time, turned today to the less-exciting but, nevertheless, necessary task of counting the millions of little coupons which overflowed their containers.

Yesterday was much like a pre-Christmas buying rush of those days before the "Do Your Shopping Early" admonitions. Customers stood in long lines for an hour at a time. And, for the most part, the impatient ones did not feel themselves greatly at fault for waiting until the last minute and getting themselves into such a jam.

OPA Blamed

Rather, they placed the blame squarely upon the Office of Price Administration. They recalled the early days of point rationing, when, after parting with most of their precious coupons early in the month, the OPA slashed point values on many items. This did not cause joyous feelings among those who had lost out by the reductions.

Customers vowed then and there that they would not be caught that way again. And news of impending point-value changes—scheduled to go into effect at midnight tomorrow—caused them to hold out to the last day before cashing in on most of their coupons.

Furthermore, despite OPA regulations making it unlawful to use ration stamps for obtaining goods for others than those to whom they are issued, there was widespread swapping of stamps among customers. "I have three points left, would anyone like them?" Strangers to whom such questions were addressed were quick to avail themselves of the additional points needed to make a purchase. Friendly exchange among neighbors was common.

Serious meat shortages in some areas were brought about by this last-minute buying, and regional OPA officials were spurred by anxiety of resulting "black markets" to bend every effort to getting normal meat supplies to these districts to take care of the situation.

Stamp Dates

Today, housewives were planning and watching carefully their slender purchases of meats, butter, fats and oils, cheese, and canned fish. Their red "E" stamps were all

Continued on Page 2, Column 7

Four-Point Plan By OPA Extends Present Controls

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, May 1—The Government's first action today, in face of the nation-wide coal strike which eventually may affect approximately 570,000 bituminous and anthracite miners, was to begin a four-front assault on all consumer prices.

The purpose is not only to hold the cost of living at its present level but to roll it back. It is rising prices which the United Mine Workers of America give as the principal justification for the strike.

While a formal strike order has not been issued, John L. Lewis, United Mine Workers President, has not changed his previous stand that the miners would not work without a working contract with the operators.

Contracts covering virtually all of the bituminous and anthracite fields expired at midnight last night. Upward of 100,000 soft-coal miners already were not at their work. More stayed away from the night shifts last night.

Up to President

If the walkout continues—as now there is every evidence that it will—the next action rests with the President of the United States, who has affirmed that he is prepared to use his full powers as Commander in Chief "to protect the national interest and to prevent further interference with the successful prosecution of the war."

Meanwhile, Prentiss M. Brown, Price Administrator, took direct exception to the claims of Mr. Lewis that the cost of living has outdistanced the rise in wages in industry, factory, and mine since the war begun. He declared that the exact opposite was the truth. He said that during the past three years, weekly wages have gone up 53 per cent, prices only 22 per cent.

"Therefore," asserted Mr. Brown, "despite the rise in the cost of living, the weekly wages of the miner will buy 25 per cent more goods today than in the summer of 1939."

Miners' Demands Hit

The head of the Office of Price Administration flatly affirmed that the United Mine Workers' demands must not be granted if the nation is to hold the line against inflation.

He admitted candidly that living costs have advanced and that chiselers and "black-market" operators had greatly aggravated the situation.

To rectify these conditions and

Continued on Page 8, Column 4

Wholesale Walkout Began at Midnight; Thousands Affected

By the Associated Press

The 10 o'clock deadline set by President for full-scale resumption of coal mining came and passed today with the United Mine Workers following instead the advice of their union President, John L. Lewis, "not to trespass" on their places of work.

Instead of digging coal without resorting to a general strike which the President has said might be as crippling as a military defeat in the field, they simply stayed away from work by the tens of thousands, and the next move was up to the White House.

What that step might be went undisclosed for the moment, and Mr. Lewis, who says it is unfair to the miners to have their wage dispute left up to the War Labor Board, was likewise silent.

At 10 a. m., Mr. Lewis was closeted with several mine union representatives in the United Mine Workers' office on the eleventh floor of the Hotel Roosevelt, New York City. When he entered the offices a half hour earlier, he had refused all comment, but his office said he intended to attend negotiations between hard coal miners and operators scheduled today in the Waldorf Astoria Hotel.

Wholesale Walkouts

Both bituminous and anthracite miners refused to enter the pits in the absence of a wage contract between the operators and the United Mine Workers of America.

Wholesale walkouts began last midnight, shutting down an estimated 85 per cent of the soft coal mines and practically all of Pennsylvania's hard coal fields.

Reports showed 167,000 of the country's 409,000 soft coal workers either on strike, or reported as not intending to work—agreeing with the oft-repeated assertion of their leader, Mr. Lewis, that they would not trespass on mine property without a contract and defying President Roosevelt's ultimatum that there would be no work stoppage.

Fifteen thousand anthracite miners in U. M. W. District 7, covering the Hazleton, Pa., area, failed to report for the day shift today. Another 2,000 remained out in adjacent District 9. Previously, 7,800 in the Wilkes-Barre, Pa., area had voted not to work.

Two Months of Parleys

A true picture of the over-all situation could not be ascertained early today as many mines do not operate Saturdays. Also, some mines do not have early morning shifts.

A breakdown by states of soft coal miners already out or reported by mine officials as not intending to go to work showed the following:

Alabama, 18,000; West Virginia, 11,660; Kentucky, 18,100; Ohio, 20,000; Pennsylvania, 51,200; Indiana, 8,500; Virginia, 4,600; Tennessee, 10,000, and Illinois, 25,000.

Today's work stoppage which, if 100 per cent effective, would cripple the industry, seriously impairing the war effort, came after nearly two months of negotiations between operators and miners had failed to reach an agreement.

Major demands of the U. M. W. are a $2 daily pay increase, portal to portal pay, an $8-a-day minimum and unionization of minor bosses.

The 15 per cent of soft coal miners employed in mines west of the Mississippi River are not al-

Continued on Page 8, Column 3

Stalin's May Day Order Scorns Axis Peace Feelers

By J. Emlyn Williams

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, May 1—Outstanding in Premier Stalin's May Day order to the Russian people were the unequivocal words in which he definitely lines up the Soviet Union with the other Allied nations in repudiating any possibility of peace with Germany except on a basis of unconditional surrender. Thus he has destroyed any hopes of the Axis powers that their recent exploitation of Russo-Polish differences would result in a split in the whole United Nations structure.

Scorning Axis peace feelers Mr. Stalin left no doubt as to where Russia stood. To German attempts to make peace either with Britain and the United States by abandoning the Soviet Union or by making peace with the Soviets at the expense of abandoning the western democracies Mr. Stalin declared:

"German imperialists have the impudence to judge the Allies by their own standard, hoping that one of the Allies at least might be caught in a trap."

Axis Efforts Hopeless

But this, in Mr. Stalin's opinion, would be hopeless. He said that German efforts to split the Allies was significant because it indicated the extremity of the crisis through which the Axis powers are now passing; for it was impossible to expect any lasting peace "from imperialist robbers in the German fascist camp who have covered Europe with a gallows."

The German fascists, he said, were, in fact, prattling about peace simply because they felt the approach of coming disaster.

Hard Struggle Ahead

The Germans had failed to stage a "Stalingrad" for the Red Army in the Kharkov district, and now had to deal with victorious Allied troops who were routing them in Africa, while the Anglo-American air force was inflicting devastating blows on industrial centers in Germany and Italy, events which foreshadowed a second front in Europe.

Simultaneously, however, Mr. Stalin warned Russia that though the Axis camp is on the verge of catastrophe this didn't mean that the catastrophe had already come for Hitlerite Germany or that it would come of itself, so that there still remained the necessity for sacrifices because of the stern, hard struggle ahead.

Mr. Stalin's proclamation will certainly bring little consolation to Germany where, according to recent reports, the people have ceased to hope for a military victory but were looking for relief in two ways.

The first is success of the U-boat warfare which still is being harped on by the press and radio, but which even if successful the Germans realize would not mean a victory which might lead to a compromise peace.

German Arguments

Second, though not discussed publicly as a topic of conversation in many private groups, is a possible separate peace with Russia. Supporters of the latter hope to argue that since "not only cannot we defeat Russia but also Russia cannot defeat us."

Therefore, Mr. Stalin, being a realist, must come to see that the Russians are sacrificing in a foreign cause—that of the Allies.

Hence, according to the Germans, Mr. Stalin could be brought to accept peace even though it might mean Russian sacrifice of a large part of the Ukraine, especially as the Soviet could retain some of the former Polish territory. Such naive optimism still prevails in many German circles.

One of the best indications of the attitude of the German middle classes is seen in an ironic joke now common in Berlin, namely "What is the shortest joke?"

The answer is, "We shall win."

Text of Stalin May Day Order of the Day: Page 7.

What Next After Tunisia? Axis Under Hard Pressure

By Joseph C. Harsch

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

This week what happened in Tunisia was, in German eyes, just a rear-guard action to stave off any premature Anglo-American landings on the continent which might interfere with far greater plans fast maturing on the great eastern front against Russia.

In Allied eyes it was the final mopping-off process involved in completing the peripheral siege line of the continent of Europe which precedes the next phase of the war.

To the high command of both sides the battle in Tunisia belonged to the past. The great strategic maps spread over the boards of the combined joint chiefs of staff in Washington and of the Oberkommando der Wehrmacht in Berlin were maps of the Russian front and maps of the coastline of Europe. So far as they were concerned the battle of Tunisia was long since passed and finished.

Dates to Be Filled In

It was in the hands of the commanders in the field and the outcome was a foregone conclusion. Both knew that sooner or later the solid ring of British, French and American forces closing in slowly on the northern coastal plain of Tunisia would overwhelm the siege garrison. The Axis was growing shorter in fuel and munitions and tanks and guns as the heavy toll which Allied navies and air forces took of German supply transports choked the stream of supply well below the rate of consumption on the battlefield.

The only thing about Tunisia that mattered to these larger plans of war was the time it took to end it. Everything else was a foregone conclusion.

Thus in a real sense the battle of Tunisia already belongs to the history books. It is just a question of filling in the final details and the dates. As such it already stands out as the second great offensive battle which Anglo-American forces have fought in this war. It is only the second time that either British or American armies on the offensive have come up against a position that a strong enemy was prepared to hold at all available costs as long as it possibly could. The first was Guadalcanal. The second is just reaching its peak in the final rim of hills which protects the ports of Tunis and Bizerte from the advancing Allied armies.

And today for the first time we can construct the full picture of what is happening there, and why, and understand this second great offensive battle of Anglo-American arms.

The form it has taken was determined by the contour of the ground and the location of the point where the Germans will make their last stand. Bizerte is the key of the citadel. With two lakes sticking out in front toward the Allied advance and with permanent fortifications built long ago by the French, Bizerte is far more defensible than Tunis.

Axis Retreats Evenly

At Bizerte the rush that comes when the Allies break through the hills can be held for a time on a line some 10 miles from the city itself. At Tunis when the break comes, it will sweep right up to the edge of the city. The German plan has obviously been to hold the whole rectangle they still have as long as possible, but to fall back evenly on all fronts until finally

Continued on Page 6, Column 4

Solid South Versus New Deal

By Roscoe Drummond

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

FORT WORTH, Texas, May 1—Is the Solid South melting before the heat of a rising anti-New Deal sentiment?

Are the states below the Mason and Dixon's Line, which can customarily be counted on to produce an automatic 115 electoral votes for any Democratic presidential nominee, on the verge of declaring their independence from one-party rule?

These are the questions which the politicians, with eyes already focused on 1944, are anxiously asking themselves in Washington and in the country.

Even from the distance and the insulation of the Capital, they can see that there is much ferment and some fury among the Southern voters. Can it mean that a real political revolt is in the making? Some Democratic leaders are already fearful; some Republican leaders are already hopeful.

Does the political ferment below the Mason and Dixon's line due to rising dissatisfaction with the New Deal, presage a political break-up of the Solid South? The chief of The Christian Science Monitor's Washington Bureau, following a tour through the region, today begins a series of articles on the southern political situation. He will also report some of the present and potential effects of the war on the social and economic structure of the South.

The questions are not hypothetical, conjured up to take our minds off the war. They are real questions; they are on the minds of those who make opinion in the South. They are in the air; they are behind the headlines, as a political fact-finding trek from the Potomac to the Rio Grande abundantly reveals.

More Decisive Rate Sought

Plainly the answers are harder to formulate than the questions, but answers can be had even in the midst of conflicting evidence. After hearing and testing the claims and apprehensions and hopes and ambitions along the political paths of most of Dixie, I will risk such an answer as one who has no other purpose than to get at the facts. As of today, that answer is:

1. New Deal sentiment throughout the now not-quite-so Solid South is definitely and perceptibly receding, and there is no assurance that ebb tide has yet been reached.

1. Dissent and dissatisfaction with the New Deal's attitude toward and handling of Southern problems is widespread and artic-

Continued on Page 6, Column 7

The Christian Science Monitor Index

Saturday, May 1, 1943

Art, Music and Theater	14	Sports Page	15
Boston and New England News	2, 4, 5	Theater Timetable	4
Chess	15	The Home Forum	10
Daily Features Page	17	Christian Science Heals Sin (With German Translation)	
Editorials	18	Women's Club Activities	5
Education Page	9	**Advertising**	
Financial Pages	12, 13	Amusement (grouped)	14
Radio Timetable	4	Classified	12, 15
		Restaurant (grouped)	15
		School (grouped)	9
		Weekly Magazine Section	
		New Armadas of the Air	1-2
		Steel in the Desert	3
		"Speak Their Language"	4
		Five Stars for Mothers	5
		Dusting Through the Centuries	6
		Will the Chapel Bell Ring Again?	7
		A Child's Day With Music	8-9
		Books and Features	10-15

Weather Predictions

Cold

Complete Weather Predictions for New England on Page 2.

Dimout Hours

Dimout begins Saturday at 8:12 p. m. and ends Sunday at 5:10 a. m.
Dimout begins Sunday at 8:13 p. m. and ends Monday at 5:08 a. m.

Envoy of Universities To Visit Latin America

By Roland Hall Sharp
Staff Correspondent on Latin-American Affairs for The Christian Science Monitor

NEW HAVEN, Conn., May 1—The first cultural envoy ever to be sent to Latin America on behalf of the American Philosophical Association, Prof. Cornelius Krusé of Wesleyan University, will leave on an extended trip starting next month.

As a tangible measure to advance mutual understanding among universities of the Americas, this announcement came at the first Inter-American Conference of Philosophy.

Other practical steps on the way are translations of philosophical works and plans for more meetings of the kind going on here.

Charles Seymour, President of Yale University, host to visiting scholars from the United States and nine countries of Latin America, summed up the purpose of the conference as being to cultivate the "sub-soil of peace."

Practice of Solidarity

Diplomacy, Dr. Seymour said, is unable to promote the growth of peace unless there is a "vivid spirit and constant practice of solidarity among the people."

That such a meeting is being held in the midst of war, he added, proves the universities of America are awake to their responsibility to "preserve the things which are not seen but have eternal value."

While the structure of world order after this war cannot yet be prophesied in detail, Dr. Seymour said, no structure could serve the ends of lasting peace without expressing those eternal values.

American philosophers here from both sides of the Rio Grande have already come to grips with some of the deepest questions that long have divided the hemisphere into almost watertight compartments.

Mexican Philosophy

One Argentine philosopher, who is steeped in the thought of Europe and knows philosophers of the United States, admitted frankly he doesn't know much about Mexican philosophy. Only now is the interchange of thought beginning to assume substantial proportions, even among the Spanish-speaking countries of America, he said.

Prof. Risieri Srondizi of the faculty of Philosophy and Letters in the National University of Tucumán, Argentina, gave a concrete illustration of America's self-ignorance in the philosophical field. When he went through the library of Korn, Argentina's outstanding philosopher found no philosophical works from the United States.

The library was loaded with German philosophies and others from Europe.

Although Argentina has strong British influences, he said that there is no Spanish translation current in Argentina of Locke's Essay on Human Understanding. This important work comes to Argentina in French and Italian translation.

Likened to Triangle

Prof. Brand Blansharb, President of the American Philisophical Association, Eastern Division, stated this same pre-occupation of South and North America with European thought by likening the situation to a triangle. There has been little effort to connect the American end of the triangle, he said, as both ends pointed their attention toward Europe.

Much interest has centered on discussion of regional solutions for world problems as opposed to global solutions. From extensive give and take in the informal atmosphere of the Faculty Lounge, the consensus appears to be that philosophy to reach its fullest expression must be universal. Yet a truly universal philosophy will also apply to particular regions.

From the realm of American philosophy the conference thus distills a position in favor of welding the Americas into the whole structure of world thinking and action now and in the reconstruction of the peace.

Barnacles Join United Nations In Their Fight Against the Axis

Log of the Port of Boston

Even the lowly barnacle is enlisting on the side of the United Nations to help defeat the Axis, according to M. C. Pecsok, general sales manager of the Osborn Manufacturing Company of Cleveland, in a statement circulated in Boston shipping circles.

As long as British and Americans keep up their bombing of docks and seaports of Continental Europe to prevent the entry of Axis vessels, the barnacle accumulation on Axis ships becomes increasingly serious, he points out.

This pest of the seven seas, says the statement, clings tenaciously in large numbers to the underwater sections of ships, slowing their speed and increasing the consumption of fuel. They must be cleaned off periodically in dry dock if the vessels are to remain in operation at their peak efficiency.

Barnacles are attracted to moving vessels because the motion helps this form of marine life scoop up its food. They cement themselves to the underwater surfaces in such a way as to cause the greatest amount of possible resistance to the flow of water. This makes a vessel hard to maneuver and therefore vulnerable to attack.

Lewis to Speak

Fulton Lewis, Jr., radio news commentator, is to be the guest speaker at the dinner meeting of the Foreign Commerce Club of Boston at their meeting at the Copley-Plaza Hotel next Thursday, May 6. Members of other port and trade organizations are to join in this meeting. Capt. Charles H. Hurley, President of the Foreign Commerce Club, is to preside.

Aid to Moving Coal

Coastwise navigation laws forbidding vessels of any other nationality than American to trade between any two American seaports are to be waived between April 17 and July 1, unless further prolonged, for the benefit of foreign flag vessels under time charter to the War Shipping Administration in moving coal between any ports located between Norfolk, Va., and Eastport, Maine. The waiver was issued by the Treasury Department.

Leon Stone

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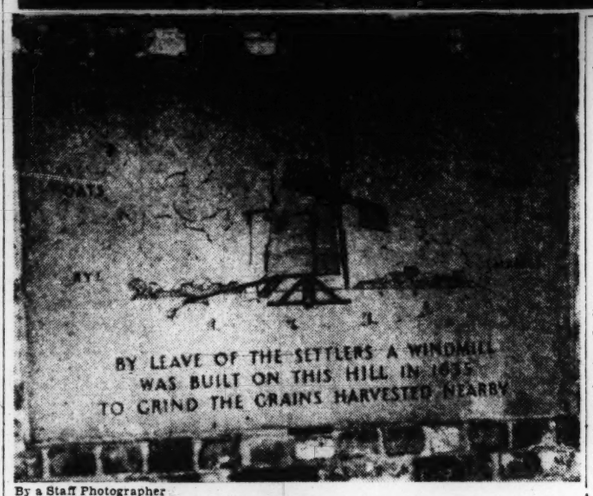
IN GREATER BOSTON
THE FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST, SCIENTIST
(The Mother Church)
Falmouth, Norway and St. Paul Sts., Boston
Sunday Services at 10:45 A. M. and 7:30 P. M.
Sunday School at 10:45 A. M.
SUBJECT OF LESSON SERMON
"EVERLASTING PUNISHMENT"
Wednesday evening meetings at 7:30 include testimonies of Christian Science healing.
The following Churches and Societies of Christ, Scientist, are branches of The Mother Church. The hours of their services accord with those of The Mother Church, unless otherwise indicated.

REVERLY	Society, Y. M. C. A. Building (1-2)
BOSTON	First Church as indicated above
	Second Church (Roxbury), 33 Elm Hill Avenue (1-2)
	Third Church (Hyde Park), 126 Arlington Street (1-3-4)
BRAINTREE	First Church, Washington Street (1-2)
CAMBRIDGE	First Church, Massachusetts Ave. and Waterhouse St (1-2)
CHELSEA	First Church, Carey Avenue (1-2-4)
CONCORD	First Church, Monument Square (1-2)
DANVERS	Society, Masonic Building (1-3)
DEDHAM	First Church, 619 High Street (1-2)
HINGHAM	First Church, Main Street and Arnold Road (3-4-6)
HYDE PARK	See above, Boston, Third Church
LEXINGTON	First Church, Forest Street (1-2)
LYNN	First Church, Chestnut Street, near Broad (1-3)
MALDEN	First Church, Main and Spring Streets (1-2-7)
MARBLEHEAD	First Church, 134 Elm Street (1-2)
MEDFORD	First Church, 154 High Street (1-2-4)
MELROSE	First Church, Green Street at Lynn Fells Parkway (1-3)
NEEDHAM	First Church, 870 Great Plain Avenue (1-2-4)
NEWTON	First Church, 391 Walnut Street, Newtonville (1-2)
NORWOOD	First Church, Washington and Walpole Streets (1-2)
QUINCY	First Church, 20 Greenleaf Street (1-2)
READING	First Church, Lowell and Sanborn Streets (1-3-4)
ROXBURY	See above, Boston, Second Church
SALEM	First Church, 16 Lynde Street (1-2)
SOMERVILLE	First Church, 149 Sycamore Street, Winter Hill (1-2)
WALTHAM	First Church, Cor. Gore Hall, Woerd Avenue (1-3)
WELLESLEY	First Church, Rockland Street, Wellesley Hills (1-3)
WEYMOUTH	Society, Masonic Temple (1-2)
WINCHESTER	First Church, 58 Mt. Vernon Street (1-2)
WINTHROP	First Church, 183 Winthrop Street (1-3)
WOBURN	First Church, 18 Arlington Road (1-2-4)

(1) No Sunday Evening Service
(2) Wednesday Evening Meeting, 7:45
(3) Wednesday Evening Meeting, 8
(4) Sunday Morning Service, 11
(5) Wednesday Eve. except 2nd, 7:45
(6) Also 2nd Sunday, 7:30
(7) Sunday Morning Service, 10:30

Downtown Boston Reading Rooms—Free to the Public
333 Washington Street, Opp. Milk. Entrance also 28 Province St.
84 Boylston St., Little Building Cor. Boylston and Tremont Streets
86 Norway Street, Cor. Massachusetts Avenue
You are cordially invited to attend our services and use our Reading Rooms.

Charlestown Recreational Project



By a Staff Photographer

John Harvard Mall in City Square

Top—New recreational project, John Harvard Mall in City Square, Charlestown, will be dedicated and turned over to Boston tomorrow, with James B. Conant, President of Harvard; Governor Saltonstall, and Mayor Tobin participating in the ceremonies. Below—Granite plaque in wall of the new Mall, designed by the architect, Arthur A. Shurcliff. Letters are cut in the design by a new sandblast process.

New John Harvard Play Mall To Be Turned Over to Boston

Enthusiastic co-operation between Harvard University and the City of Boston has made it possible to complete a recreational project planned two years ago and threatened with postponement because of the war. It is the construction of the John Harvard Mall in City Square, Charlestown, which will be formally turned over by the President and Fellows of the University to the City tomorrow at 2 p. m.

Speakers at the ceremonies will be James B. Conant, President of Harvard, Governor Saltonstall and Mayor Tobin. The benediction will be offered by the Rev. Thomas W. Davison, present pastor of the church which John Harvard attended—now First Congregational Church of Charlestown.

Historians have not established absolute proof that the site of the Mall, which includes a park and a playground for children, is that of the house in which the University's founder lived, but records indicate that in 1637 he built a dwelling there. And John Harvard did live in the vicinity and preach at the meeting house on Town Hill.

Donor Remains Anonymous

The donor of the Mall insists on remaining anonymous. He is a graduate of the University, a public-spirited Bostonian and a person keenly interested in the welfare of children. His triple purpose of erecting a fitting memorial to John Harvard in the place where he lived, of having such a memorial presented to the City by the University, and of giving a playground to children in one of the most congested areas of the City, was discussed with the Harvard Corporation first and then with the Mayor and various departments of the City. All were delighted, and he proceeded to buy up the property in the area required, a number of separate parcels of houses and a parking lot.

American History Depicted

The War Department approved the project provided that no essential war materials be used. The construction is entirely of brickwork, wood and cement, with historical plaques of granite, designed by the architect, Arthur A. Shurcliff. The plaques are done with a new sand-blast process of cutting the letters in the design, and they depict scenes from early American history, such as the landing of John Winthrop, a former Governor who helped to organize Harvard College.

Inscriptions on the granite base of the flagpole, taken from antique records, were selected with the help of Lieut. Commander Samuel Eliot Morison, historian of the United States Navy, formerly official historian at Harvard.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

Cold

Boston and Vicinity: Continued cold today; colder tonight, with light frost in suburbs away from coast; moderate to fresh winds.

Massachusetts, Connecticut, and Rhode Island: Continued cold today, with strong winds diminishing slowly.

Southwestern Maine: Continued cold today with fresh to strong winds diminishing slowly.

New Hampshire and Vermont: Rain or snow in mountains today; continued cold with fresh to strong winds diminishing slowly.

Eastport to Block Island: Storm warnings are being displayed.

High Tides at Boston

Saturday, 10:00 p. m.; height 0.4 feet.
Sunday, 10:35 a. m.; height 10.0 feet.
Sunday, 10:58 p. m.; height 10.5 feet.
Monday, 11:25 a. m.; height 10.0 feet.

Smith's Beauty Salon
THE DAYLIGHT SHOP
offers Readers of The Christian Science Monitor—three distinct services with every permanent: First, experienced operators recondition the hair from exposure to winter winds; second, they are equipped to advise the correct wave for your hair; lastly, they offer the machine, machineless and the very new and excellent Cold Wave permanent, especially effective for fine or abused hair.
Prices from 7.50 to 20.00
Special Rates to Women in Service
1126 Boylston Street at Massachusetts Subway Circle 9830
BOSTON, MASS.

Sale in Newton To Benefit Blind

The Newton Centre Woman's Club House opens its doors next Tuesday for the eighth annual sale for the blind sponsored jointly by the Newton Federation of Women's Clubs and the Newton Churches. The sale will continue through Thursday, open each day from 10 a. m. to 4:30 p. m. Mrs. Alden H. Speare, President of the Federation, and Mrs. Elmore I. MacPhie are co-chairmen.

Representatives from Perkins Institute and the State Department for the Blind will give demonstrations each day in knitting, machine work, the use of braille, and other skills learned by the blind under State supervision. There will also be daily entertainments by music groups.

Mrs. Ernest Hale and Mrs. Robert McLaughlin will be in charge on Tuesday, when groups from Newton, West Newton, and Newton Upper Falls will have tables. Chairmen for Wednesday will be Mrs. James Dunlop and Mrs. Leslie P. Phinney and groups will come from Newton Centre, Auburndale, and Newtonville. Mrs. Louis Billings and Mrs. Francis E. McCrudden will take over the direction on the last day, when churches and clubs from Needham, Newtonville, Newton Highlands, and Waban will be represented.

Major Seed Offensive Due at Once

Your Victory Garden

By the Garden Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

The next few days will probably see a major offensive all along the seed-planting front, at least in central and southern New England.

Despite the weather, most victory gardens in local towns and suburbs show evidence of daily activity, and by now are raked smooth and fine and ready for planting. In fact, in many of them a couple of tamped-down rows, marked neatly with stakes, announce to the passer-by that peas are in.

One roadside garden north of Boston even had lettuce plants set in, and although this seems a bit early, according to the agricultural maps which give the average date for late killing frost hereabouts as May 15, the truck gardeners have put out their lettuce plants, so maybe it's not much of a risk.

By now you have plotted out your paths. They are primarily utilitarian but if straight and neat can add much to the looks as well as to the ease of maintenance of your garden. Remind yourself where the hose will come in and how you will move about with the wheelbarrow or wheel cultivator.

Seed-Sowing Needs

For seed sowing you need, besides your seeds, a rake, a hoe, some heavy cord for marking, and plenty of stakes.

Your first operation, after pulverizing the surface soil to a depth of about two inches by working it with a rake back and forth, is to measure accurately the distance between rows and stretch your line the length of the rows you are working in. Keep your line taut, to insure straight rows, and in place until the seeds are sowed. The distance between rows is determined by the size of your plants when matured and by ease in cultivating and harvesting.

Seeds in the victory garden are planted in drills or in hills. Your seed packets will offer advice. You will find that most smaller things are in drills but that squash, cucumbers and similar plants are usually grown in hills. Stagger your hills to save room. Some gardeners cut a stick to use in measuring the distance between hills. Pole beans are also grown in hills. It is still too early to plant them in most gardens near Boston, but when you do you will want to set your poles in first, then plant the beans around them.

To make a drill, run a corner of your hoe, or the handle, or a sharp-pointed stick along the taut string, making a little trench a half-inch to an inch deep. To make a hill, simply scoop with the hoe or rake a place not much deeper, in which you can plant several seeds. The "hill" is not necessarily a raised area.

Read Your Seed Packets

The books all advise you to read your seed packets for all sorts of information, including the per cent of germination. It is certainly a good thing to read your seed packets. They vary greatly, however, as to the amount of information they divulge. Germination is not always given. In general, therefore, for good seed allow for about 85 per cent germination and plant more seeds than you want plants, thinning out later. Smaller seeds, sowed in drills—such as radishes, beets, and other items—can be sowed fairly evenly if you tear out the corner of your packet, and holding the packet as you go along the drill, gently tap it with the finger. It is thriftier with larger seeds, such as corn and beans, to space them individually.

Cover your seeds lightly by raking the soil over them, then tamp it down with the flat side of a hoe or with your feet. But do not tamp the soil down hard. It is a good idea anyway after this to rake the top very lightly, breaking the surface enough to enable it to catch water.

The tendency is to plant seeds too deep. Here again the packet should tell you for individual kinds. Small seeds should be put into drills about half an inch in depth, medium seeds about an inch, and corn and beans, squash and cucumbers about two inches or even more.

Simmons Soon to Train Girls For Work in War Production

War Activities in New England

A program to prepare girl high school graduates for positions demanding technical knowledge in the airplane and other war industries, was announced today by the Simmons College School of Science.

Planned by Dr. John A. Timm, Director of the School, the 12-month program is designed to meet an urgent demand by war production plants, especially those manufacturing aircraft. These plants are in constant need of women with a fundamental knowledge of the physical sciences, mathematics, drafting, and the problem of industrial organization and management, Dr. Timm said.

Ensign Honored

Launching of the destroyer escort ship Weber today at Quincy commemorated a Navy Ensign who as a bomber pilot was killed in the Battle of Midway.

Ensign Frederick T. Weber's mother, Mrs. Matt R. Walsh of Galesburg, Ill., sponsored the vessel, built by Bethlehem Steel Company.

A citation accompanying a posthumous award of a Navy Cross to the Ensign read in part: "Flying at a distance from his own forces which rendered return unlikely because of probable fuel exhaustion, Ensign Weber participated in two dive-bombing attacks against Japanese naval units.

"In the first, launched in the face of concentrated anti-aircraft fire and overwhelming fighter opposition, he scored a direct hit on an enemy aircraft carrier. In the second, while pressing home a desperate and vigorous counterattack against Japanese fighters, he was shot down."

Parade on Common

Representing 38 cities and towns of the Greater Boston area more than 200 members of the Massachusetts Women's Defense Corps are participating in a parade, drill, and demonstration of services, between 4 and 5 o'clock this afternoon, on Boston Common. The exhibition includes motor convoy work under Capt. Mary Bagley; litter drill and ambulance loading under Capt. Ann Raphael; and a moble casualty demonstration under Capt. Ann Carrington. Leading the military drill are Capt. Kathleen Clark, Capt. Hilda Kelley, and Capt. Margaret Snell.

Extension Courses

Courses in college algebra and trigonometry will open Tuesday night, May 4, in Sever Hall, Harvard University, under the direction of the Massachusetts Department of Education. These courses are designed for men and women applicants for military and naval commissions; for teachers who may be assigned to teach mathematics; for students who wish to make up deficiencies in mathematics. Frank J. Herlihy, of the Boston School Department, will be the instructor. Classes will meet twice a week, Tuesday and Thursday evenings, algebra at 6 o'clock and trigonometry at 7:45.

One Year's Training

Scheduled to arrive shortly after May 10 a second detachment of pre-meteorologists has been assigned to Brown University, it was announced today by James P. Adams, Vice-President of the University.

The training program will start May 17 and will continue for a year. The men, serving with the Army Air Force, will be housed in Horace Mann House, Warren House, and George House, all university dormitories, and will take their meals in the Faunce House cafeteria which already feeds the Army students assigned to the University's Class "B" pre-meteorological unit.

The new group is classified as Class "C." The program of instruction of Class "C" will be under the supervision of the special committee, which already supervises instruction in the pre-meteorological "B" program, and of which Samuel T. Arnold, dean of the college, is chairman.

This one-year program is expected to bring students to the same level, upon its completion as does the six-month program of the "B" unit already in operation. At the conclusion of either the six-month or the year program students are expected to continue in advanced work elsewhere, to prepare them to become weather officers in the Army Air Force.

Square Dedicated

Members of the Boston Municipal Council of the United Spanish War Veterans, together with veterans from greater Boston, today dedicated Admiral George Dewey Square, which was recently changed from its original designation of Dewey Square by action of Mayor Tobin and members of the City Council at the request of the U. S. W. V. A new marker containing the name of the hero of Manila Bay, together with the four stars designating his rank of Full Admiral, has been erected on the island in the center of the square.

Painting Exhibit At Jordan Marsh

A selected group of 150 contemporary paintings are to be displayed in the fourteenth annual Contemporary Art Exhibit in the Jordan Marsh Company's Galleries from May 3 to 15, it was announced today by the retail firm.

A local jury of art experts have chosen the paintings which are to be displayed in this exhibition, in a departure from the usual custom of a free-for-all competition. A private preview of the exhibit for the artists and their friends on Sunday afternoon will launch the 1943 show.

As in former years three awards will be made: the Richard Mitton Award and $250 to the artist whose painting receives the most votes, regardless of class; the Richard Mitton Award and $100 to each of the two artists whose paintings receive the greatest number of votes in the following two classifications: portraits, figures, and still life, and marines, landscapes, and water colors; a jury award of the Richard Mitton Medal and $100.

Events Around Greater Boston

Sunday

A recital by Bernhard Weiser, pianist, will be given in the Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum at 3 p. m. Free to the public.
A mass meeting of the New England Jewry will be held at the Boston Garden at 2:30 p. m. Open to the public.
A free movie, "This Amazing America," will be given in the New England Museum of Natural History at 3 p. m. Free to the public.

Tuesday

A talk on "English Rooms" will be given by Mrs. Sayward in the Museum of Fine Arts at 11 a. m. Free to the public.

Entertainment Timetable: Page 4
Radio Timetable: Page 4

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
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R. I. Launching Is No. 5 at The Kaiser Yard

The Week in Rhode Island

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., May 1 — The fifth Liberty ship was launched this week at the Walsh-Kaiser shipyard here and the sixth is expected to be launched next week. These two ships complete the Liberty ship program at the yard. Once they have been outfitted and passed on to the Maritime Commission the yard will put all its attention on its new program, building destroyer escort vessels for the Navy.

Meanwhile, the $11,000,000 expansion program is well underway. New facilities are rapidly being set up at the shipyard and the number of workers has almost doubled since the Walsh-Kaiser Company took over the enterprise from the Rheem Manufacturing Company two months ago.

The huge fabricating shop which was destroyed by fire last December has been rebuilt, new pipe and electrical shops are being built, roadways have been improved and a new outfitting dock will make it possible to outfit eight of the new destroyer escorts simultaneously.

The ship launched this week was the James De Wolf, named for an early Senator from Rhode Island, who also was a pioneer in the shipbuilding industry in New England. The Moses Brown, which is scheduled to go down the ways next week, is named for a pioneer Rhode Island educator.

Originally the Rheem Company had contracted to build 32 Liberty ships at the yard here, but this program was cancelled in February when the Walsh-Kaiser Company took over operation of the yard and attention was turned to the 305-foot destroyer escort vessels. The DE's, a new type, are larger and faster than the British and Canadian corvettes, but less costly and elaborate than modern destroyers. They were designed specifically for convoy escort work.

The first four keels for the DE's have been laid and two more are scheduled to be put down soon when the last two ways are completed.

Job Clinics

The war job clinics begun in Rhode Island as an experiment by the United States Employment Service here in February have proved so successful in the last few weeks that similar clinics have been opened in Maryland, Connecticut and Pennsylvania, Thomas H. Bride, State USES director made known this week.

The job clinics were instituted Feb. 24 in Providence and Pawtucket. Since then, two nights a week, employers and potential employees have met at the clinic sessions. Manufacturers and plant managers explained the kinds of jobs they had open for war workers and in many cases workers attending the clinics were signed up on the spot. In the past eight weeks, Mr. Bride says, 533 placements have been made and more than 1,000 other individuals were referred to various plants for personnel interviews.

The clinic idea got underway slowly but interest picked up by leaps and bounds when manufacturers banded together to advertise the clinic in the newspapers and over the radio. On one radio program a representative of labor, one from industry and Gov. J. Howard McGrath, described the clinic's purposes.

During these first two weeks nearly 65 employers have taken part. One signed up 20 workers at a single clinic session.

A principal aim of the clinic's sponsors was to arrange a forum at which workers in nonessential industries could hear employers from war industries explain the work they had available. The clinic also provided a forum for non-workers to learn more about war jobs.

"The war job clinics have filled such a great need and been so successful we will continue them indefinitely," Mr. Bride has announced. Additional clinics have been opened in Woonsocket and Warren.

Housewives Jam Stores to Use Up All Food Coupons

Continued from Page 1

that were valid today. The red "F" stamps will be good after tomorrow. And, like April stamps, all will expire at the end of the month. Blue stamps "G," "H," and "J" which became valid on April 24 also will be good throughout May.

Meanwhile, following a statement by Massachusetts Commissioner of Agriculture Louis A. Webster in defense of his proposal for a two-cent rise in milk prices, the State Milk Control Board announced today a hearing on a proposal to reduce the minimum wholesale and retail price of milk by one-half cent a quart in the Greater Boston and Lowell-Lawrence markets.

"Such reduction will become necessary if the State Board's established minimum prices are to continue in conformity, after May 15, with the maximum resale prices fixed by the Federal Office of Price Administration's price order for Massachusetts," the Board said in announcing that the hearing would take place in Boston on May 10.

"The OPA order contains at the present time a provision calling for an automatic reduction of one-half cent a quart effective May 15," the Board said.

Churches to Hold Compassion Day

Massachusetts churches are scheduled to observe Sunday as a Day of Compassion for persecuted European Jewry, Dr. Frank Jennings, Executive Secretary of the Massachusetts Council of Churches, has announced.

The observances in churches are to be held in connection with a mass demonstration and memorial meeting to be held tomorrow at 2.30 p. m. in the Boston Garden.

"A special manual of instructions for the Day of Compassion has been issued by the Federal Council," Dr. Jennings stated.

At the request of church leaders, Governor Saltonstall has officially proclaimed a State-wide Day of Compassion, Dr. Jennings added.

Art Meeting Change

Due to a fire which occurred on Thursday night at the Institute of Modern Art, Beacon Street, the annual meeting of the Committee for Art in American Education and Society, scheduled to be held at the Institute tomorrow, will, instead, be held at the Museum of Fine Arts, at 3 o'clock.

Your Piano
Deserves the Finest Care

When present stocks of pianos are sold, there probably will be no new ones available until after the war. It is therefore more important than ever before that you give your piano the best possible care. Guard it against rapid wear and tear, prolong its life with regular tunings and check-ups. Enjoy the added pleasure of playing or listening to a piano in good tune.

As a Steinway representative, we can offer you the finest service—at moderate cost. Have your piano tuned by our experts at least twice a year.

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Previews Given of World Based on Rule of Law

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, May 1—A four-power Allied conference to make full advance preparations for meting out "stern and definite" punishment to the Axis war criminals was urged on President Roosevelt by Dr. Charles Cheney Hyde of Columbia University, one of the nation's leading professors of jurisprudence and diplomacy, in an address delivered here this afternoon before the thirty-seventh annual meeting of the American Society of International Law.

Early agreement between representatives of the United States, Great Britain, the Soviet Union, and China, on ways and means to conduct the trials was, he said, essential in order to prevent the guilty from slipping through the hands of the United Nations governments.

What persons should be sought, for what conduct they should be held, who should apply penalties and how custody can be gotten of the "much-desired actors" are all questions which require joint decisions by the Allies well before the war is over, Dr. Hyde declared.

He recommended that the proposals of the proposed four-power conference be submitted both to the United Nations as a whole and ultimately to the defeated enemies.

Peace Preview by Sayre

Speaking at last night's session of the society, Francis B. Sayre, former Philippines High Commissioner and now Special Assistant to the Secretary of State, gave the lawyers a significant official preview of the kind of postwar peace machinery the American Government hopes to see develop.

"The only way under present-day realities," Mr. Sayre stated, "to make peace secure is to set up an international organization for the keeping of the peace. This does not mean creating overnight a world government with sweeping and general power to invade the domestic affairs of sovereign states. It does mean the delegate to some international organization of certain defined and restricted powers."

Mr. Sayre went so far as to specify exactly what powers should be so delegated. They were:

The power to prevent by concerted action international territorial aggression and thievery.

The power to regulate and control heavy armament building in every country of the world.

The power to administer and supervise the government of such backward areas as need this kind of assistance.

The power by concerted action to attack certain discriminatory and anti-social practices in the field of international trade and finance.

And finally — and this he stressed most of all—the power to back the peace-structure by force of arms.

More Than Resolutions

"The 'wider and permanent system of general security' which the Atlantic Charter promises must," he contended, "be more than a system of pious resolutions. Otherwise there will again be outlaws who will disregard it."

Mr. Sayre argued that if civilization is to go forward it must act upon these two premises:

"First. The inarticulate conscience of mankind, humanity's understanding of right and morality as distinguished from evil, must be formulated and enshrined in written or unwritten objective standards and principles and rules for the guidance of human conduct. Without common standards and formulations of accepted fundamentals of ethics and morals, groups of men can never successfully work together or attain peace.

"Second. There must be a common determination to defend this body of accepted principles against violation and attack even, when necessary, at the point of the sword and to the death.

"In the latter task we are now engaged. The winning of the present war in spite of its staggering and terrifying cost in human life and material sources is an absolute necessity if civilization is to go forward. For if those who seek to build upon justice and morality and concern for the welfare of others prove unable to develop sufficient strength and power to overcome the opposing forces of inhumanity, of brutishness, or primitive savagery, our civilization has no justification for survival.

"In that event the Nazis would be right. Their thesis that the Christian ethic weakens and softens and is therefore impractical and injurious to the race would be proven correct. It would be better for mankind to begin anew."

Important Lessons Learned

It was Mr. Sayre's hope and his conviction that the world had learned a great deal about war and peace since the days of 1919.

"We have learned in the first place that the keeping of the peace is necessarily an international affair, and cannot be achieved except by international measures," he said. "Protective steps taken by one or by two nations, whether in the form of Maginot Lines or defensive alliances to maintain the balance of power, or neutrality acts, cannot preserve the peace even of the nations that adopt them. Mr. Litvinoff was right: the peace is indivisible.

"We have learned, second, that great powers must respect at every point the independence and integrity of their less powerful neighbors. Attempts by any power to control the acts of others, to carve out spheres of influence and the like, result only in rivalries and jealousies, and have their final end in the political sparring for position which breeds wars.

"We have come to realize further the growing and vital interdependency of all nations in the economic and financial fields. Tariffs, trade regulations, currencies, cartels, control of food and agriculture, international investment, shipping regulations, and, not least, the regulation of international air transport—these are matters of international concern and must be brought within the scope of international agreement.

"Political peace cannot be built upon economic warfare."

Mr. Sayre was confident that if the nations act co-operatively there is no problem facing them today which cannot be solved. He stipulated but one prime condition and that was that statesmanship rely on moral motives and utilize spiritual resources.

"In the fluid days ahead of us is the great time for brave men to be alive and at work—only provided that we give a right direction to the change that is taking place," he concluded.

"Do you remember the stirring words of that doughty old warrior, Paul: 'All things work together for good—to them that love God.' Subject to that last qualification—if we are really intent and insistent, in spite of the cynics and the self-seekers, on following the pathway of brotherhood, we have a chance to go forward such as man has never seen.

"Never before has science and technological advance and new access to the earth's natural resources made possible so rich a life to mankind—if only we and other peoples can remember that our true interest lies in co-operation rather than in conflict, and act upon that truth."

A Complex Problem

Dr. Hyde in his discussion of the task of punishing the Axis war criminals whose offenses he described as being on "a colossal scale," said that the problem confronting the Allied powers bent on meting out due punishment was truly complex. He believed that the solution demanded faithful consideration of the following issues by the principal United Nations and it was to solve these issues that he urged the allied conference:

The obtaining and preservation of convincing evidence of guilt of all alleged wrongdoers.

Agreement, if possible, as to tests of wrongfulness or criminality that are to be applied by such court or courts as are to be utilized.

The treatment of individual actors (especially of minor rank or rating) who did what they did under orders from superior authority.

The personnel, character and place of sitting of tribunals.

The imposition of penalties on guilty persons.

The scope of the categories of persons to be subjected to trial; and, finally,

The mode of actually getting control of persons in the hands of an enemy who are wanted for prosecution.

Redress Through Law

"In times like these," Dr. Hyde emphasized, "aggrieved belligerents are tempted to give back like for like; sometimes they yield to the temptation, and gleefully retaliate with lawlessness on the ground that the enemy is bereft of the right to complain.

"In view of these propensities which are as old as the hills, it is inspiring to see aggrieved states such as our own country, smarting under the perpetration of outrages inflicted on their forces, plan to seek redress by and through the law. It whets the zeal for victory when among the main war aims is declared to be the punishment through channels of justice of those who have been guilty of war crimes.

"Because of the loftiness of this purpose, and of its effect upon the thinking of international society, it is of first importance that the major Allied powers—the United States, Britain, China and Russia—at once tackle the whole problem together, and explore the possibilities of concerted action."

Frederic R. Coudert of New York, President of the American Society of International Law, delivering the opening address Friday evening, advocated an organization of the community of nations capable of maintaining and developing international law preventing aggression and affording means for necessary changes. With such an organization must be, he said, a judicial system of interrelated permanent international courts with obligatory jurisdiction over all international controversial matters cognizable by judicial bodies.

Cartoons in the News of the Week

Kuhn, the Indianapolis News

Keeping Him Afloat

"STICK TO THE SCORE, MEN"

[Milwaukee Journal]

Lewis, Milwaukee Journal

"Stick to the Score, Men"

Hat Control Coming —But Not the Style

By the Associated Press

Washington, May 1

Women's hats shortly will go under Government restrictions.

The War Production Board disclosed yesterday it has reached agreement with the millinery industry to proceed with a conservation order controlling the size of large brims, the yardage used in fabric hats and the length of ribbons and veils.

WPB said, however, it would make "no attempt to limit style possibilities or set styles in any way."

Voters' Group Finds 'Joker' By O'Mahoney

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, May 1—Charging that the O'Mahoney substitute to the McKellar bill retains a "joker" about exempting civil service employees from Senate confirmation, the National League of Women Voters today expressed dissatisfaction with it as a "seemingly innocuous proposal which would undo much recent progress toward putting all Government employees under the merit system."

The League has vigorously opposed the McKellar bill requiring Senate confirmation of approximately 27,000 Government jobs carrying a salary of $4,500 or more and other "loosely defined" policy-making positions, which was approved two weeks ago by a majority of the Senate Judiciary Committee.

Miss Marguerite M. Wells, League President, declared that the O'Mahoney bill is appealing because it defines policy-making positions "much more tightly" than the McKellar bill and eliminates the $4,500 base for Senate confirmation, but warned that the "joker" lies in the provision for exempting persons who have achieved civil service status.

Under the O'Mahoney bill, she said, three groups of employees selected under the merit system would still have to be confirmed by the Senate. One of these groups would be war service employees promoted to positions requiring Senate confirmation.

She explained that while the O'Mahoney bill seems to exempt from Senate confirmation all persons at any salary range and regardless of the nature of their work, who have achieved civil service status, it requires that employees must have completed a probationary period before getting such status.

Persons who came into the Civil Service as a result of the Ramspeck Civil Service Extension Act, she stated, came in by qualifying examination and did not have to complete a probationary period, and so would not be exempt from Senate confirmation.

Under the O'Mahoney bill, she said, it is also possible that a Civil Service employee who accepts promotion to one of the positions affected by the bill would have to be confirmed by the Senate. She pointed out that the probationary period in the bill seems to apply to promotions and explained that under Civil Service law and rules an employee has to complete only one probationary period during his service, not a new one each time he is promoted.

Canadian Lumber Cut In '43 to Be Limited

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON — The lumber cut in Canada during 1943 is not expected to exceed 4,000,000,000 board feet because of the shortage of labor, the United States Department of Commerce recently reported.

Demand for lumber during 1942 greatly exceeded that for 1941 and heavy exports to the United States were recorded.

The price index for pine lumber advanced 12.4, compared with 1941; spruce, 5.7; and hemlock, 4.4. Cedar lumber and shingles gained 13.1, and fir and hardwood lumber remained at the 1941 level.

Question of Next President In Argentina Interests Allies

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LIMA, Peru—The great question in Argentina today is who will be the future President. The successor of Dr. Ramon S. Castillo is to be chosen in elections next November.

The question is of great overseas interest also, though, as the time for voting approaches, the Allies themselves will be too busy winning the war to be much concerned with the count in Argentina. It is what may occur in Argentina before November that is of primary interest to the United States and Great Britain. The peculiar conditions in which the election is being "campaigned" may produce important changes before the eleventh month of the year.

The great point about the coming presidential contest is that the one policy—external affairs—in which the electors are most interested will be barred from discussion. The ruling regime has imposed "absolute neutrality" and under what is now a permanent state of siege will not allow this to be challenged.

Pulling Strings

Dr. Castillo, head of the conservative combination, does not appear qualified for or interested in a continuation of presidential power. He succeeded to the chief executiveship as Vice-President. He is, however, pulling all the strings in the selection of the rightist candidate and in arranging adequate guarantees for his triumph.

The selection appears to be Rubustiano Patron Costas, whose record makes him an ideal standard-bearer for the conservatives. He is the President of the Senate and acted as chief executive when Dr. Castillo was on his visit to Bolivia.

The Right in Argentina consists of the Concordance coalition—principally National Democrats (conservatives) and dissidient Radicals. In fair elections, with a united liberal opposition, it would stand small chance of winning.

Chief Opposition

Who are the chief opposition? The Radicals and Socialists. These are now trying to form a liberal front, interested, firstly, in restoring democratic rights at home, and, secondly, in regaining international goodwill for their country. They would certainly break with the Axis and probably subscribe to the Atlantic Charter. The people want this.

Radical and Socialist leaders have met several times to discuss an electoral combination, but it is a great achievement to hold any formal conference at all. The secret police of Dr. Miguel Culaciati, the Minister of Interior, are always at the venue, arresting the "communistic" delegates. The Government has declared roundly that it will not accept any "popular front." No one had ever used this term. It was more of a national front that was being aimed at.

Many Socialists are classified as communistic and some well-known leaders were actually arrested at one gathering to unify the liberals. Workers' union delegates also experienced difficulties when they evinced interest in the electoral combination.

Another difficulty of these middle and working-class leaders is the apparent lack of presidential timber. Tragedy had stalked the democratic cause in Argentina during the past 12 months. It has lost Dr. Marcelo T. de Alvear, Dr. Roberto M. Ortiz, and Gen. Agustin P. Justo, all ex-presidents.

Outlook Forlorn

General Justo was a declared candidate for the elections in November next. Although a conservative, he was acting independently but, as a loyal democrat and militant supporter of the Allied cause, he would probably have been accepted by the Radicals and Socialists. As many conservatives would have felt safe in his company, his election could have been underwritten safely. No government would have dared to fake the voting against General Justo.

The outlook is forlorn for the moment. There must be some good material, of course, Dr. Carlos Saavedra Lamas, a former Foreign Minister, with his deep regard for the Constitution and wide knowledge of world politics, would make a valuable candidate but he lacks a "simpatico" personality—

Church Suppers Get OPA Sanction

By Religious News Service

WASHINGTON—Special provision has been made by the Office of Price Administration for rationed foods for church functions.

In a question-and-answer statement issued by the OPA, the question was raised as to how church groups may obtain rationed foods for church suppers.

The answer: "The minister or other representative of the church as an institution may get a certificate for the necessary rationed food by applying to the local board."

School Credit for Work To Prevent Exploitation

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, May 1 — High school credit for suitable jobs engaged in by boys and girls outside school hours was recommended yesterday at a Children's Bureau conference as a means of curbing wartime exploitation of teen-age youngsters.

"Schools have a rare opportunity to aid students in getting the most out of the work opportunities offered them at this time," declared Courtenay Dinwiddie, General Secretary, National Child Labor Committee.

Dr. Frederick Allen, Director of the Philadelphia Child Guidance Clinic, another member of the Children's Bureau Advisory Committee on Protection of Young Workers, agreed that regulated and supervised work is a legitimate field for youngsters who are moved by a desire to contribute to the war and lured by high wages.

At the same time speakers at the conference decried the growing exploitation of young workers below legal working age. Reports were made of youngsters working as much as 85 hours a week in jobs and school combined. Sixty hours were said by James E. Sidal, of the National Child Labor Committee, not to be unusual.

Gulf Coast Conditions

Mr. Sidel pictured widespread disregard of the legal requirement for work permits for underage children. Children along the Gulf Coast, he said, are leaving school "in hordes" to get work.

In war centers such as Detroit, teen-age youngsters were reported to be making as much as $65 a week in full-time jobs after school hours.

Teachers complain of children so physically exhausted by outside jobs that they cannot learn their school lessons.

Indiana was cited as having taken a "backward step" in child labor control by failure to appropriate truancy funds and by repeal of its street trades law.

Officials of the Children's Bureau of the United States Office of Education, in attendance, agreed to issue Government literature to bolster parents' and school officials' arguments on why children should stay in school.

Miss Katharine F. Lenroot, Chief of the Children's Bureau, reported at the outset of the conference that despite "grave threats," the nation is still "holding the line" on child labor.

She reported 50,000 children 14 and 15 employed in January, 1943, and said that "thousands under 14" are working illegally.

Arguing that health may be affected by too long hours of work, Miss Lenroot pointed out that 25 per cent of the draft registrants in the 18-19 year old group have been rejected.

The Senate Education and Labor Committee yesterday approved a Victory Corps bill providing $9,000,000 in Federal grants-in-aid to states for pre-induction physical and technical training of high school boys.

Rubber Pay Rise Effect Questioned

WASHINGTON, April 30 (AP)—The Congress of Industrial Organizations United Rubber Workers contended in a War Labor Board hearing today that less than half of a 13½ per cent increase granted to 20,000 employees of the United States Rubber Company since December, 1940, is chargeable as a cost-of-living adjustment under the "Little Steel Formula."

The majority of a three-man panel recommended a general increase of three cents an hour at the eight plants. The company contended that no increase is warranted under the "Little Steel Formula."

The plants are located at Detroit, Los Angeles, Indianapolis, and Mishawaka, Ind.; Passaic, N. J.; Chicopee Falls, Mass.; Naugatuck, Conn., and Woonsocket, R. I.

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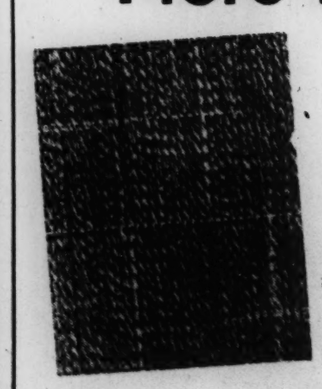

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Knights Templar of Two States To Pay Tribute to Grand Master

Harry Gilmore Pollard
Grand Master of the Knights Templar of the United States who will be honored by Knights Templar of Massachusetts and Rhode Island at a testimonial dinner in Boston May 8.

Members of the Grand Commandery of the Knights Templar and their appendant orders of the States of Massachusetts and Rhode Island will stage a testimonial dinner at the Hotel Statler next Saturday evening, May 8, at which time tribute will be paid Most Eminent Grand Master Harry Gilmore Pollard, current head of the Knights Templar of the United States of America.

Sovereign Grand Commander Melvin Maynard Johnson of the Supreme Council 33, Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite, Northern Masonic Jurisdiction of the United States, will be the principal speaker.

Grand Commander William O. Tuckerman will preside, and at the head table and among other distinguished guests will be: Governor Saltonstall; Eminent Sir Nelson Curtis, escort to the Governor; Right Eminent John E. Rines, Grand Warden; the Rev. Francis W. Gibbs, Eminent Grand Prelate; Senator Harold H. Burton of Ohio, who will be among the chief speakers; Right Eminent Walter Stover of South Dakota, Grand Standard Bearer; Right Eminent Caleb Byron Lear of New Jersey, Grand Senior Warden; Right Eminent Arthur I. Lee of New York; Right Eminent Ansel A. Packard of Connecticut; Right Eminent Walter A. DeLamater of New York, Grand Sword Bearer.

Also Right Eminent William H. Pangburn, Jr., of New Jersey, Grand Commander of that State; Right Eminent Milan Smith, Grand Commander of Vermont; Right Eminent Claude Putnam, Grand Commander of New Hampshire; Right Eminent Robert Whitman, Grand Commander of Maine. And Albert A. Schaeafer, Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Masons of Massachusetts; Basil Parsons, Grand High Priest; Norman K. Wiggin, Grand Master, Grand Council; Arthur D. Prince, Deputy for Massachusetts, and William L. Sweet, Deputy for Rhode Island.

More than 500 Sir Knights from every part of the United States are expected to attend, and 52 Commanderies from Massachusetts and Rhode Island will be represented. William A. Mann of Boston is chairman of the committee in charge of arrangements for the big gathering of Masonry, with J. Herbert Hinds as co-chairman.

The dinner and session which follows are expected to be particularly impressive, since the patriotic motif will be stressed in every detail and at the opening of the ceremonies a highly colorful and impressive raising of the flag will be staged.

Many local dignitaries and many from outside Boston will be present.

An address by Senator Harold H. Burton (R) of Ohio is expected to provide one of the real high lights of the evening. Grand Master Pollard is a native of Lowell, and it is particularly because of the excellent administration he has provided that the Knights Templar of these two States are preparing this tribute to his ability and popularity

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Windjammer Dude Cruises Easy for War

CAMDEN, Maine, May 1 (AP)—Wind and water aren't rationed, so the Camden windjammers will be busy at the same old stand this spring and summer, plying Maine's Penobscot and Bluehill Bays.

Sailing vessels don't burn the gasoline or grind away the rubber the war machines need and when the schooner Enterprise weighs anchor next week, bound for the spruce-green islands of Penobscot Bay with a general cargo, she'll put out from Camden Harbor with the Office of Price Administration's approval.

The Coast Guard, too, approves, for while spacious, the cruising grounds of the Camden two-masters are sheltered waters.

There won't be any vacationists aboard for this first venture of the season, but beginning May 24, Capt. Frank Swift's eight-schooner flotilla will swing into the routine of weekly and bi-weekly dude cruises, carrying city folk with an urge for the sea, war workers from industrial New England and New York and Government officials from Washington.

The sturdy old Yankee coasters, skippered by Maine sea captains, will lay over in a different harbor each night, charting their courses from day to day according to tides and winds. There isn't an auxiliary engine in the fleet.

For their week or two weeks aboard, the passengers—who, incidentally, will lend a hand occasionally to ease the manpower situation—will be untouched by war and it may be for this reason that applications are arriving early for the shipshape little cabins in the windjammers.

Whatever the reason, vacationists are falling into line with the Office of Defense Transportation's recommendation that holidays be spread over the spring and summer months rather than concentrated into July and August. Early season dates are in unprecedented demand.

Unlike the Enterprise, which regularly ships both freight and passengers, most of the schooners carry only passengers. The largest, the Mattie, has accommodations for 21 and the smallest for fewer than 14.

5 World War I Loans Surpassed

Americans in the two war loans of World War II have surpassed the total subscription of the five war loans of World War I, a survey today discloses.

According to Treasury estimate, the Second War Loan is expected to top $16,000,000,000. Adding this with the First War Loan gives a total from the current war loans as follows:

	Asked	Subscribed
December, 1942	$9,000,000,000	$13,000,000,000
April, 1943	13,000,000,000	16,000,000,000
Total		$29,000,000,000

Here is how World War I loan drives lined up, according to the Office of War Information:

	Asked	Subscribed
First Liberty Loan, June, 1917	$2,000,000,000	$3,035,227,850
Second Liberty Loan, Nov., 1917	3,000,000,000	4,617,532,300
Third Liberty Loan, May, 1918	3,000,000,000	4,176,516,850
Fourth Liberty Loan, Oct., 1918	6,000,000,000	6,992,927,100
Victory Loan, May, 1919	4,500,000,000	5,249,908,300
Total		$24,072,112,400

Brookline Reservoir Prepared for Use

Work is progressing in cutting the old Brookline Reservoir on Boylston Street into the Metropolitan District Commission water system for emergency use in supplying Boston in the event the Chestnut Hill Reservoir is made useless by sabotage. Officials explained the work is entirely a precautionary wartime measure.

A pump is being installed at the eastern end of the reservoir at Boylston and Warren Streets and arrangements have been made to open the aqueduct from the Wachusett Reservoir through Lake Cochituate bringing water from the new Quabbin Reservoir.

N. E. May Run $200,000,000 Over Second War Loan Quota

New England civilian subscriptions to the Second War Loan may run up to $1,000,000,000 in the final tabulation, an amount $200,000,000 over the non-banking quota of $800,000,000, the War Finance Committee announced today. Total non-banking subscription at the close of business last night was $955,977,000, the Committee said.

Today, the last day of the loan, a flurry of buying continued as subscribers rushed to make last minute purchases before the books close at midnight.

The War Finance Committee of the First Federal District, consisting of W. W. Paddock, Daniel J. Doherty, and John O. Stubbs, declined to estimate the New England total. Complete figures will not be available until after May 8 on account of the lag in reporting sales of Series E bonds, it said. Because of the thousands of points from which these bonds are sold that must be heard from and tabulated, Second War Loan records will be kept open until next Saturday for these reports, the Committee said.

Late purchases in the campaign included $6,000,000 by the Commonwealth of Massachusetts for State retirement funds; $500,000 by the Great Atlantic & Pacific Tea Company, and $300,000 by American Airlines.

The National Treasury in Washington expressed the official hope that the Second War Loan would top $16,000,000,000, which is $3,000,000,000 over the quota of $13,000,000,000 asked for. All 12 of the Federal Reserve Districts have topped their quotas, a Treasury official reported.

OWI Criticized By Tufts Speaker

The Office of War Information seems to be releasing information only when it would stimulate recruiting or the selling of war bonds, Dr. Remsen B. Ogilby, President of Trinity College, asserted recently, delivering the Phi Beta Kappa oration in Goddard Chapel, Tufts College.

Dr. Ogilby asserted that OWI did not trust the people enough to tell them everything about the troubles and defeats of this country.

He called the war a technical struggle, to which colleges and universities have much to contribute. The functions of his colleagues, he pointed out, was that of interpreting cultures, of driving home the fact that the world has shrunk in size, and of training leaders for the wise administration of occupied territories.

Few Inmates In Prisons Get Chance in War

About 400 prisoners or less than 10 per cent of the entire Massachusetts State Prison population of 4,500 will be released for war services under the terms of a legislative bill that became law yesterday when Governor Saltonstall attached his signature.

That fact was emphasized in State House circles today as the result of criticisms that the prisons were being unloaded by action of the Legislature. The new law specifically bars "lifers" from parole for war service and leaves to the Parole Board the determination of prisoners who could be released.

At the same time the Governor vetoed a measure that would have put an automatic end to sentences ordered for prisoners upon their honorable discharge from military service following the war.

No prisoners will be released under the new law unless they have completed as least two and one-half years of their sentences.

The Governor did not completely abolish hope that prisoners released for the war who made good records would be allowed consideration for release from their terms after the war. He said the Parole Board could take care of such cases.

In signing the measure the Governor asked Reuben L. Laurie, Chairman of the Parole Board, to "exercise this great responsibility carefully and in the best interests of the prisoners, the public and the war effort."

Lewis Plans Spring Drive Among Dairy Farmers of N. E.

John L. Lewis' labor organization will open a special membership drive among the dairy farmers of New England this spring, according to announcement received here today from Michael F. Widman, Jr., at Washington.

Mr. Widman, who was the first New England regional director of the Congress of Industrial Organizations, is now Director of Organization for District 50 of the United Mine Workers of America, of which Mr. Lewis is President. Mr. Widman also served as first President of the Massachusetts C. I. O. His promotion to his present post came four years ago.

He will have general oversight of the dairy farmer campaign in New England, as this will be handled by the United Dairy Farmers' division of District 50.

The drive may begin in the near future, because it is waiting principally the conclusion of the Federal hearings on prices in New York State.

"As soon as we finish hearings in New York and complete certain legislative work, we will enter the New England states," Mr. Widman said.

"We are elated at the great gains made by Distrdict 50 in the dairy States of the west. Scores of applications for membership have been filed from New England."

The Dairy Farmers' Division of District 50 has been making splendid progress in the face of discrimination by certain federal agencies and the large milk corporations, he added. The ranks of the United Dairy Farmers Division grew considerably in the past few months, because farmers now realize that their only chance of achieving cost of production is through a national organization, he declared.

Mr. Widman also noted that the United Mine Workers of America strongly supported the Pace and Bankhead bills which would increase prices paid to farmers. In referring to the stand taken by the United Mine Workers of America on the Pace and Bankhead bills he charged that farmers received only a small price for their products while the corporations made huge profits when they sold the same products to consumers.

The opening of a general drive in New England has long been looked for. Organizing effort has been carried on in a lesser way in Vermont for some time. Regional headquarters of District 50 are located at 73 Tremont Street, Boston, with Joseph Mayo as Regional Director.

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For Monday, May 3
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Mother Church Radiocast

For Sunday, May 2

10:45 p. m.—WMEX (1510kc). Services of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.

Christian Science Programs For Sunday, May 2

2:30 p. m.—WMEX (1150kc), Christian Science program presented under the auspices of the Committee on Publication.

Today on Short Waves

Chungking—10:00 a. m.—Mail Bag Hour. XGOY, 9.63 meg., 31m.
London—6:30 p. m.—Topical Talk. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3m.; GRG, 11.68 meg., 25.6m.
Moscow—6:48 p. m.—English Period. RKE, 15.1 meg., 19.7m.
Caracas—7:30 p. m.—Venezuelan Folklore Music. YV5RN, 6.20 meg., 48.4m.
London—8:00 p. m.—Weekly Visit to the American Red Cross Eagle Club. GSC, 9.58 meg., 313m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49m.
Moscow—9:00 p. m.—Comments in English. RKE, 11.8 meg., 25.3m.
London—9:15 p. m.—Country Notes; Robertson Scott. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49m.
London—9:45 p. m.—Women's War. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49m.
Guatemala — 11:15 p. m.—"Orquesta Progresista." TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31m.
London—11:30 p. m.—Freedom Forum. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49m.; GRT, 7.15 meg., 41.9m.; GRX, 9.69 meg., 30.9m.

For Sunday, May 2

Chungking—10:00 a. m.—American Hour. XGOY, 9.63 meg., 31 m.
Guatemala—5:15 p. m.—Marimba Music. TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.
London—6:00 p. m.—Transatlantic Call: People to People. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRG, 11.68 meg., 25.6 m.
Moscow—6:48 p. m.—Program in English. RKE, 15.1 meg., 19.7 m.
London—7:15 p. m.—World News Round-Up from London. With J. B. McGeachy. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49 m.
London—7:30 p. m.—"Stars and Stripes in Britain." GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49 m
Moscow—9:00 p. m.—Comments in English. RKE, 11.8 meg., 25.3 m.
Guatemala—9:30 p. m.—Mo. Molina Pinillos Orch. TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.
London—10:45 p. m.—News and Commentary. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49 m.; GRT, 7.15 meg., 419 m; GRX, 9.69 meg., 30.9 m.
Guatemala—11:00 p. m.—Concert. TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.

Owing to conditions abroad some of these programs may be subject to change.

Sunday's FM Programs

W67, Boston (46.7me)

3:00 p. m.—News; Organ music.
3:15 p. m.—Dyana Gale, songs.
3:30 p. m.—The Army Hour.
4:30 p. m.—Vesper Time.
5:00 p. m.—NBC Symphony Orchestra.
6:00 p. m.—Religious Program.
6:30 p. m.—That They May Live, drama
7:00 p. m.—News; Dinner Music.
7:30 p. m.—Modern Melodies.
8:00 p. m.—News; Band.
8:15 p. m.—Soldiers of the Press.
8:30 p. m.—Concert Hall.
9:00 p. m.—Sign Off.

W43B, Boston (44.3me), and W39B, Mt. Washington, N. H. (43.9me)

3:00 p. m.—Wendell Willkie, talk; choir.
3:30 p. m.—Festival of the Air; Choir.
4:00 p. m.—Religious Program.
4:30 p. m.—Young People's Orchestra.
5:00 p. m.—"Answering You"; British American two-way talks.
5:30 p. m.—"Adventures of Bulldog Drummond."
6:00 p. m.—Mystery Dramatization.
6:30 p. m.—Upton Close comments.
6:45 p. m.—Baseball News.
7:00 p. m.—Studio Speaker.
7:30 p. m.—News Service.
7:45 p. m.—Concert Album.
8:00 p. m.—American Forum of the Air.
8:45 p. m.—Gabriel Heatter, news.
9:00 p. m.—"Old Fashioned Revival Hour."
10:00 p. m.—John B. Hughes, comments.
10:15 p. m.—Russian War Relief Program; drama; music.
10:30 p. m.—John Stanley's Orchestra.
10:45 p. m.—Across the Footlights.
11:00 p. m.—News Service.

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

The Christian Science Monitor presents Volney Hurd, International News Analyst

WNAC Tues., Thurs., Sat. 8:15 p. m. FM W39B W43B

590 660 710 770 850 880 950 1030 1150 1260 1510

500 600 700 800 900 1000 1100 1200 1300 1400 1500 1600

WEEI WEAF WOR WJZ WHDH WABC WORL WBZ WCOP WNAC WMEX

This tuning scale shows the dial locations of Boston stations and the network key stations in New York

	WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-199m
12:00	Theater of Today:	Newscast	News; Music at Noon	Army-Navy House Party.	Monitor Views the News
12:15	Road to Somewhere	Bond Wagon Quiz	Consumer Time	Army-Navy House Party.	The Pepper Shaker
12:30	"Stars Over Hollywood": drama	National Farm and Home Hour: talk; music	News Service	Musical Roundup	Italian Melodies
12:45			Dave Rose's Orchestra	Musical Roundup	Italian Melodies
1:00	Country Journal	Air Express Music	Beverly Mahr, songs	News Service	Council for Democracy.
1:15	Country Journal	Studio Musicale	Melodies for Strings	Clemons' Rodeo Rangers	Italian Melodies
1:30	News Service	Studio Musicale	All Out for Victory	Musical Roundup	Parade of Bands
1:45	Victr'y Mark't Bask't	Fishermen's Program	News Service	Baseball Interviews	Parade of Bands
2:00	News; Serenade	"Musette Music Box";	Roy Shield and Company	Boston Red Sox-Phila-	Melody Mystery Contest.
2:15	from Buffalo	E. Devries; H. Rene; or.	Roy Shield and Company	delphia Athletics base-	Melody Mystery Contest.
2:30	Spirit of '43	Tommy Tucker; Topics:	Sports comments	ball game	Leatherneck Parade
2:45	Spirit of '43	News; Orchestra	Harold Fleming, c'mm'nts	Boston Red Sox-Phila-	News Service
3:00	'Of Men and Books':	Little Concert	Air Force Military Band	delphia Athletics base-	Hawaiian Music
3:15	Prof. J. Frederick	Bobby Sherwood's Orch.	Air Force Military Band	ball game	Popular songs
3:30	F. O. B. Detroit	Bobby Sherwood's Orch.	News; Wakefield Salute	Boston Red Sox-Phila-	Afternoon Rhapsody
3:45	F. O. B. Detroit	Treasury Star Parade	Saturday Serenade	delphia Athletics base-	Afternoon Rhapsody
4:00	Report from London	Saturday Concert; Josef	Harvard - Pennsylvania-	ball game	Freddie Martin's Orch.
4:15	Male quartet	Stopak's Orch.; Alex-	Navy-Cornell crew race	Sports Comments	Larry Clinton's Orchestra
4:30	United We Stand	ander Kipnis, basso	Minstrel Melodies	Bing Crosby's Orch.	Bob Chester's Orchestra
4:45	We Stand: Music	Newscast	Minstrel Melodies	Henry Jerome's Orch.	Bob Crosby's Orchestra
5:00	Bob Husell's Orch.	Saturday Afternoon	Dramatic sketch	Sports program	Alvino Rey's Orchestra
5:15	Bob Husell's Orch.	Revue: Horace Heidt's	Dramatic sketch	Sports Matinee	Cab Calloway's Orch.
5:30	Three Sisters	Orchestra	Three Suns Trio	Sports Matinee	Jan Savitt's Orchestra
5:45	Sports program	Sol Lewis, County Editor	Adventures in Research	Elmer Davis, comments	News reports
6:00	News; Comments	Concert Strings	News Reporter	News Service	Sports Stories
6:15	Sports program	Newscast	Garden Gossip; speaker	Press Roundup; Sports	Light Classics: music
6:30	Sports program	A. Templeton: Fighting	"Adventures of Nero	William Ewing, talk	Light Classics: music
6:45	Hollywood: Music	for Home: Sports	Wolfe": drama	Sports; Music	Sports of the Day
7:00	Report to Nation	Pete Herman's Orchestra	New York Drama Critics'	American Eagle Club in	"March to Victory"
7:15	Report to Nation	Message of Israel	Award for 'The Patriots'	London: variety show	News Service
7:30	Bob Hawk: "Thanks	Message of Israel	Ellery Queen: detective	Concert Album	Tony Martin, songs
7:45	to the Yanks"	Anthony Bruno's Orch.	dramatization; guests	Fred Lang, news	Treasury Star Parade
8:00	Sanderson and	Roy Porter, news	"Abie's Irish Rose":	Treasury Star Parade	Ann Nigro, pianist
8:15	Crumit quiz	Boston Symphony Orch.	comedy serial	Sidney Hurd, news	Tommy Carr's Orchestra
8:30	Hobby Lobby	Serge Koussevitzky, con.	'Truth or Consequences':	Upton Close, comments	Uncle Bill: talk
8:45	Hobby Lobby; News	Boston Symphony Orch.	Ralph Edwards, cond.	Talk: "Jews in Europe"	Uncle Bill: talk
9:00	"Your Hit Parade"	Serge Koussevitzky, con.	National Barn Dance:	Theater: Marion Claire,	Classical Album: Bee-
9:15	Mark Warnow's	Edward Tomlinson, news	Eddie Peabody; Hoosiers	soprano; John Garris;	thoven's Symphony No.
9:30	Orch.; vocalists	Tony Pastor's Orchestra.	"Can You Top This?":	Henry Weber's Orches-	5 in C minor, Op. 67.
9:45	"Saturday Night	Orch.: "Hear, America"	comedy quiz	tra; chorus; speaker	Classical Album
10:00	Serenade": music	"E" Award Program	Sports newsreel	John B. Hughes, news	News Service
10:15	Groucho Marx; Vir.	"E" Award Program	Newsreel of the Air	'Saturday Night Bond	Todd Grant: news
10:30	O'Brien; D. Dickson	Stars in Revue	"Encores": songs; orch.	Wagon"; guest artists;	Religious program
10:40	News; World War II	Waltz Time	Shep Fields' Orch.	drama; orch.; speaker	Religious program
11:00	News; Major Eliot	Ella Fitzgerald's Orch.	News; "Nocturne"	News Service	Victory Night Watch
11:15	Rideout; Jack Ed-	Newscast	What Can I Do?: drama	Jack Jenny's Orchestra.	Frankie Master's Orch.
11:30	wards' Or.; Master	Fishermen's Program	Music You Want	"Halls of Montezuma";	Day's End: music
11:45	Works of Music	Sportscast; News	Music You Want	Marine Corps Show	Music: News

Sunday's Programs

	WEEI-950kc-CBS	WHDH-900kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-199m
8:00	News; Organ	Morning Musicale	Invitation to the Waltz	Radio Carollers	
8:15	Organ Fantasies	Religious program	News of the World	Radio Carollers	
8:30	Uncle Elmer's Song	Religious program	Consumer Union Report	Petito Musicale	
8:45	Circle	Music for Sunday	Dave Rose's Orchestra	News Service	
9:00	News of the World	Newscast	World News Roundup	Religious program	"Morning Pickup"; orch.
9:15	E. Power Biggs:	Variety Music: Samuel	Cchurch School of Air	Religious program	Religious service
9:30	organ recital	Fisher, conductor	Polyphonic Soc'ty: music	Sunday Morning Sere-	Religious service
9:45	Religious program	Variety Music	'The Melody's the Thing'	nade	Freedom on the Land
10:00	Church of the Air	Israel Varieties: drama	National Radio Pulpit	Religious program	Gems of Melody
10:15	Church of the Air	Israel Varieties: drama	National Radio Pulpit	Religious program	"Music in the Modern
10:30	Wings Over Jordan	Park Street Church	Words and Music	Music: Talk	Manner"
10:45	Wings Over Jordan	Services: speaker	Words and Music	News commentator	Services of The Mother
11:00	News; "Everybody's	Park Street Church	Rhapsody of the Rockies	Service From Temple	Church, The First
11:15	Church: speaker	Services: speaker	San Francisco Chorus	Israel: speaker	Church of Christ,
11:30	Invitation to Learn-	Park Street Church	Harmony Hall	Service From Temple	Scientist, in Boston,
11:45	ing: guest speakers	Services: speaker	Olivio Santora, songs	Israel: speaker	Massachusetts
12:00	News Service	Weekly War Journal	News; "Music at Noon"	Reviewing Stand: 'Amer-	News report
12:15	P. Saltman, pianist	Weekly War Journal	"Three Quarter Time"	icas After the War'	Bing Crosby, songs
12:30	Salt Lake City	Polish Constitution Day	News Service	Symphonietta	Italian Melodies
12:45	Tabernacle Choir	Program: music;	Eye Witness, News; dr.	Symphonietta	Italian Melodies
1:00	Beacon St. Window.	speakers	'That They Might Live':	News Service	"Balbo": drama
1:15	Elmer Davis, OWI	Polish Constitution Day.	Red Cross dramatization	Concert Miniatures	Concert Melodies
1:30	Fashion Talk	Cavalcade of Song	"Day of Compassion";	Lutheran Hour	Joseph Tait's Hour
1:45	Col. Stoopn'gle: quiz	Cavalcade of Song	speakers	Lutheran Hour	Joseph Tait's Hour
2:00	"Those We Love";	Cavalcade of Song	Un. of Chicago R'ndtable:	Religious program	"Frank and Ernest"
2:15	dramatic sketch	Cavalcade of Song	"The Future of Empire"	Religious program	Prof'sional Women's Club
2:30	World News;	Religious program	John Thomas:	Religious program	Christian Science Pro-
2:45	World News: Music	Concert in Miniature	orchestra; chorus; talk	Religious program	gram: talk; music
3:00	Columbia Broadcast-	Moylan Sisters, songs	Joseph Eastman: ration'g	Wendell Willkie: 'The	Scandianvian Melodies
3:15	ing Symphony;	Afternoon Strings	World News Parade	War and the West'; choir	Scandianvian Melodies
3:30	Howard Barlow,	Boston University Ves-	'The Army Hour'; choir;	Quiz of Two Cities	Scandianvian Melodies
3:45	conductor	pers: speakers; chorus.	speakers; band; drama	Quiz of Two Cities	Irish Music
4:00	Columbia Symphony	Terry O'Toole, songs	Pickups from training	Religious program	Religious program
4:15	Stradivari Orchestra	Terry O'Toole, songs	centers throughout world	Religious program	Religious program
4:30	Andre Kostelanetz;	Matinee of Yesterday	'Firesides Melodies'; Ra-	N. E. Conservatory	N. E. Conservatory Wom-
4:45	Kirsten, & Milstein	Matinee of Yesterday	kov's Orchestra; songs	Church of the Air: speakers	en's Chorus; speakers
5:00	Family Hour: Gladys	John Gunther, John Van-	NBC Symphony Orches-	'Answering You': British	Gilbert and Sullivan
5:15	Swarthout; Deems	dercook, news analysis	tra; Dr. Walter Dam-	American two-day talks	Operetta
5:30	Taylor; chorus; or.	Musical Steelmakers	rosch and Frank Black,	'The Adventures of Bull-	Gilbert and Sullivan
5:45	Wm. Shirer, news	Musical Steelmakers	conductors	dog Drummond"; drama	Operetta
6:00	Edward R. Murrow	Tremont Temple Twi-	Religious program	Mystery dramatization	Sports news
6:15	"Dear John"; sk.	light Services	Religious program	Mystery dramatization	Moment Musicale
6:30	Sergt. Gene Autry:	Charles Gilbert Lee	"Here's to Romance";	Upton Close, comments	Religious drama
6:45	drama; music		orch.; tenor; variety	Baseball news	Religious drama
7:00	People's Platform	News commentator	Jack Benny and Com-	Religious program	Cong. James M. Curley
7:15	People's Platform	Sportscast; Newscast	pany; Eddie Cantor, g'st	Religious program	Cong. James M. Curley
7:30	"We, the People";	"Quiz Kids"; Joe Kel-	Bandwagon: Teddy	News Service	Central Baptist Church
7:45	guest; orchestra	ley, m. c.	Powell's Orchestra	Concert Album	Services
8:00	Trans-Atlantic Call:	Roy Porter, news	Edgar Bergen; Charlie	'American Forum of Air:	Central Baptist Church
8:15	"People to People"	Treasury Star Parade	McCarthy; D. Ameche	"Prohibition for the	Services
8:30	"Crime Doctor";	Inner Sanctum: mystery	'One Man's Family'	Duration"	Ravel: 'Daphnis et Chloe'
8:45	drama: News	dramatic sketch	"One Man's Family"	Gabriel Heatter, news	Ravel: 'Daphnis et Chloe'
9:00	Radio Reader's Di-	Walter Winchell	"Manhattan Merry-Go-	Old - Fashioned Revival	Old - Fashioned Revival
9:15	gest: drama; music	Chamber Music Society	Round"; musicale	Hour: speaker	Hour
9:30	Fred Allen & Co.;	Hollywood Reporter	American Album of Fa-	Old - Fashioned Revival	Old - Fashioned Revival
9:45	Alka Tamirod,	Dorothy Thompson	miliar Music	Hour: speaker	Hour
10:00	"Take It or Leave	"Good Will Hour": John	Phil Spitalny's All-Girl	J. B. Hughes, comments.	News Service
10:15	It": quiz program	J. Anthony, director	Orchestra; chorus	Russian War Relief Pgm	Irish Ballads
10:30	"The Man Behind	"Good Will Hour": John	"What's My Name": quiz	John Stanley, comments	Victory Night Watch
10:45	the Gun": drama	J. Anthony, director	show with A. Francis	Across the Footlights	Johnny Messner's Orch.
11:00	News; Larry Leseur	News; Sports	News Service	News Service	Spike Jones' Orchestra
11:15	Dramatization	United Nations Appeal;	Cesar Searchinger: news	Joe Marsala's Orchestra	Art Jarrett's Orchestra
11:30	Master Works of	Russian War Relief	Unlimited Horizons: dr.	'Stars and Stripes in	Day's End: music
11:45	Music	Newscast	Unlimited Horizons: dr.	Britain"; recorded	Day's End; News

Monday's Programs

	WEEI-990kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-199m
11:00	"What's the Date?"	Breakfast Music: Inter.	"Road of Life"; sketch.	Headlines of Tomorrow	Kick-Conga
11:15	"Second Husband"	Breakfast Music: Inter.	"Vic and Sade"; sketch.	N. E. Cupboard	Words and Music
11:30	"Bright Horizons"	Lily Carthew, Interviews	"Snow Village"; sketch.	Yankee House Party	Neighborhood Call
11:45	"Aunt Jenny"	"Poll of Hits"	"David Harum"; sketch.	Yankee House Party	News Service
12:00	Kate Smith, talk	Newscast	News; Hum and Strum	Boake Carter, news	Monitor Views the News
12:15	"Big Sister"; sketch	Bond Wagon Quiz	Chet Gaylord, songs	Uncle Sam: drama	The Pepper Shaker
12:30	"Helen Trent"	Farm and Home Hour:	Marjorie Mills, women's	Musical Roundup	Italian Melodies
12:45	"Our Gal Sunday"	Victory Gardens	program	Musical Roundup; Talk	Italian Melodies
1:00	"Life Beautiful"	Washington Commentary	News; Agricultural News	News Service	Council for Democracy.
1:15	"Ma Perkins"; sk.	Edward MacHugh, hymns	Aunt Jenny; sketch	Musical Roundup	Italian Melodies
1:30	"Vic and Sade"; sk.	Sunny Days; musicale	Big Sister; sketch	News; Fashion talk	Curtain Time: Margaret
1:45	"The Goldbergs"; sk.	Fishermen's Program	News Service	Cedric Foster, news	Janis, songs
2:00	Serial drama	Talk: Home Topics: talk	"Light of the World";	News; Musical Roundup	Melody Mystery Quiz
2:15	Serial drama	Mystery Chef: food	"Lonely Woman"; sketch	Yankee Kitchen	Melody Mystery Quiz
2:30	We Love and Learn	Treasury Star Parade	"Guiding Light"; sketch	Sports Comments	"Uncle Sam": drama
2:45	'Pepper Young'; sk.	Air Express Music	Hymn Recital	Baseball Interviews	News Service
3:00	"David Harum"; sk.	Morton Downey, songs	"Mary Marlin"; sketch.	Boston Braves - N. Y.	Hawaiian Music
3:15	News Service	Studio Musicale	"Ma Perkins"; sketch.	Giants baseball game	Popular Music
3:30	You Know Answer?	Studio Musicale	'Pepper Young's Family'	Boston Braves - N. Y.	"Do You Know?"; quiz
3:45	Uncle Sam Presents	Ted Malone: Book Ends	"Right to Happiness"	Giants baseball game	"Do You Know?"; quiz
4:00	Elis'b'th Bemis, news	Air Express Music	Backstage Wife: sketch	Boston Braves - N. Y.	Andy Kirk's Orchestra
4:15	Across the Caribbean	Newscast	Stella Dallas: sketch	Giants baseball game	Earl Hines' Orchestra
4:30	Victory Council	Air Express Music	"Lorenzo Jones"; sketch	Boston Braves - N. Y.	Art Kassell's Orchestra
4:45	Garden Almanac	Terry O'Toole, songs	"Widder Brown"; sketch	Giants baseball game	Sammy Kaye's Orchestra
5:00	Five O'Clock Follies	Terry O'Toole, songs	"When a Girl Marries";	Sheelah Carter, news	Musical Mystery Program
5:15	Date Book; Follies	Dick Tracy; sketch	"Portia Faces Life"	Sports Matinee	Billy Payne, tenor
5:30	Five O'Clock Follies	Jack Armstrong; sketch	"Just Plain Bill"; sketch	'Highway Patrol'; drama	Billy Payne, tenor
5:45	The WAAC Caravan	"Captain Midnight"; sk.	"Front Page Farrell"; sk.	"Superman"; sketch	News Service
6:00	News comments	Concert Strings	News; Sports Reporter	News Service	Sports program
6:15	Snapshots; Music	News Highlights	Frank Colby, talk	Press Roundup; Sports	Moment Musicale
6:30	Walt Cassel, songs	Bing Crosby, songs	Music; Chet Gaylord	News from Abroad	Art Kassell's Orchestra
6:45	News; 6:55 J. Harsch	Pete Herman's Orchestra	Lowell Thomas	Sports; Music	Sports of the Day
7:00	"I Love a Mystery"	Victor Borge; Sports	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr., news	March to Victory
7:15	"Calling Unlimited"	Anthony Bruno's Orch.	J. W. Vandercook, news	Yankee Starlets: songs	Richard Salinger: News
7:30	"Blondie"; sketch	"The Lone Ranger";	Kay Ivers: Melodeers	Mystery Hall: drama	"How About It, Girls?"
7:45	"Blondie"; sketch	western dramatization	John Barry, comments	Mystery Hall: drama	American Music Festival
8:00	"Vox Pop"; quiz	Earl Godwin, news	Cavalcade of America	"Sising Up the News"	Massachusetts Federa-
8:15	"Vox Pop"; quiz	"Lum 'n' Abner"	Cavalcade of America	"Singin' Sam"; songs	tion of Music Clubs
8:30	"Gay 90's Revue";	"True or False"; quiz	Richard Crooks, tenor;	"The Better Half"; quiz	"Drama Shop"; Essays
8:45	music; Cecil Brown	"True or False"; quiz	A. Wallenstein's Orch.	show; Tom Slater, m. c.	in Drama
9:00	Theater: Joan	"Counterspy"; espionage	Great Artists: Marian	Gabriel Heatter, news	Classical Album: Mahler's "Song of the
9:15	Bennett, Pat	drama	Anderson; orchestra	News Service	Earth"
9:30	O'Brien, "The Navy	Frankie Masters' Orch.	"Dr

Women's Activities: Camp Fire Leaders Honored

By Alice Myers
Assistant Women's Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Forty-nine Camp Fire leaders were given special awards for their wartime efforts today at the annual meeting of the Greater Boston Camp Fire Guardians Association at the Tremont Street Methodist Church.

Seven of them were presented with war stamp corsages by Mrs. J. Verity Smith of West Roxbury, Director of Camp Kiwanis, in recognition of their work in expanding the Camp Fire program by securing new leadership for new Camp Fire and Blue Bird groups during this year's membership drive.

Thirty others received certificates from Joseph L. Malone, Executive Secretary and Director of Training for the Boston Committee on Public Safety, in acknowledgment of their completion of 50 hours of work in volunteer leadership of Camp Fire groups. These certificates will be exchanged for the official pin of the United States Citizens Service Corps, which recognizes such leadership as an important war service to the nation.

Stemming Deliquency

The remaining 12, including four Blue Bird, seven Camp Fire, and one Horizon Club leader, were awarded a free period at Camp Kiwanis this summer in recognition of the fact that they have attained the special wartime goal of full membership in their groups. Camp Fire Girls has been striving to increase its membership as an aid in stemming the wartime growth in delinquency among teenage girls.

Further recognition of their work came in the form of a letter from Mrs. Leverett Saltonstall, Honorary President of Council for the Boston Camp Fire Girls, who was unable to attend the annual luncheon. "The Governor and I," she wrote, "feel so deeply the responsibility for the youth of Massachusetts in these trying times. They must emerge from this struggle as fine honorable citizens able to carry on the best traditions of our country and worthy of the sacrifice our soldiers, sailors, and marines are making for them. I know that you leaders realize what a tremendous part you are playing in helping these young people to grow into fine citizens and to do their part now on the home front.

"Won't you thank all of the Camp Fire Guardians for the Governor and myself for what they are doing. . . . He and I appreciate it tremendously and only trust that many more will take up your good work."

Volunteer Leadership

The importance of volunteer leadership was stressed by Miss Martha Frances Allen of New York, National Executive of the Camp Fire Girls and guest of honor at today's meeting. Miss Allen, who is remaining in Boston for an extended schedule of conferences with the staff and members of the several Camp Fire Girls Councils in New England, spoke on the topic, "Volunteer Leadership — A Continuing Service to Youth and a Far-Reaching Influence."

On Tuesday she will speak at a special luncheon meeting of the Executive Board of the Greater Boston Council at the College Club at 12:30 p. m.

Officers of the Guardians Association for 1943-44, who were elected today, are: Chairman, Mrs. Paul Martin of Stoughton; Vice-Chairman, Mrs. John J. Wynn, Allston; Secretary, Mrs. Jean Gassett, Pembroke; Treasurer, Mrs. Dougals Forbes, Arlington. Their representatives on the Council for Greater Boston will be: Mrs. Frances J. Hall, Lynn; Mrs. John Sanders, Norwood; Mrs. Helen Lang, Walpole; Miss Viola Heywood, Brockton; Mrs. Stuart B. Whittaker, Everett; Mrs. Ralph G. Conner, Melrose; and Mrs. Sidney E. Thorup, Roxbury.

Fay

School Plans Service Fete

Erskine School girls are planning a "Silver Tea" for the benefit of the World Student Service Fund on Saturday, May 8. Left to right—The Committee Chairmen are: Martha Tyer of Andover, Mass., Chairman of Decorations: Betsy Law, Milwaukee, Wis., refreshments; Betty Grubb, San Francisco, invitations; Maxine Law, Clarksburg, W. Va., reception; Chiquita Mitchell, Richmond, Va., entertainment; Martha Gibbs, Wareham, Mass., General Chairman. The entertainment will include a conversation piece produced under the direction of Miss Phyllis Stohl, head of the School's Drama Department, with the co-operation of the Harvard Dramatic Club. In keeping with wartime, this gala but simple affair will take the place of the elaborate dramatic production usually given by the School each spring.

Women's Club News Changes Announced

With the close of the active season for women's clubs May 1, the daily coverage of news of these organizations will be discontinued for the summer. Beginning next week, however, there will be a column devoted to news of women's activities each week, in the Tuesday and Saturday editions of the Christian Science Monitor.

Jam Sessions End

There will be no Symphonic Jam Session this Sunday, it is announced by Rosario Mazzeo, Manager. These Jam Sessions, which have increased in attendance each week, were started by Arthur Fiedler and have been held for the past eight weeks at the Temple Place Servicemen's Center. They now go on vacation until the fall.

Calendar of Women's Events Scheduled for Next Week

Monday

Brightheimstone Club—Luncheon, 12:30; annual meeting, 2 p. m. Mrs. Hazel Dell Smith will sing.

Massachusetts Society, Daughters of 1812—Luncheon at Foodcraft Shop, 711 Boylston Street, 12:15; board meeting, 1:45 p. m. followed by annual business meeting. M. F. Palmer Harrington, Secretary of Commissioners of Massachusetts Maritime Academy, speaker.

New England Woman's Club — May Breakfast and election of officers, Hotel Kenmore, 1 p. m. The Rev. Robert Wood Coe, speaker; Miss Muriel Cook, soloist; Mrs. Percy E. Hunt, Chairman of Program.

Cohasset Woman's Club — Luncheon, 12:30; annual meeting, 2 p. m.

Boston Section, National Council of Jewish Women—Annual meeting, Temple Ohabei Shalom, Brookline, 2 p. m.

Milton Woman's Club—Annual meeting.

Tuesday

State Federation of Women's Clubs—Department of Junior Membership, annual Pops Night, Mrs. Betty Withington, Chairman.

Newtonville Woman's Club—Program by the Merrys, "Garden Highlights," Clubhouse, 2:30 p. m.

Greater Boston Women's Auxiliary to the Railway Mail—Demonstration luncheon followed by bridge, Homecraft Shop, 711 Boylston Street, 12:30 p. m.

Jamaica Plain Tuesday Club—Annual luncheon, Loring Greenough House, 1 p. m., Mrs. Cyril J. Johns in charge, followed by entertainment under direction of Mrs. J. Martin Woodall.

Newton Federation of Women's Clubs—Opening day of eighth annual sale for the blind, at Newton Centre Woman's Club House, 10 a. m. to 4:30 p. m.

Cambridge Women's War Saving Staff—War Stamp Tea, Cambridge Boat Club, 4 to 6 p. m., in charge of Austrian group. Price of admission: $1 [or more] in stamps purchased at the door.

Community Club of Canton—Luncheon, 1 p. m., Mrs. Walter S. Draper, Chairman; annual meeting, 2:30 p. m.

Dedham Women's Club—Garden Club plant sale, Dedham Community Hall, 11 a. m. to 4 p. m.

Saturday

Seamen's Club Women's Aid—Annual meeting, 3 p. m., Seamen's Club, Battery-march and Milk Streets, Miss Alice Stackpole presiding. Speakers: the Rev. Raymond A. Heron, Superintendent, Episcopal City Missions; Harry J. Pearson, Director, Seamen's Club; Ensign Ralph Myers, Miss Dorothy A. Hickie, Executive Secretary, will report; Miss Betty Sharon will speak for the Victory Girls and Mrs. Marion Keating for the Starboard Watch, women's groups co-operating with the Club.

Wednesday

Newton Federation of Women's Clubs—Second day of annual sale for the blind, at Newton Centre Woman's Club House, 10 a. m. to 4:30 p. m.

Boston Wheelock Club—Spring Bridge for benefit of Endowment Fund and Lucy Wheelock Child Center, at Kent House, 287 Kent Street, Brookline, 2 p. m. Mrs. George H. Larsen, Chairman.

Women's Educational and Industrial Union—Luncheon, Perkins Hall, 1 p. m.; Bronislas A. Jezierski, speaker, "America and the United Nations with Emphasis on Poland."

New Century Club, Needham—Luncheon at Baptist Church, 1 p. m., followed by annual meeting. Mrs. William F. Leach, hostess, will present Reginald and Gladys Laubin, exponents of American Indian song and dance.

Thursday

Newton Federation of Women's Clubs—Last day of annual sale for the blind, at Newton Center Woman's Club House, 10 a. m. to 4:30 p. m.

Quota Club of Boston—International program with films of South America and Mexico; Miss Corinne Mead and Miss Catharine Yerxa, Chairmen. Women's Educational and Industrial Union, 6 p. m.

United Nations Association—Annual meeting, College Club, 4 p. m.; reports of committee chairmen and address by Courtenay Crocker, President.

Boston Council of Girl Scouts—Annual dinner, Women's Republican Club, 6:15 p. m.

Business and Professional Women's Club—Annual meeting, Twentieth Century Club, 7 p. m.

Garden Club Federation of Massachusetts—Southeastern Region, Horticultural Hall, 10:30 a. m. Morning speakers: Mrs. Harold Plimpton and Mrs. Sherman L. Whipple, Jr., Canteen luncheon followed at 2 p. m. by talk on "Herbs and Early American Cooking" by Mrs. Harold Bruce of Harlow House, Plymouth.

Harvard Woman's Club—Annual meeting, Hotel Vendome, 10 a. m. Luncheon will be followed by musical program and a talk by Nathan Howard Gist, traveler and lecturer.

D. A. R.—Paul Revere Chapter, annual meeting, College Club, 10:30 a. m. Luncheon under direction of Miss Emily C. Wilde.

Friday

Boston Committee for the Blind—Annual open meeting, Temple Ohabei Shalom, Brookline, 2 p. m., preceded by coffee hour at 1 o'clock.

Cantabrigia Club—May Breakfast, clubhouse, 1 p. m. Mrs. Frederick W. Pfaff, Chairman.

Eastern Massachusetts Home Economics Association—Annual meeting, Boston Edison Company auditorium 5:15 p. m. Wartime sandwich supper arranged by Miss Ethel A. Wright.

D. A. R.—Old State House Chapter, annual meeting and luncheon, Parish House of Unitarian Church, West Emerson Street, Melrose, 1 p. m.

Winthrop Woman's Club — Luncheon, 12:30; annual meeting, 2 p. m.

Saturday

American Association of University Women—Boston Branch, annual meeting, at home of Miss Margaret Fish, 9 Prescott Street, Brookline, 2:30 p. m. Mrs. Lawrence Mead will speak on "Developing International Understanding at the International Student Center in Cambridge."

Boston Bates Alumnae Club—Annual meeting, Women's Republican Club, 2:15 p. m.; Miss Elinor Williams, speaker.

Army Casualty List Shows Names of 28 New Englanders

WASHINGTON, May 1 (AP) — The names of 28 New Englanders were included in those of 240 United States soldiers announced by the War Department today as missing in action or killed in action in the Asiatic, European, Middle East, North American, North African, Pacific and Southwest Pacific areas.

The New Englanders, and their next of kin:

Missing, Asiatic Area

Massachusetts

Burke, Staff Sergeant Stephens F.—Mrs. Delia Burke, mother, Worcester.

Mercier, Staff Sergeant Joseph R. R.—Mrs. Adele Mercier, mother, Lowell.

Missing, European Area

Connecticut

Byrne, Staff Sergeant Francis E.—Wallace I. Goodhall, friend, Union.

Massachusetts

Caruso, Sergeant Domenic A.—Mrs. Mary Caruso, mother, East Boston.

Rhode Island

McMahon, Staff Sergeant Vincent O., Jr.—Mrs. Thersa McMahon, mother, Providence.

Missing, Middle Eastern Area

Massachusetts

Weldon, 2nd Lieut. Arthur J.—Arthur P. Weldon, father, Lowell.

Missing, Pacific Area

Massachusetts

McDonald, 2nd Lieut. Donald M.—Mrs. Raymond McDonald, mother, Hull.

Killed, Asiatic Area

Connecticut

Barnum, Capt. Burrall—Walter Barnum, father, Old Lyme.

Killed, European Area

Massachusetts

Browning, 2nd Lieut. Richard C.—Ralph L. Browning, brother, Newton Center.

Shellman, Staff Sergeant Carl E.—Mrs. Carl V. Shellman, mother, Springfield.

Killed, North African Area

Connecticut

Balco, Private First Class Anthony J.—Albert Balco, brother, Glenville.

Szelugoski, Corporal Walter—Mr. and Mrs. Samual Szelugoski, parents, New Britain.

Maine

Grimmer, 1st Lieut. Stewart W.—Mrs. Berenice Jacobs Grimmer, wife, Portland.

Norton, Private Kenneth E.—Mrs. Emma J. Norton, mother, Clinton.

Massachusetts

Assad, Private First Class George—Mrs. Freda Assad, mother, Lawrence.

Baravikas, Private Algirdas F.—Miss Mildred Chestney, cousin, Worcester.

Bosworth, Technician 5th Grade Thornton E.—Willard Bosworth, father, Malden.

Landa, Corporal Albin—Mrs. Anna Landa, mother, Springfield.

Sullivan, Corporal Daniel J.—John B. Sullivan, brother, Springfield.

Vermilyea, Private First Class Gerald P.—Mrs. Shirley I. Vermilyea, wife, Lowell.

Wesgan, Sergeant Wadislaw F.—Mrs. Josephine Wesgan, mother, Uxbridge.

Wheeler, Private Harold A.—Mrs. Barbara Wheeler, mother, Dorchester.

New Hampshire

Alvanos, Staff Sergeant Anthony, Mrs. Mona Alvanos, wife, Nashua.

Landry, Corporal Joseph A. R.—Mrs. Flore Remilland, friend, Manchester.

Mullen, Second Lieut. Robert M.—Maurice W. Mullen, father, Concord.

Rhode Island

Perland, Technician 5th Grade Armand L.—Narcisse Perland, father, Woonsocket.

Kelley, Private Matthew J.—Mrs. Mary L. Herault, sister, Pawtucket.

Vermont

Allen, First Lieut. Richmond N.—Mrs. Richmond N. Allen, wife, Northfield.

Killed, Southwest Pacific Area

Massachusetts

Flores, Second Lieut. Adelino D.—Jesse Flores, father, Fall River.

Civil Defense 'Doings' From New England

This column is prepared by the New England Office of Civilian Defense, and is intended to inform readers of the latest and most interesting developments on the New England home front. Under Regional Director Joseph M. Loughlin, New England is gaining a wide reputation for civilian defense leadership.

The CD Reporter

Three safe ways to fight fire bombs are recommended in a circular that has been distributed to defense councils in the New England area by the Regional office. By use of each method, water is thrown toward the bomb at right angles to the fire fighter, who thus can take cover with not even his hand exposed to fragments from the bomb's explosive charge.

The circular explains that increasing use by the enemy of powerful explosive attachments to fire bombs make it imperative that civilians give greater attention to safety measures. While solid brick walls afford good protection from the new bombs, it continues, lath and plaster walls, wooden doors, tables, or chairs, do not.

The door jamb and baseboard of an ordinary partition afford a fair degree of cover to one prone on the floor. In such a position the stream of water from a stirrup pump tank can be thrown into the room where the bomb has fallen. Without the use of the three simple devices, this involves exposing one hand or arm.

Tests have shown that it is not essential to see the bomb since its position can be judged fairly accurately by the glare and sputtering sound. Water which does not hit the bomb may not be entirely wasted, as it wets the surrounding area, thus helping to prevent the fire from spreading.

One device involves use of a flat piece of wood two to three feet long, with two slots about nine inches apart near one end. The nozzle is slipped into one slot, and the hose looped through the other. No equipment is needed for the second device, it being required only to form a loop at the end of the hose and coil the nozzle through it so that it aims around the corner. A common garden rake is brought into play in the third method, the hose and nozzle being fed through its teeth to accomplish a similar result.

Victory Parade

Approximately 12,000 civilian defense volunteers are expected to march in an "On to Victory" parade to be held tomorrow in Providence. They will be headed by Brig. Gen. Earl C. Webster, State director of civilian defense. Of the marchers, Providence will provide 4,000 to 5,000 with 60 vehicles, Pawtucket and East Providence will have 1,500 persons and 20 vehicles. Cranston plans to send 2,200 marchers and 20 vehicles. Central Falls will be represented by 400 persons and one vehicle, and Johnston by 250 persons and seven vehicles. At least 15 bands will accompany the civilian defense contingent.

Air-Raid Test

The entire state of Maine with the exception of seven York County towns will be the scene tomorrow afternoon of an air raid rehearsal and mobilization in which the State Guard and Federal troops will co-operate. The York County towns are all under a New Hampshire warning district. However, two New Hampshire towns, North Chatham and East Conway, will participate in Maine's rehearsal because they are warned from a Maine center.

Ration 'Snowflakes' Drift High

By a Staff Photographer

7,000,000,000 Stamps a Month

Audrey Hawkes, shown here, doesn't count them all. She merely counts the thousands of point-ration coupons that pile up in her father's store. First, she sorts them by colors and point values between making change for customers. Then she, and her father, and her mother, and the rest of the family count them after store hours, on Sundays, and between times, pack them into little envelopes, and send them off to be counted again and again.

It's a Grocer's Blues Song, 'Forever Counting Coupons'

By Everett M. Smith
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Forever counting "snowflakes"—those elusive little red, white, and blue ration coupons blown in on an Office of Price Administration blizzard—the nation's grocers are becoming rapidly snowed in, comptometer deep, as they struggle to plow through the perpetual counting process.

Day in and day out—to the tune of 7,000,000,000 "flakes" a month—the stamps are actually blanketing the countryside as they eddy and swirl in a never-ending sweep from consumers' ration books. A little pile in an isolated country store; a mounting drift in a large city independent; a veritable snowbank in the big chain stores.

Customers who chafe over delays as ration stamps are tallied and removed from their books seldom are aware of what happens once those coupons are torn out. They are eager to get along home with their purchases. Counting the stamps again is the grocer's problem.

And what a problem. Printed on thin, and often imperfectly perforated sheets, as they are, the stamps, nevertheless, almost always come out in blocks of two, three, or more.

The grocer—or one of his clerks, or even one of his family—must first separate the blues, the reds, and the occasional whites. Then, each and every little "snowflake" must be carefully separated from its neighbor. The 8-pointers are put in one pile, the 5's in another, the 2's in another, and the 1's in still another.

Then comes the counting. If you've ever tried to count snowflakes, then you'll appreciate why the grocers have come to refer to the stamps as such. They count 'em; their clerks count 'em; their wives and youngsters count 'em. And it has almost become a case of grocers counting them in their sleep if they are not to be snowed under.

Thousands of Extra Hours

Among independent grocers of the Bay State, alone, the job of handling the ration stamps is estimated to consume from 20,000 to 30,000 precious man-hours a week, according to Malcolm McCabe, Secretary of the Massachusetts Retail Grocers' and Provision Dealers' Association.

"He's far too conservative," counter spokesmen for several larger chain stores. They add that it has been necessary to hire extra clerks just to handle the volume of point stamps, and still others to handle sales which have been slowed down by the storm. "Before point rationing, one of our clerks normally would handle about 450 sales a day; now about 250 sales is the limit," said one.

After the sorting and counting, the stamps must be placed in envelopes of not more than 500 each for transmission to the wholesaler or to the ration bank.

"Try as I may, I think I've got 500 counted out accurately," said one weary grocer. "But, come to check them over, I find only 499, or perhaps it's 501. Anyway, it means a recount. I count them evenings. I get up early in the morning and count them. My wife helps. My daughter helps. We spend most of the day Sunday counting. That's all we do, it seems, just count snowflakes."

Yet, somehow, the task is accomplished. It's hard enough in small stores. But, in the larger super-markets, where sales run to approximately 150,000 pounds a week, it's quite a task, especially when it is borne in mind that a clever, nimble-fingered girl can accurately account for only 4,000 ration stamps an hour—doing nothing else.

However, the storm's not over yet by any means. After the grocer shovels up his stamps in envelopes, he carts them off to the wholesaler or to the chain-store headquarters in huge cartons. There's another count, for the Office of Price Administration has ruled that it may step in at any time and check over the accounts. There must be some control; hence the double check.

From the wholesaler and the chain-store headquarters, the millions upon millions of tiny "snowflakes," which by this time have rolled up into huge, well-packed snowballs, are carted off to one of the nation's 18,000 commercial banks, where the OPA's ration banking system has been set up to handle the final accounting.

After the bank has handled these ration stamps as it handles ordinary checking accounts, the snowflakes, after being held for 30 days for possible OPA inspection, are melted—dumped into an incinerator and burned, like any canceled securities.

OPA Seeks Simplicity

The OPA is keenly aware of the difficulties and is very desirous of simplifying the procedure as far as possible, and, at the same time, maintaining a reasonable control. The system is being carefully studied to this end.

Grocers, upon whom, perhaps, the greatest part of the burden falls, have been most co-operative. They agree that rationing is necessary. But, they wonder—between counting, and even during counting—if the system cannot be simplified in many ways.

"I'd pay $1,000 for a scale fine enough to account for the stamps by weight," said one large retailer. "I'd be money in, if it could be done this way."

Another, who happily recalls the days when sugar stamps first came into use, suggests a similar method for other rationed goods. "Let the Government set a period during which stamp No. so-and-so would be good for a certain number of cans of food," he said. "The period could be flexible, but only one stamp would be necessary for the canned goods purchased during that period, instead of dozens of stamps of different values."

And so the ideas run. Some of them might not be workable. But, others might. Let's hope so. Certainly, there's a constructive purpose behind the suggestions.

"Money is one thing," says the grocers. "If you're short in your accounts by a few pennies, or even a dollar or two, you can dip down into your own pocket and make it up. It's hard, but it can be done. Not so with ration stamps." Somehow the grocers are always on the "short end" when it comes to stamps—never ahead.

Right now, thousands of extra man-hours are being consumed daily on accounting alone. Hundreds of extra clerks are required, who might be used more profitably in the direct war effort. These are the things which revolve in the minds of the grocers as, day after day, and often far, far into the night, they count "snowflakes."

'Gansett' Track Parkers Due In Court Thursday

Hundreds of motorists suspected of using more than their A coupon gasoline to visit the horse races at Narragansett Park this week will be called into Federal Court next Thursday for the first of a series of hearings to be held before Judge William J. Day, an Office of Price Administration spokesman announced today.

The record of registration plates taken by OPA inspectors and police was swelled by an 1,800-car attendance at the track yesterday, a substantial drop from the previous day's figure of 3,500 cars. Out of the 5,300 cars tabulated, 40 per cent have been found to be B and C card holders.

Motorists in the higher rationing brackets have just as much right to attend the races, it was said, as A card holders, provided they stay within their A card driving privileges. But when B and C card holders appear regularly at the track or come from long distances, they fall under the suspicion of using more than their allotted gasoline for pleasure.

Of the 1,800 cars in the track's parking space yesterday, about 550 were said to have come from Massachusetts. Of these Massachusetts cars, one third, or about 200, either had B and C stickers, or no stickers at all. Many motorists will lose their rationing cards for not showing stickers.

The task of screening the lists of motorists to ascertain which ones will be haled into court is now proceeding at OPA headquarters. Inspectors have extended their tabulations from cars entering the track's parking space to cars that drive up to the track merely to deliver passengers. These cars increased in volume as the numbers of actual parkers decreased yesterday.

Motorists who think they have an airtight case were warned today by the OPA that they were in for a few surprises.

40 Servicemen Naturalized

Seymour Stewart, a private in the Marines who is in Boston on furlough after service on Gudalcanal, is today a citizen of the United States. He was naturalized by Judge Francis J. W. Ford in Federal Court with 39 other servicemen recently. Private Stewart is a native of Canada, took out first papers in March of 1941, shortly before entering the service. He has been decorated with the silver star for heroism in action.

War Play at Radcliffe

By a Staff Photographer

College Girls Aiding Relief Cause

Eleanor Hall directing Anne Dougherty and Mary Savage, of the Harvard-Radcliffe War Relief Players, in a scene from their opening drama, "Death, There Is None," written by John Simon, a Harvard student, to be given on May 3. The play deals with ten condemned Yugoslavian girls in a Nazi concentration camp. The performances will be given at the Cantabrigia Club, 100 Mt. Auburn Street, Cambridge, for the benefit of the United War Relief.

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Stark: We Are Winning Atlantic Battle

Continued from Page 1

may be preparing to adapt to the Pacific the German "wolf pack" technique of the Atlantic.

In Tunisia, United States troops made slight gains in the northern sector, throwing back German counterattacks to advance within three miles of Lake Achkel. Slightly to the south, they threatened to outflank the enemy and forced a Nazi withdrawal on Djebel Anntra.

Forging ahead the "Yanks" captured the hill, Djebel Taheut, bringing them within gun range of Mateur for the first time.

The French are reported within 22 miles of Bizerte in the extreme north. United Nations advances have been made in the rocky, mountainous territory of the Jefna front, while some of the fiercest action took place around Djebel Bou Aoukaz and Medjez-el-Bab. In both places, the British were forced to fall back somewhat, and the Germans now occupy a strategic 700-foot mountain on the central front.

Farther south, the British Eighth Army is laying down an extremely heavy barrage along the Enfidaville line, possibly the prelude to new infantry and tank action.

Meanwhile, the Royal Air Force pounded Germany's industrial Ruhr Valley again last night in "a heavy attack" on Essen and other unspecified objectives. This was the fourth raid on Essen in April, and the 55th since the beginning of the war. It cost the British 13 bombers, bringing their bomber loss up to 602 since the beginning of the year.

U-Boat War:

Stark Says Allies Are Winning Slowly

Admiral Harold R. Stark, commander of United States Naval Forces in European waters, announced in London that "slowly but surely we are winning the Battle of the Atlantic."

Admiral Stark spoke at a ceremony during which he accepted on behalf of the Navy a replica of John Paul Jones' flag, made by the women of Yorkshire. The flag will be placed in the United States Naval Academy Museum.

Meanwhile news came from Ottawa of combined British-Canadian plans for a mile-by-mile protection of the North Atlantic convoy route to the United Kingdom.

A joint statement by Navy Minister Angus L. Macdonald and Air Minister C. G. Power outlined new convoy plans by which the Canadian and British Navies, with air co-operation, propose to protect "every mile of the route from North America to Europe."

U. S. to Handle Enemy Thrusts

This was taken to mean that while the trade convoy route across the North Atlantic would be a joint Canadian-British responsibility, the United States would direct any strategic operations necessitated by enemy naval thrusts in the Western Atlantic and by local American convoys.

Rear Admiral L. W. Murray, R. C. N., Commanding Officer, Atlantic Coast, since September, 1942, has been appointed Commander in Chief, Canadian Northwest Atlantic.

Air Vice-Admiral George Johnson, air officer commanding-in-chief of eastern air command, will direct anti-submarine operations of new, long-range Canadian and American machines patrolling to mid-Atlantic.

British bombers will take over in mid-Atlantic, thus establishing an air "umbrella" over the entire Atlantic route, co-operating with naval escorts.

A single naval control, like that exercised by Admiral Murray, will be operated by the Royal Navy, with air co-operation, covering the western approaches to Europe.

In Washington, Secretary of the Navy Frank Knox disclosed that in April Allied ship losses were much lower than in March.

British submarines in the Mediterranean, meanwhile, have sunk 10 more enemy ships, the Admiralty announced.

Among the ships sunk, said the communiqué, was a large tanker torpedoed near Marittimo Island "while west-bound on a course for Tunis.

Another tanker was sunk by gunfire off Italy's West Coast and a large ammunition ship was blown up off the island of Monte Cristo, between Italy and Corsica.

Other sinkings were off the East Coast of Corsica, northwest of Sicily and off the northern tip of Tunisia, the Admiralty said, disclosing at the same time that the British destroyer Beverley, formerly the U. S. S. Branch, had been lost.

The Rome Radio, broadcasting an Italian communiqué, claimed without Allied confirmation that an Italian submarine had sunk four steamers in the Atlantic totaling 29,000 tons.

Two German salvage boats and a pontoon have been sunk by magnetic mines in the Oersund, between Denmark and Sweden, Reuters reported from Stockholm.

Tunisia:

U. S. Forces Take 3 More Localities

The Second United States Army Corps captured three more important localities and took 200 prisoners in Northern Tunisia, but the British First Army was forced to make a slight withdrawal in the Medjez-el-Bab sector during "exceptionally heavy fighting," a communiqué from Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower's headquarters in North Africa announced.

United States troops captured Djebel Tahent—Hill 609—16 miles southwest of Mateur and turned their long-range artillery upon Mateur for the first time in this campaign.

The bombardment of Mateur, an important road junction 18 miles from Bizerte, brought an immediate counter battery fire and the heaviest artillery dueling since the American attack began April 23.

A French force, moving forward upon Bizerte along the Mediterranean coast, advanced 2½ miles to the Djebel Touro to a point about 22 miles west of Bizerte. To the south, French troops operating below Pont du Fahs captured the 1,712-foot Djebel Derhafla.

An Italian communiqué announced that the British Eighth Army on the southern sector had opened up heavy artillery fire which it said was "particularly intense and prolonged." The Eighth Army usually has signalled the beginning of an infantry offensive with thundering barrages.

Berlin Reports Ship Concentration

Threat of an Allied naval blow at the perilous line of Axis retreat to the European continent via Italy and near-by islands loomed as the Berlin Radio reported an enormous concentration of Allied naval strength moving through the Gibraltar bottleneck toward the east. This was not confirmed by Allied sources.

An American contingent to the north beat off successive heavy counterattacks, and field dispatches placed them within three miles of Lake Achkel—about 20 miles southwest of Bizerte.

North of Sidi N'Sir, a bit to the south of the Achkel sector, Americans threatened the Axis forces with an outflanking movement as they moved forward substantially, compelling an enemy withdrawal on the Djebel Anntra.

In the Jefna sector, about halfway between the Achkel and N'Sir regions, Allied troops made some progress through the rocky, mountainous country.

German forces, in counterattacks which disregarded heavy casualties, took a 700-foot summit at Djebel Bou Aoukaz in the face of heavy ground and air resistance by the Allies.

Von Arnim Captioned Tunisian Commander

By the Associated Press

London, May 1

A copy of the March issue of the German illustrated weekly Signal reaching London last night captioned a picture of Col. Gen. Jürgen von Arnim "Officer Commanding Axis Forces in Tunisia."

This was taken as supporting the disclosure of United Nations headquarters in North Africa that General von Arnim took over command from General Field Marshal Erwin Rommel that month.

Pacific:

Japanese Open Submarine Attack

The Japanese have opened a submarine attack in force to the east of Australia, the High Command at Allied Headquarters in Australia reported.

Gen. Douglas MacArthur said details of the submarine activity could not be released immediately

"The enemy has launched a submarine attack in some force in the waters east of Australia," the communiqué said.

"Details will be given as soon as their release will not assist in his operations. This will somewhat delay their chronological recording in the communiqué."

The latest enemy underwater attack plainly was directed against United Nations supply lines from America and between Australia, New Guinea, New Zealand and New Caledonia.

Ruhr Bombed:

'Heavy Attack' On Essen by British

The RAF struck again at Essen and other objectives in the Ruhr Valley on the night of April 30 in what the British Air Ministry termed "a heavy attack" which cost 13 bombers in the fourth raid on the German industrial center during April. The other objectives were not immediately identified.

Essen itself has been bombed 55 times since the beginning of the war, the last previous raid being on April 3. Photographs taken during the following days showed that the vital Krupp Works there was idle for 10 days because of the damage.

Losses in the April 30 raid brought the toll of RAF bombers to 602 since the beginning of the year.

Indicative of the new tempo of the air offensive is the rise in monthly losses: 75 in January, 104 in February, 158 in March and 264 in April.

Russia:

Caucasus Points Taken by Soviets

Russian troops were reported by Moscow to have captured "several key enemy positions" in the Northwestern Caucasus in a plane-supported drive which the Germans said was another big Red Army offensive in which 150,000 men were attacking.

Although the Russian bulletin gave few details of the fighting, Moscow dispatches said that the Russian Capital was astir with expectation of great military developments.

South of Izyum a company of German automatic riflemen who attempted to force the northern Donets River were wiped out by Red Army fighters. Only a few Germans managed to swim back to the right bank.

U. S. Won't Handle Poland's Affairs In Soviet Capital

MOSCOW, May 1 (AP)—The question of who will handle the affairs of the Polish Government in exile here remainded unanswered today but it was learned that the United States would not represent the London-based Polish Administration.

Tadeusz Romer, who had been Ambassador to Moscow from the Government in exile, and his staff have left for Teheran by way of Kuibyshev.

Meantime, it was said here, a number of Poles who remain in the Soviet Union may answer the call of the "Union of Polish Patriots" and go to the front with the Red Army.

Jefferson's View On Vacation Told

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHARLOTTESVILLE, Va.—A petition by students of the University of Virginia for a 10-day midsummer vacation was answered by Thomas Jefferson with the admonition that such interruption of their studies would result in irreparable loss.

"Time will not suspend its flow during these intermissions of study," the University's founder wrote, after first pointing out to the petitioners that only the University's Board of Visitors had authority to grant the desired recess from their academic labors.

The original of Jefferson's letter, bearing the date of June 29, 1825, was only recently brought to light.

Mrs. Sidney Webb

LONDON, May 1 (AP)—Mrs. Sidney Webb, author and social investigator who passed on yesterday refused to assume the title of her husband when he was made the First Baron of Passfield in 1929.

With her husband, she had written a number of works on trade unionism, government, and the cooperative movement.

The contribution of the Webbs to the economic thought of their generation was very largely a joint affair and the names of husband and wife, Beatrice and Sidney Webb, were for years linked in a prodigious volume of publications.

Traveling as ordinary tourists, they spent a holiday in Soviet Russia in 1932 to study at firsthand the application of Socialism, of which both were ardent supporters in Great Britain.

The husband was a member of three British Labor Cabinets and of numerous Royal Commissions. In 1922 he became Chairman of the Labor Party.

The Battle for Tunisia

By a Staff Artist

American Troops Register Slight Gains

White arrows indicate hard-won advances for American Second Army Corps in the Lake Achkel sector, with the Yankee contingent to the south forcing an enemy withdrawal at Djebel Anntra, where the Americans threatened to outflank the opposing Germans. Black arrow indicates enemy gains at Djebel Bou Aoukaz and near Medjez-el-Bab. White arrow at extreme right indicates where British Eighth Army artillery is pounding the Enfidaville Line.

What Next in Tunisia? Axis Under Hard Pressure

Continued from Page 1

everything they have left is drawn back behind the Bizerte lakes.

The Allied plan of battle has been to break through in the center and storm down the Madjerda Valley which reaches the sea between Tunis and Bizerte and prevent this final concentration.

The battlefield is marked by ridges of hills like the ribs on a fan running out into the Allied positions on the arc from Enfidaville around through Medj-el-Bab to El Ouana. Those ridges by their direction stand across the face of drives attempting to sweep in from the coastal flanks. They also parallel the two big river valleys which run down through them, the Miliane Valley into Tunis itself, the Midjerda into the sea half way between the two cities. From the mountain crests Axis guns can pound Allied forces driving down the valleys.

The flanking moves were possible, but served only to drive the enemy into an ever more compact area. Thrusts down the center required storming peak after peak of hills along the ridges to clear the way through the valleys. It was hard going, but the valleys led into the center of the Axis position and offered an opportunity to split it open and permit mopping it up bit by bit.

Forces of Allies Shifted

General Sir Harold Alexander's plan of action can be read now from what has happened. He began by shifting forces, taking the Americans which had been in the center in the earlier part of the campaign and putting them in the north. This eased the logistics of the problem because it enabled merging the two British armies and the portion of the French using British equipment, so that the entire southern and central portions of the front were serviceable by British supplies and equipment. The Americans and the Giraudist French, which use American equipment, were concentrated in the north where they could be supplied independently.

The main assault was entrusted to the fresh British First Army in the center which was given the task of forcing the two valleys and splitting the Axis position. The British Eighth Army on the right and the American Second Corps on the left were to fight containing actions to occupy as much Axis manpower and material as possible and keep Gen. Jürgen von Arnim from withdrawing strength from his flanks to support his threatened center.

General Alexander opened the battle on Monday, April 19, on the right flank, sending the Eighth Army in by moonlight along the coastal road to Enfidaville. He began it there perhaps partly to deceive the enemy as to the main point of attack, and partly to make sure to pin down a sizable Axis force to protect against the threat which the Eighth Army did constitute. Had it broken through along the coast it could have severed Cape Bon from the Tunis-Bizerte area.

But General von Arnim guessed rightly where the main blow was to come. Within 24 hours after General Alexander opened the battle on the right flank General von Arnim struck at the center in an effort to throw the main assault there off balance. That opened the main phase of the battle which has continued at a furious pace ever since, with the British First Army and its French contingent slugging step by step forward from Tuesday of last week, the 20th, until this week Wednesday, the 28th. By that time they had reached the last serious mountain obstacle in the Medjerda Valley, Djebel Bou Aoukaz, and were on the verge of breaking out into the open plain.

Axis in Assault on Ridge

At that moment when the First Army was just breasting the top of the ridge General von Arnim launched a powerful counterattack which threw them back from the top to the bottom of the western slope where they were still clinging tenaciously yesterday.

Meanwhile, the Americans had received their signal to go ahead on the right flank on the fourth day of the battle, Friday, the 23rd, and have been plugging along steadily ever since doing the same sort of job the Eighth Army off on the right flank has been doing—engaging German forces and keeping up enough pressure along the whole front to prevent German concentration at the main point of attack.

By yesterday, Friday, the twelfth day of the battle, the original Allied plan was in serious question. The Germans had stopped the center assault cold and had held the First Army for 48 hours. General Alexander had a choice between resuming the offensive there with reserves or shifting his main attack to one of the flanks. He can hope to do very little on the left flank, where the Americans are already up against the outer defenses of Bizerte itself and the Germans obviously will make a powerful stand. But off on the right he could send the Eighth Army forward again to distract attention from the center and perhaps threaten the flank of the Germans holding Gen. Kenneth A. N. Anderson in the Medjerda Valley.

Stiff Stand by Germans

The implication of the situation at this time is that the original attempt to break through at the center has been temporarily at least frustrated. It has been hard work, as hard work as any army ever performed in battle. It testifies to the determination of the Germans to win as much time as they possibly can in Tunisia, because the moment the battle ends large Allied armies will be freed to move against the next Axis lines in the islands of the Mediterranean, or perhaps against Italy or Greece.

On the two other great war fronts this week there were signs of big events to come. The Russian front is about to burst into action. Somewhere in the vast distances of the Pacific Japanese and American fleets were moving in the great chess game for position which precedes new action. But on both those fronts there was still the silent tension which testifies only to the tremendous potentialities of the situation.

Gardening Program Is Urged in Miami

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MIAMI, Fla.—Mayor Clifford H. Reeder of Miami has issued a proclamation calling for a co-ordinative gardening program here.

In it he urges Miamians to use every inch of ground at their disposal to grow food for themselves and their families. He recommends that all seeds and fertilizer be conserved and that any garden surplus be canned.

Mayor Reeder's proclamation is not a case of words without works. The victory garden at the Reeder home is known by the vegetables it supplies for dinner given by Miami's first family. This winter it has been furnishing their table with beans, turnip greens, tomatoes, collards and onions and now okra is on its way.

When freezing weather here last month destroyed a large part of the Florida vegetable crop, about half of the home gardens were saved, Miss Eunice Grady, Dade County home demonstration agent estimated. Home gardeners found that covering the plants with straw or grass clippings was the most effective way of protecting them.

Australians Demand War Film Showing

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CANBERRA, Australia, May 1—The power of public opinion here has forced important moving picture interests, in which there is a large American holding, to bow to the demand for early showing of two important British war films.

The pictures concerned are "In Which We Serve" and "First of the Few," produced by Gaumont-British and sold here for first showing in the city to Hoyt's Theaters, in which Fox Films bought heavily some time ago.

"In Which We Serve" was given a preview to aid the Third Liberty Loan, after which film fans were amazed to learn they must wait at least until the year's end for its release.

The position of "First of the Few," which dramatizes the production of Mitchells and Spitfire airplanes, was even worse—it had been waiting here since early December.

When influential persons sought an explanation as to why these British films were put in cold storage, they were told Hoyt's Theaters must honor contracts under which they made prior bookings of American films.

Incredible Situation

To the public it seemed incredible that any interests should contemplate holding up exhibition of two films in the production of which the British Ministry of Information and armed services cooperated because of their value as morale builders. But that was the position.

Nor apparently could Gaumont-British, who released both films, do anything about it. Alan J. Williamson, Australian representative of Gaumont-British Films, went on record last week as saying both pictures, despite the exceptional interest, would "unfortunately have to give way to others of American origin, some of which have been in the country for quite a long while."

Mr. Williamson added neither film could be shown in Sydney for many months because of the curious position in which major theaters were placed by the fact they had contracts which they had to fulfill.

So far there has been no disclosure of the terms of these contracts beyond the fact they relate to regular purchase of American pictures for exhibition here.

American Control

In other words, so far as the public has been informed, the only reason why two major British films having great war value must be held back for months was the fact that the American film-producing group holding a large interest in the theaters concerned wished to get American-made films on first.

Public opinion argued that at least "In Which We Serve" had a "message for today" and began to demand that the contracts be set aside so that the message might be given now and not next year.

Public pressure finally prevailed, with the result Mr. Williamson was able to announce that Hoyt's Theaters arranged that Fox Films withdraw "Footlight Serenade" as the next feature in their main Sydney theater to permit "In Which We Serve" to be shown. "First of the Few" is to be released in Melbourne at the next change.

It is obvious that had the publice not been aroused to the fact that these two films had exceptional value for stepping up the war effort and improving public morale, they would have been sidetracked for films having no particular message, however great their entertainment value.

Witness Absolves Steingut of Charge

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 30—Absolving Irwin Steingut, Brooklyn Democrat and Minority Leader of the Assembly, from accepting any "kick-back" for job placements at the Jamaica race track, James J. Buckley, testifying before the State Labor Relations Board here yesterday, declared that any gifts by workers named to jobs at the Jamaica Running Horse Course were for the Brooklyn Office of Civilian Defense.

Mr. Buckley's testimony denied that of Ben Rosenstein, a parimutuel clerk at the track, to the effect that he had been sponsored for his job by Mr. Steingut and had paid $10 to Sam Herman, described here on Wednesday as the "right-hand man" of Assemblyman Steingut.

Mr. Buckley is Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Pari-Mutuel Employees Guild, which the Mutuel Ticket Agents Union, American Federation of Labor affiliate, charges is "a company union."

Machine Repairs Urged on Farmers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—Farmers in the Union of South Africa are being urged by the Government to maintain all equipment in good condition, trade reports reaching the United States Department of Commerce said recently.

Scarce shipping and other adverse factors preclude the replenishing of stocks for an indefinite period. Maintenance of pumping machinery and windmills in good repair is being pointed out as particularly important.

The Government is endeavoring to increase domestic production of farm machinery but only a small proportion of the Union's requirements can be supplied.

History of War-Prisoner Case Reviewed by Poles in London

By Ann Su Cardwell

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

In view of the present strained relations between Moscow and the Polish exile government in London over German allegations that 10,000 Polish officers had been murdered by the Russians, special interest attaches to the report of the Polish Minister of National Defense, General Marian Kukiel.

It was issued by the Poles in London and is claimed to be a complete resume of the history of the affair to date, so far as the facts are available.

The report says in part:

"On Sept. 17, 1940 the official paper of the Red Army, 'Red Star,' stated that on Sept. 17, 1939 Soviet Russia had taken 181,000 Polish prisoners of war, among this number 10,000 officers from the regular army and the reserve. According to information in the possession of the Polish Government in October, 1939, there were three great prisoner of war camps on Soviet territory—at Kozielsk, to the east of Smolensk; at Starobielsk, near Kharkov; Ostaszkovo, near Kalinin. In the last named were Polish police officials and members of the border guard.

"Early in 1940 Soviet authorities began to inform the prisoners that the camps would be liquidated and the prisoners would be permitted to return to their homes and families. They had lists of the prisoners made, indicating where each man wished to go after liberation. At this time there were about 5,000 prisoners in the Kozielsk camp, of whom 4,500 were officers; 3,920, of whom 100 were civilians, in the Starobielsk camp, the rest being officers and 400 of them army doctors; and 6,570 at Ostaszkov—as said above, police officials and border guards.

"Soviet authorities began emptying the camps April 5, 1940, and continued until the middle of May, every few days taking out groups of from 60 to 300 men. It is known that the groups from Kozielsk were taken in the direction of Smolensk. Out of all these camps together only some 400 men remained to be taken in June, 1940, to the neighborhood of Griazoviec in the Vologda district.

"After the signing of the Polish-Soviet pact July 30, 1941, and of the military agreement of August, 1941, the Polish Government began the formation of a Polish Army in the U. S. S. R., expecting that the officers of this army would come chiefly from among the prisoners who had been in these three camps. However, in the group of officers arriving in August, 1941, at Buzuluk where the Polish army was being formed, there was not one officer among them from the men who had been transferred from Kozielsk, Starobielsk, or Ostaszkov.

"In sum, approximately 8,300 officers were missing, not counting 7,000 other prisoners who included noncommissioned officers, privates, and civilians who were in the above-mentioned camps at the time of their liquidation. Uneasy over this state of affairs, Professor Kot, Polish Ambassador then to Soviet Russia, and Gen. Wladyslaw Anders, Commander of the Polish troops in Russia, turned to the proper Soviet authorities for light on the fate of the Polish officers who had been in the three camps.

"We are accustomed to the lies of German propaganda and quite understand the purpose of its most recent revelations. However, considering the exact information given by the Germans about finding the bodies of several thousands of Polish officers in the vicinity of Smolensk, and in view of the categorical statements that they had been murdered by the Soviets in the spring of 1940, necessity calls for an examination of these collective graves. The facts should be determined by a responsible and proper international agency, such as the International Red Cross. The Polish Government, therefore, turns to this institution with the request that it send delegates to the place where the Germans declare the Polish officers were killed to make an examination and get at the facts."

South Wants Bigger Role In Democratic Party Plans

Continued from Page 1

ulate, but allegiance to the Democratic Party is still a much more powerful force than any visible opposition.

3. Southern politicians and Southern leaders of all classes would like to recapture the Democratic Party from the New Deal if possible, and, if possible, are desirous of regaining a more decisive role in the direction of national party affairs. The minimum goal of the bolt from the party which some are threatening is to make the support of the Solid South doubtful, worth bargaining for. They don't want those 115 precious electoral votes to be taken for granted any longer.

Bargaining Power Needed

4. Dixie's political architects, with Gov. Sam H. Jones, who overthrew the Huey Long regime in Louisiana, and former Gov. Frank M. Dixon of Alabama, leading the crusade, are searching for means to give the South strong bargaining power, if not strong voting power, against the New Deal and in behalf of a Democratic Party satisfactory to its views.

The South has before it three alternatives through which to translate a theoretical revolt into a real revolt and through which to gain sufficient political independence so that its complete support cannot be taken for granted by one party and its complete opposition taken for granted by the other.

One is to vote Republican, as five Southern States did in 1928.

The other is to attempt the formation of a new Southern third party, which would back candidates, not party labels, as a few are now urging.

The third is to strive by compromise, barter and bargaining to deplete New Deal control of and to dilute New Deal policies within the framework of the Democratic Party itself.

No Signs of Secession

Finally, after studying all the signs and portents which one could find and after considering the judgment of many Southerners who have the insight to separate the real from the appearance, I could not escape the conclusions that, as things stand today, the Solid South is receding, not seceding, from the New Deal Democratic Party.

There is no present persuasive evidence that the recession is going to become secession. The most that can be said now is that it could happen. The probability is that it won't happen. At least it is premature to anticipate it and wishful on the part of Northern Republicans to expect it.

To understand how the Solid South could even begin to melt politically it is necessary to understand how the Solid South solidified politically. The solidification took place immediately after the War Between the States and there were three principal causes which produced it. They were:

The fact that the Democratic Party of that time stood pre-eminently and implacibly for the doctrine of states' rights, for a decentralized government and for a decentralized philosophy which would permit the Southern States to work out a pattern of life—socially, politically, economically,—which would be satisfactory to themselves.

The fact that the Democratic Party of 75 years ago was pledged to allow the Southern leaders and the Southern States to work out their political and racial relations with the Negroes free from outside pressure and to deal with these questions as rapidly or as cautiously as seemed best to the South itself.

The fact that the Democratic Party historically stood for lower tariffs and freer international trade.

"Why, then," Governor Jones asks every wandering Washington Correspondent who calls to see him in his stately office in Baton Rouge, "does the South continue its blind devotion to a political label long after the party has ceased to stand for the principles in which the South believes?"

Governor Jones' contention is that the Democratic Party of 1933-1943—the New Deal Democratic Party—has deserted and deluded the Democratic South and that with the reciprocal trade treaties continued by the support of both parties, it has nothing better to offer the South than the Republican Party.

The political alternatives before the Southern political leaders are not very attractive and not easy to choose between. The South doesn't want to vote Republican—even if any of its leaders could get any part of it to do so—but it doesn't want to remain New Deal as the New Deal now stands.

What the South does want and what the South is likely to do about it will be discussed in subsequent articles in this series.

India Is New Source Of Long-Staple Cotton

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—The rise in production of long-staple cotton in India, from nothing in the 1924-25 season to 344,000 bales of 400 pounds each in 1942, shows the favorable influence of the Central Cotton Committee on India on improved cultivation of cotton, the United States Department of Commerce reports.

Further improvement can be advanced since only 6,616,000 acres of a total cotton area of 22,902,000 acres were devoted to cultivation of improved types of cotton during 1942. In the past 18 years the average yield for each acre has been increasing from 92 to 111 pounds.

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Text of Stalin May Day Order of the Day

LONDON, May · (AP)—Premier Joseph Stalin's May Day Order of the day radiocast from Moscow and recorded by the Soviet monitor:

"Comrades, Red Army men and Red Navy men, commanders and political workers, men and women guerrillas, men and women workers, men and women peasants, people engaged in the intellectual professions, brothers and sisters temporarily under the yoke of German oppressors, on behalf of the Soviet Government and the Bolshevik Parties I greet and congratulate you on the day of May 1.

"The people of our country are meeting May Day in a stern patriotic war. They entrusted their fate to the Red Army and were not mistaken in their hopes.

"Soviet troops rose up in defense of their native land and for almost two years now have been defending the honor and independence of the peoples of the Soviet Union.

"During the winter campaign of 1942 and 1943, the Red Army inflicted serious defeat on the Hitlerite troops.

Over 300,000 Prisoners

"It destroyed an enormous amount of enemy manpower and equipment, surrounded and liquidated two enemy armies before Stalingrad, took over 300,000 enemy officers and men prisoner, and liberated hundreds of Soviet towns and thousands of villages from the German yoke.

"The winter campaign showed that the offensive power of the Red Army has grown. Our troops have not only driven the Germans out of territory seized by them in the summer of 1942, but have occupied a number of towns and districts which had been in the hands of the enemy for about 18 months.

"The offensive power of the Red Army turned out to be beyond the powers of the Germans.

"Even for the counteroffensive on the narrow sector of the front in the area of Kharkov, the Hitlerite Command found itself forced to throw in over 30 fresh divisions from Western Europe.

"The Germans calculated on surrounding the Soviet troops in the area of Kharkov and arranging a "German Stalingrad" for our troops. The attempt of the Hitlerite Command, however, to take their revenge for Stalingrad collapsed.

Allied Victories in Africa

"Simultaneously the victorious troops of our Allies routed the Italo-German troops in Libya and Tripolitania, cleared these areas of our enemies, and now continue battering them in the area of Tunisia, while the valiant Anglo-American air force strikes shattering blows at military and industrial centers in Germany and Italy, foreshadowing the formation of a second front in Europe against the Italo-German Fascists.

"Thus for the first time since the beginning of the war a blow at the enemy from the east, dealt by the Red Army, merged with a blow from the West, dealt by the troops of our Allies, into one joint blow. All these circumstances taken together have shaken the Hitlerite war machine to its foundation, have changed the course of the World War, and created the military prerequisite for victory over Hitlerite Germany.

"As a result, the enemy was forced to admit the serious gravity of his position, and raised a hue and cry about a military crisis. True, the enemy tries to disguise his critical situation by a clamor about total mobilization, but no amount of clamor can eliminate the fact that the camp of the fascists is really going through a grave crisis.

"The crisis in the fascist camp finds expression in the first place in the fact that the enemy had to renounce openly his original plan of lightning war. Talk about lightning war is no longer in vogue in the enemy's camp—vociferous talk about lightning war has yielded its place to grievous lamentations about the inevitability of a protracted war.

Tune Changed

"While previously the German Fascist Command boasted about tactics of a lightning offensive, now these tactics have been discarded and the German fascists boast no more that they have effected or intend to effect a lightning offensive but that they managed to slip away deftly from a flanking blow by British troops in North Africa or from encirclement by Soviet troops in the area of Demyansk.

"The fascist press abounds in boastful reports that German troops succeeded in making good their escape from the front and avoiding another Stalingrad in one or another sector in the Eastern Front or the Tunisian Front.

"Evidently the Hitlerite strategists have nothing else of which to boast.

"Secondly, the crisis in the fascist camp finds an expression in that the fascists begin to speak more frequently about peace.

"To judge from the report of the foreign press the conclusion can be arrived at that the Germans would wish to obtain peace with Britain and the United States on the condition that these two draw away from the Soviet Union, or on the other hand they would wish to obtain peace with the Soviet Union on the condition that it [the Soviet Union] draws away from Britain and the United States.

Nazi Yardstick

"Treacherous to the marrow themselves, the German imperialists have the nerve to apply their own yardstick to the Allies, expecting that one or the other of them will swallow the bait.

"It is clear that it is not because things are going well with us that the Germans are babbling about peace. The babble about peace in the fascist camp indicates only that they are going through a great crisis.

"But of what kind of peace can one talk with the imperialist bandits from the German fascist camp who have drowned Europe in blood and studded it with gallows?

"It is now clear that only the utter routing of the Hitlerite armies and the unconditional surrender of Hitlerite Germany can bring peace to Europe.

"Is it not because the German fascists sense the coming catastrophe that they babble about peace?

"The German-Italian fascist camp is experiencing a great crisis and facing catastrophe.

"This does not mean, of course, that the catastrophe of Hitlerite Germany has already come. No, it does not mean that. Hitlerite Germany and her Army have been shaken and are experiencing a crisis but they have not been smashed as yet.

More Blows Needed

"It would be naïve to think that catastrophe will come of itself, drift in with the tide. Another two or three powerful blows from the West and East are needed, such as that dealt to the Hitlerite Army in the past five or six months, for the catastrophe of Hitlerite Germany to become an accomplished fact.

"For this reason, the people of the Soviet Union and their Red Army, as well as our Allies and their armies, still face a stern and hard struggle for complete victory over the Hitlerite fiends.

"This struggle will demand of them great sacrifices, enormous staying power, and iron stanchness. They must mobilize all their forces and possibilities to smash the enemy and thus blaze the road to peace.

"Comrades, the Soviet people display the greatest solicitude for their Red Army. They are ready to give all their forces for the further strengthening of the might of the Soviet country.

"In less than four months, the peoples of the Soviet Union donated more than 7,000,000 rubles to the Red Army Fund. This demonstrates once more that the war against the Germans is truly a national war of all peoples inhabiting the Soviet Union.

"Without folding their hands, stanchly and courageously facing the hardships caused by war, the workers, collective farmers, and intellectuals work at factories and in institutions, on transport, in collective farms, and state farms.

More Arms Needed

"But war against the German Fascist invaders demands that the Red Army receive still more guns, tanks, aircraft, machine guns, automatic rifles, mortars, ammunition, equipment, and provisions.

"Hence it is necessary that workers, collective farmers, and all Soviet intellectuals work with redoubled energy for the front.

"It is necessary that all our people and all institutions in the rear work with the efficiency and precision of good clockwork.

"Let us recall the request of greatness: 'Once war is proved inevitable, everything for the war and the least slackness and lack of energy must be punished by wartime laws.' In return for the confidence and solicitude of its people the Red Army must strike at the enemy still stronger and exterminate mercilessly the German invaders and drive them incessantly out of the Soviet land.

"In the course of the war the Red Army has acquired rich military experience. Hundreds of thousands of Red Army men learned to wield their arms to perfection. Many commanders learned to direct skillfully troops in the field of action. But it would be unwise to rest at that.

"Red Army men must learn to wield their arms well. Commanders must acquire mastery in the combat of battle. But even this is not enough. In military matters, and more so in such war as modern war, one cannot stand still. To stop in military matters means to remain behind. And as it is known, those who remain behind are beaten; therefore the main point now is that the entire Red Army must day in and day out perfect its combat training, that all commanders and men of the Red Army must study the experience of war, must learn to fight in such a manner as is needed for the cause of victory.

"Comrades, Red Army men, Red Navy men, commanders and political workers, men and women guerrillas—while greeting and congratulating you on the occasion of the first of May, I order:

Stalin's Order

"1. That all Red Army men, infantrymen, mortar gunners, artillerymen, tankmen, fliers, sappers, and signalmen continue indefatigably to perfect their fighting mastery, execute precisely the order of commanders, requirements of Army regulations and instructions, sacredly observe discipline and maintain organization and order.

"2. That commanders of war services and commanders of combined arms become experts in leading troops, skillfully organize the interaction of all arms and direct them in battle.

"To study the enemy, to improve reconnaissance—the eyes and ears of the Army—to remember that without this one cannot beat the enemy without miss.

"To raise the efficiency of the work of troops headquarters. To achieve that, headquarters of Red Army units and formations become exemplary organs of the direction of troops.

"To raise the work of Army rear establishments to the level of requirements presented by modern warfare, to bear firmly in mind that on the full and timely supply of troops with ammunition, equipment, and provisions depends the outcome of combat operations.

"3. That the whole Red Army consolidate and develop the successes of winter battles, that it does not surrender to the enemy a single inch of our soil, that it be prepared for decisive battles with the German fascist invaders, that in defense it display the stubbornness and stanchness inherent in soldiers of the Red Army and in the offensive-resolution, interaction of troops, bold maneuvers in the field of action, crowned by the encirclement and annihilation of the enemy.

Help by All Means

"4. That men and women guerrillas strike powerful blows at the enemy's rear establishment, communications, military stores, headquarters, factories, destroy the enemy's telegraph and telephone lines, that they draw a wide strata of Soviet population in the area captured by the enemy into the active liberation struggle and thus save Soviet citizens from being driven away to German slavery and from extermination by the Hitlerite beasts, that they take merciless revenge on the German invaders for the blood and tears of our wives, children, mothers, fathers, brothers, and sisters, that they help by all means the Red Army in its struggle with the base Hitlerite enslavers.

"Comrades, the enemy has already felt the weight of the shattering blows of our troops. The time is approaching when the Red Army, together with the armies of our Allies, will break the backbone of the Fascist beast.

"Long live our glorious motherland!

"Long live our valiant Red Army!

"Long live our valiant Red Navy!

"Long live our gallant men and women guerrillas!

"Death to the German invaders!

"(Signed) Supreme Commander in Chief Marshal of The Soviet Union, Stalin."

Tighter Allied Ties Reported by Moscow

Recorded by CBS

Moscow, May 1

The bonds between Soviet Russia, Great Britain, and the United States "grow stronger and stronger" as the war goes on, Moscow Radio said, according to a British broadcast.

"While the Red Army has been putting up such an heroic resistance, our allies have had time to mobilize their reserves and to accumulate their strength," Moscow continued. "They've already dealt heavy defeats to the Germans in North Africa, but the enemy is still strong. Many difficult and bloody battles are still ahead."

French Acorn Yield Taken for 'Coffee'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON — The entire French harvest of acorns was placed at the disposal of the National Group for Purchase of Coffee and Coffee Substitutes by an order issued late in 1942, the United States Department of Commerce recently reported.

Coffee substitutes are being obtained not only from acorns, but citrus-fruit seeds, pulp of the Jerusalem artichoke and other sources. Mixtures containing substitutes are sold as "coffee substitutes" and labeled to show their composition.

British Back State Action In Coal Rift

By Peter Lyne
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, May 1—Britain, reminded today that its own coal situation still is serious enough to make coal rationing likely next winter, is taking special interest in the latest crisis in the United States coal industry.

The British press, in generally refraining from comment on the incipient American strike, is showing its customary almost exaggeratedly tactful reserve on internal affairs of the United States. The seriousness of the American situation, however, is not lost on the British public and some very sharp criticism is heard here of certain American mine leaders—notably John L. Lewis, President of the United Mine Workers.

The South Wales Miners Federation, meeting in Cardiff this week, was reminded by the Federation's President, Arthur Horner, that without adequate supplies of coal there can be no victory; that to fight against fascism now is the way for the miners to insure that the evils of the past are ended, and that the future is one of progress and not of reaction.

Intervention Supported

The great majority of the British, it can be said safely, support completely the idea of Presidential intervention as a last resort just as they would expect Government intervention here if a general strike were threatened in defiance of the pledges of labor unions generally. Nevertheless, if there is one outstanding labor lesson of this war for Britain, it is that the Governmental big stick, absolutely necessary though it it is as a potential weapon in wartime, is best used sparingly and only in direst circumstances.

For no matter how far-reaching are powers of disciplinary action, it is recognized here that in free countries like Britain and the United States, production results depend ultimately on the workers' good will. The British Government and labor leaders have followed a long-term policy of persuasion in dealings with workers in this war which has proved successful in maintaining peace in the coal industry, in contrast to the extensive strike trouble in World War I.

From time to time, Minister of Labor Ernest Bevin has been criticized in Parliament for not taking sterner measures against the very small number of unofficial strikers in the coal mines. But he has persisted with persuasion. Addressing the Scottish Trade Union Congress in Aberdeen recently, Mr. Bevin made a new appeal to the workers not to hold up war production.

"Off-the-Record" Talk

So serious was the coal outlook in Britain last fall that Prime Minister Winston Churchill gave a London gathering of miners an "off-the-record talk" similar to famous Lloyd George private meeting with trade-union leaders in World War I.

British coal miners secured in 1941 and 1942 two wage increases, including a minimum guaranteed wage, and a bonus. The weekly minimum wage for underground workers now is £4 3s. and wages average around £5, or $20, weekly. In addition, in the past year, the Government has evolved, in response to widespread call for nationalization of the coal industry, a compromise coal-control scheme which provides Government control over the operation of the coal industry, leaving basic financial control in the hands of the coal owners. This scheme, however, still is largely in the experimental stage.

Lately there also has been instituted a new National Wages Board which comes into operation on May 1. This has not yet the unanimous backing of the miners, Northumberland and Cumberland still holding out against certain clauses preventing district disputes from being taken to national arbitration without the consent of both sides. But amendments are under way which it is hoped will iron out these differences.

Pressure for Nationalization

Only one colliery has been completely taken over by the Government under its emergency wartime powers, and that was a minor affair. All the same, there still is a good deal of pressure on the Government for full-scale nationalization of the coal industry on the grounds it would increase efficiency and close the current gap between production and consumption.

For had it not been for an exceptionally mild and short winter, Britain's coal situation would be very much more serious today. As it is, one cannot buy all the coal one wants today—soft or hard—even though the Ministry of Fuel and Power has urged householders and industry to lay in stocks for next winter. According to Arthur Horner, coal production for the whole of Britain still is 15,000,000 to 20,000,000 tons an annum below the safety level. The manpower shortage, which is one of the main causes of this, will get progressively worse rather than better.

Such a statement from the South Wales Miners President shows coal to be a problem of first magnitude for Britain as well as for the United States.

Islands Limit Profits on Sales

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON — Profits on merchandise sold for consumption in St. Pierre and Miquelon have been limited by law to maximum percentages fixed for each product, the United States Department of Commerce recently reported.

New Ulster Premier

Associated Press

Sir Basil Brooke

Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Commerce named Prime Minister of Northern Ireland to succeed John Miller Andrews, who resigned April 30, it was announced officially May 1. Sir Basil, a nephew of Britain's Army Chief, Gen. Sir Alan Brooke, was expected to announce the composition of his Cabinet before the Northern Ireland Parliament meets May 4.

Chinese Puppets Being Armed By Japanese to Fight Allies

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHUNGKING, China — "Unless the Allies speed up action against the enemy in the Pacific they may have to fight considerable numbers of Chinese puppet troops as well as greatly increased Japanese forces in the eventual reconquest of Burma, Malaya, the Dutch East Indies and the Philippines. Those Chinese puppet troops will be relatively well equipped, because the Japanese are now handing over to them the American, British and Dutch arms that were taken in those territories."

The Chinese general who told me this had information to the effect that the main result of Premier Gen. Hideki Tojo's recent visit to Occupied China was a definite agreement between him and the Chinese traitors to build up a relatively powerful Chinese puppet army. It is to have 600,000 men against the mere 100,000 puppet soldiers at present in existence in China outside Manchuria.

Conscription on a large scale, especially in remote and backward country districts, and training have already been going on for some time and it is expected that the new army will be more or less ready for action within a year.

Allied Arms for Enemies

The Japanese have actually been distributing to the puppets considerable quantities of Allied arms from the large stock they captured at the beginning of the Pacific War. Chinese puppet soldiers in Nanking and Canton today have American, British and Dutch rifles and machine guns and even light field artillery but it seems that Japanese experience with Chinese puppet troops in action against their own Nationalist brothers was too unfavorable to make the future use of that new army in China feasible.

The trend of the intensive ideological training they get from the Japanese shows clearly that they are to help Japan in the defense of its Southwest Pacific conquests, for the puppet troops are being imbued with a violent hatred against the United States, Great Britain and the Soviet Union.

The lawful Chinese Government in Chungking, however, is treated leniently in the lessons given to the puppet recruits and merely described as the misguided and helpless satellite of those three powers whose defeat is a prerequisite of an independent development of China.

Being mainly young peasant boys from remote areas, the recruits can possibly be influenced by those teachings of hatred against the allies of China just as the large numbers of young puppet officers who have for quite a long time been trained in two special cadet schools in Nanking and Peiping as well as in branch institutions in Hankow and Canton. But the senior officers are less under Japanese influence and many of them are time and again proving loyal to their country either by defecting to the National Army or by secretly rendering it valuable services.

Bandits and Mercenaries

Yet among them, too, there are more mercenaries, bandits and followers of old warlords of the worst type whose existence depends entirely upon their Japanese masters. In spite of all this the Chinese who discussed these matters dispassionately was by no means skeptical about the outcome of possible future encounters between the new puppet army and Allied troops.

He said: "In many cases in which our soldiers met the puppets in combat it was not difficult for us to make them come over and to get from them whatever equipment the Japanese had given them. The surrender of those Japanese-supplied arms to us often worked as smoothly as if by a special lend-lease agreement and it is not impossible that this experience will repeat itself to some extent when the puppets come to face British, Indian and American troops in the South Sea areas.

"Yet we must not overlook the fact that by and large they will be of use to the enemy if there is sufficient time for them to train these troops properly, and this is one more reason why the Allies must do all they possibly can to accelerate action against Japan."

Proposed Action

Asked what action he desired the United Nations to take pending developments in Europe which will allow much larger fleets of warships, supply ships and airplanes to be sent to the various Pacific theaters, he said:

"The main weakness of the Japanese position is that their forces are so widely dispersed and this weakness should be further accentuated by Allied action. Small scale actions against the enemy should be undertaken where ever at all feasible and threats should be made in every possible direction so that he is forced to disperse his forces more and more.

"Then, even relatively small Allied concentrations can inflict increasingly heavy losses and eventually a decisive defeat on the Japanese. Especial emphasis should be laid on causing the Japanese Air Force to disperse its strength, and to strike mercilessly here, there and everywhere even if only a few planes are being destroyed each time—for the enemy's air force is relatively small and it can soon be weakened to such an extent that the Japanese Army and Navy will thus be made to suffer indirectly to a very great extent.

"The Japanese forces might then have to disperse themselves more and more, whittling down their air strength and reinforcing the fight against the merchant marine—these are the surest methods of paving the ground for the final all out offensive.

China's Requirements

"Furthermore, there is, of course, the necessity of supplying much larger quantities of arms to China. We have given our allies detailed accounts of our requirements, which cannot be divulged; yet you may be surprised to learn that all we need to counterattack the Japanese and eventually to drive them out of the country is about one third as much as what America and Britain are using in North Africa for the present campaigns."

The general's knowledge about the Japanese preparations led him to believe that no really major campaign is likely anywhere, at least for some time but that local offensives of fair dimensions in support of a fundamentally defensive strategy must be expected, especially in the island area around the Australian coast and on the Indian border of Burma.

Turkey Strengthens Communications

By Derek Patmore
Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ISTANBUL, Turkey, April 30—Turkey, while continuing to prepare its defenses, now is embarking on a vast program aimed at improving its communications and great activity is reported from all parts of the country.

It will be remembered that at the Adana Conference, it was agreed that Britain should help Turkey to improve its internal communications—especially roads and railways—and recent declarations of Turkish Minister of Communications Gen. Ali Fuad Dcebesoy and the present journey of President Ismet Inonu throughout the country indicate that these plans now are being put into effect.

Should Turkey be involved in the war, its internal communications would play an important part in its war effort. Thus the recent declaration of General Dcebesoy is particularly interesting. In an interview to the press, he declared that in the coming season, Turkish sea communications will reach their maximum point.

Shipbuilding

The shipbuilding yards at Halich on Golden Horn will be enlarged and new depots will be built. Also a school for specialized workers will be opened at Halich. The entire Turkish commercial fleet is being repaired and with five ships of 5,000 tons each sent from Britain, the Turkish commercial fleet will be increased by 25,000 tons. The General disclosed that two of these already were at Alexandria and will come to Turkey loaded with cereals.

At the same time, work on Turkish railways, despite the war, goes ahead well. The Zonguldak-Kozlu line, which brings coal from the Zonguldatt coal mines, will be finished very soon. Among new railway lines in the vicinity of the Syrian and Iraqian frontiers, the Elazag-Pale line will be completed in 1944, while the Adiyarbekir-Eizre line now is finished and this railway will be prolonged as far as Batman.

Meanwhile the important Beyrouth-Tripoli-Aleppo line which links up with the Turkish railway to Adana now is operating, and much military material is coming into the country via this new railway recently completed in Syria, which connects direct with Cairo.

New Roads Built

Also many important new roads are being constructed, among which is the new Istanbul-Ankara road, which is nearly finished and on which one will be able to travel the distance in 12 to 14 hours.

Another important road from the Port of Mersin will be finished by June and this road will be prolonged to Kayseri and Ankara. Work on another road linking Tarsus, Adana, and the Port of Iskenderon also is being intensified.

While the Turks are intent on improving their communication system, foreign diplomatic circles in Ankara have been much interested in Turkey's postwar aims and peace problems. While Foreign Minister Numan Menemenioglu has denied that a peace committee has been formed in Ankara, it is known that Turkish Foreign Office officials are interested and are studying possible peace and postwar problems. The Turks, who are realists, agree with Prime Minister Winston Churchill that this is not the moment to formulate any concrete peace plans or arrangements, but Turkey, although neutral, wants to see a permanent peace after the present conflict and thus is ready to help in any postwar settlement.

For example, the Beveridge Plan and the Keynes economic proposals have aroused great interest in Ankara circles and Turkish leaders are thinking about the future peace. Turkey, during recent years—since the establishment of the Kemalist Republic — always has been one of the warmest supporters of the idea of collective security, and during the Spanish Civil War did not hesitate to subscribe and agree to the conference of Nyon.

Turkey was also an active member of the Balkan Entente its politicians did everything to make Balkan unity a possibility. Regarding the future, it is admitted in Ankara that Turkey is ready to take its part in any organization in Southeastern Europe, whether it is a federation or otherwise, which would continue the policies of Kemal Ataturk, which aim at Balkan Unity and permanent peace in the Balkans.

However, Turkey would not tolerate any policy which allowed any one power to assume supremacy over the others and Turkey as a neutral has no desire to meddle in the question who is responsible for the present war. It will not mix itself in this question. The modern Turkish policy, being unimperialistic, aims at being friends with all and, unlike the Ottoman Empire, it has no desire to play off rivalries of the great powers.

Greco-Turkish Friendship

However, it is noticeable in Ankara that Turkey attaches special importance to Greco-Turkish friendship and it is realized that this traditional friendship will be extremely important in settling the postwar problem in the Eastern Mediterranean.

Second, Turkey attaches paramount importance to good relations with Russia, and recent reports of Turkish Ambassador to Moscow Djevad Atchikalin have pleased Ankara because they confirm continued good relations between the two countries. It must not be forgotten that Kemal Ataturk always defined the basis of Turkish foreign policy as friendship with Russia and Britain and an active Balkan Entente.

Interned Allied Fliers Released by Turkey

By the Associated Press

Ankara, Turkey, April 30

Sixteen United States airmen and six British fliers interned in Turkey after forced landings on Turkish soil left Ankara today for Cairo.

They were freed under an agreement among the Turkish Government and belligerents providing for the release of interned United Nations and Axis airmen.

Some Americans had been in Turkey since June 12, 1942, when they were forced down during the first all-American raid over Europe, an attack on Rumanian oil-field objectives.

Pile of Old Rubber Proves Scrap Windfall

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—A long-standing scrap rubber pile has been discovered which was accumulated for a drive in the United Kingdom 11 years ago, the United States Department of Commerce reports.

While reviewing some old photographs, a railroad employee turned up a picture showing a scene which he remembered as the location of a large quantity of scrap rubber.

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Prices and Your Purse: Point Prospects for May

By Mary Hornaday
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Washington, May 1

Don't expect any very drastic revision in point values—either of red or blue stamps—for May.

There will be a number of changes both in meat and canned goods values but most of them will be only a point or two either up or down.

Rationing Dates:

May 2—Red stamps F become valid and can be used along with E stamps until May 31.

Use of blue stamps G, H and J began on April 24; must last throughout the month of May.

Stamp No. 23 in Ration Book One is valid for one pound of coffee through May 30.

Stamp No. 12 in same book is valid for five pounds of sugar through May 30.

Sweet Problem

Unless you have a large family and a lot of sugar coupons you may have trouble buying confectioners' or brown sugar during the present sugar period, because you have to take five pounds of granulated sugar at a time. You can make up five pounds of confectioners' and brown together though.

Milk Rationing

Some form of milk rationing may begin as early as July when the flush milk season comes to an end. Cities on the Atlantic and Gulf Coastal areas from Virginia around to Texas and along the West Coast from San Diego to Canada probably will be placed under rationing first. Later it may be extended to New England.

Curbed List

If you are trying to keep your budget down, buy these fresh vegetables which are under price ceilings—tomatoes, beans, cabbage, carrots, lettuce, peas and spinach.

Still on the uncurbed list are asparagus, kale, beets, rhubarb, cauliflower and cucumbers.

Out of Sight

Melons, strawberries and other perishable fruits will probably be out of sight this spring and summer though OPA Administrator Prentiss M. Brown has promised ceilings on apples and other less perishable fruit as they come into season.

Antifreeze Storage

In storing your antifreeze, WPB recommends you add an "inhibitor" to check deterioration. Ask your dealer for the best method of inhibition.

Other storage hints:

When drained, the solution should be filtered through a closely woven cloth to remove all rust particles.

A glass container gives best protection for storage. A clean tin can is also satisfactory. Containers should be tightly capped.

Sediment which has formed during the storage period should be carefully removed before re-use of the antifreeze solution.

The solution should be tested by a dealer to determine its freezing strength.

Antifreeze will be even more scarce for passenger cars next winter than it was last.

Play Shoes

If you need unrationed play shoes, better get them now. All such shoes manufactured, packaged or shipped after April 15 go back on the rationed list.

Play shoes on dealers' shelves remain non-rationed.

Ration 'Loan'

OPA has made arrangements for proprietors of small summer camps who must acquire rationed food before the arrival of campers to get food to tide him over until he can get hold of campers' ration books. Application for such a "loan" should be made to the local rationing board.

Fats Are Needed

If you're not eating all the extra fat on your meat these days, don't forget to turn it in to the salvage campaign.

WPB reports that the price squeeze between uncontrolled live stock prices and ceiling regulations governing sales of fresh meat has resulted in packers and butchers leaving more fat on meat reaching dining tables.

Still only three out of 10 housewives salvage regularly their waste fats badly needed in the war.

South African Food Outlook Good

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—Favorable food prospects for 1943 have been reported from the Union of South Africa, except for a shortage of corn caused by drought, the United States Department of Commerce stated recently.

There is a current deficiency of from 4,000,000 to 5,000,000 bags of corn, which the Food Controller is endeavoring to adjust by limiting corn to human consumption and releasing larger quantities of rye, wheat, and oats.

Corn and wheat crops for 1943 show excellent prospects and assure satisfactory production of milk, poultry, and hogs. Meat supplies continue adequate despite high consumption.

Medal Winner

Thomas H. Chilton

Winner of the 1943 Egleston Medal of the Engineering Schools of Columbia University.

U. S. Saved Huge Sums By Research

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, May 1—Savings to the Government of more than $600,000,000 in construction costs alone have resulted from improved processes developed in recent years by chemists and engineers of E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., Thomas H. Chilton, Director of the Technical Division of the Company's Engineering Department, said recently in accepting the 1943 Egleston Medal of the Engineering Schools of Columbia University.

The Medal, awarded by the Columbia Engineering Schools Alumni Association for distinguished achievement, was formally presented to Mr. Chilton by R. A. W. Carleton, President of the Association, at a dinner meeting held at the Columbia University Club.

U. S. Opens Drive to Cut Living Cost

Continued from Page 1

"to roll back the cost of living," the OPA today took further steps to accomplish these four objectives:

First, to extend price control across the board to every important commodity.

Second, to roll back those prices which have got out of hand. The prices of meats, fresh and canned vegetables, and coffee, among others, will be rolled back.

Booklets for Housewives

Third, to establish specific dollars-and-cents prices for foods, so that all may know—sellers and buyers alike—what the legal price is. These prices will be printed in small booklets which the housewife can put in her handbag when she goes to market and will be otherwise displayed.

Fourth, to bring the chiseler, the racketeer, the "black-market" operator to justice. These parasites feed not only upon the consumer but upon the overwhelming majority of businessmen, who are eager to abide by the law and our regulations under the law.

Expressing the Government's estimate of the gravity of the coal strike and its bearing upon the conduct of the war, Elmer Davis, Director of the Office of War Information, in a radiocast last night declared that German planes and submarines had not stopped supplies reaching our forces in Tunisia, "but John L. Lewis may stop them."

Mr. Davis reported that the Tokyo Radio already was spreading the "good news" of the strike throughout Asia, and that Berlin and Rome were busy making the fullest capital out of the situation.

Mr. Brown began his address to the nation with this frank declaration:

Living-Cost Rise Denied

"Your Government needs your support in this crisis in the coal fields—a crisis which if not averted will reach the battlefields. The argument of those who would break the industrial peace and junk the 'no-strike' agreement is that increases in the cost of living have run beyond increases in wages. This, my fellow Americans, is not so.

"Wages in industry, factory, and mine have risen more since the outbreak of war in 1939 than have either the general cost of living or the cost of food. Tonight I propose to show these facts.

"Stabilization is not easy. It is not easy for people to live with. It is not easy for Government. The Government can do the job only if the people—all the people—are willing not only to accept stabilization but to support it; only if everyone is ready not only to support the stabilization of the other fellow's price or wage but to accept stabilization of his own price or his own wage.

"A year of experience has shown us that increases in the cost of living beget increases in wages, and that wage increases in their turn beget increases in the cost of living. It has shown us that we cannot hold the line anywhere unless we hold it everywhere."

The Prime Administrator said he was compelled to speak now in opposition to the demands for substantial wage increases just as he opposed, a month ago, the Pace Bill to increase farm prices.

"I recognize," he stated, "how strong are the claims of the coal miners. Theirs is hard and dangerous work and it is work without which the wheels of industry must falter and stop.

"But I cannot say too strongly that the coal miners cannot better their position in a race between wages and the cost of living."

Miners' Earnings

He pointed out that coal miners are earning today far more than they earned at the time war broke out and that average hourly earnings in the bituminous mines in January of this year were 22 per cent above the average for August, 1939. "This," he said, does not measure the full improvement, however. Where three years ago thousands of miners were working one or two days a week, with frequent layoffs, today they are working full time."

Contending that the OPA has succeeded in stabilizing prices "reasonably well," Mr. Brown declared that, more important, it has worked out the processes of control and now has the "know how" necessary to do its job.

He advised the public, however, that it must accept the main responsibility for controlling the "black market" by refusing to pay illegal prices.

"There is no justification for breaking the stabilization program," he concluded after outlining his four-point plan for making it more effective. "Let the American people join us in holding the line."

There's Glory Enough for All

Associated Press

Marine Gives Credit to Fellow Fliers

Capt. Joseph J. Foss of the United States Marines, leading American ace who shot down 26 enemy planes over Guadalcanal to duplicate the record of Capt. Eddie Rickenbacker in World War 1, tells interviewers in New York that "it's the boys who fly with you who determine whether you're going to get any planes and live for a while." Captain Foss, raised on a farm near Sioux Falls, S. D., referred to himself and pilots in his "Flying Circus" as "four farmers and four city slickers."

President Orders Taking Of Idle Coal Mines

Continued from Page 1

fected by the present situation. They are under a separate working agreement.

Hard-Coal Parleys

NEW YORK, May 1 (AP)—Despite the fact that their wage dispute has been certified to the National War Labor Board, anthracite coal operators and representatives of the United Mine Workers continue negotiations here today in an effort to reopen Pennsylvania's hard coal mines—idle since last midnight.

Miners walked out at midnight—the same time bituminous miners did—even though William H. Davis, NWLB chairman, had ordered "uninterrupted production of coal" until the issues are resolved.

Mr. Davis issued his order shortly after Secretary of Labor Frances Perkins certified the case to the NWLB.

It was pointed out that although it is assumed that negotiation possibilities have been exhausted when a dispute is sent to the NWLB, there is nothing to prevent the parties from continuing parleys voluntarily without government participation.

With 7,800 hard-coal miners already voting to strike, thousands more were expected to join them today. There are approximately 74,000 workers in the Pennsylvania anthracite fields.

Local Grievance

Included in the 7,800 total are 1,200 miners out at Wilkes-Barre, Pa., over a local grievance.

Miss Perkins' action was taken after operators and U. M. W. officials recessed yesterday without agreeing on a new contract to supplant the one which expired last midnight.

Thomas Kennedy, U. M. W. Secretary-Treasurer, expressed "dismay" over the certification to the NWLB, and said:

"The operators and the miners agreed to continue negotiations. The miners will attend the meeting at the Waldorf-Astoria tomorrow morning."

Maj. W. W. Inglis, Chairman of the Anthracite Operators Negotiating Committee, declared:

"The anthracite operators and mine workers are continuing their negotiations, and the certification . . . while not anticipated, will be met in a co-operative spirit.

Problems "Separate"

"We do feel, however, that anthracite problems are separate and distinct from bituminous problems and should be handled separately."

Both sides agreed when their meeting broke up that a work stoppage was inevitable and operators accepted a U. M. W. proposal that necessary maintenance men remain on their jobs in the mines as long as the conferences continue.

John L. Lewis, U. M. W. President, had no comment to make at the close of the session.

Earlier, Mr. Kennedy said that district presidents had sent instructions to the approximate 74,000 hard coal miners that work was to cease at midnight.

During the day's meeting, operators offered two proposals—both rejected by the U. M. W. One called for continued production of anthracite until May 15, the other for a continuation for one week, both on the basis that any wage adjustments be retroactive.

Major demands of the miners are a $2-a-day-wage increase, and a portal-to-portal pay arrangement.

30-Day Fuel Supply For Steel Industry

By the Associated Press

Cleveland, Ohio, May 1

The magazine Steel said today it would report in its edition Monday that stoppage of work in bituminous coal mines found the steel industry with an average of 30 days' supply of fuel, although some units have only enough for 10 days.

Steel Mills Affected

WASHINGTON, May 1 (AP)—Steel men whose war plants depend on coal for fuel say that they have on hand only enough to run their war plants for three weeks, or even less.

Three or four days after a coal shutdown, a representative of Carnegie-Illinois at Pittsburgh said, steel production in its plants there and at Youngstown, Ohio, would show a drop of as much as 10 per cent.

United States Steel reported enough coal to last two or three weeks.

Stocks of fuel for coal-burning railroad engines in the Chicago area were estimated at enough for from 10 to 45 days. Missouri-Pacific spokesman said a coal strike could halt its trains within 17 days.

Householders in most areas, now that spring is here, had comparatively little to worry about heating needs, and generally electric and gas utilities said they had fair-sized reserves.

Over the country as a whole, estimated Fuels Co-ordinator Harold L. Ickes, there is about a month's supply of coal above ground.

Spain's '43 Budget Is Greatest Ever

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON — The largest ordinary budget in Spain's history totals about $863,605,000 for the calendar year 1943, the United States Department of Commerce recently reported.

The armed forces will receive support from 28 per cent of the total appropriations, and an additional $43,857,000 will go to benefit of the armed forces in Spanish Morocco.

Estimates of income are only slightly less than appropriations. Income from all sources will show an increase of approximately 20 per cent, compared with 1942.

All Bituminous Coal 'Frozen' in Canada

By the Associated Press

Ottawa, May 1

Coal Controller J. McG. Stewart last night froze all supplies of bituminous coal in transit to Canada from the United States and put into effect regulation of deliveries from Canadian stockpiles to large consumers in Ontario and Quebec.

The order was made public by the Munitions Department. It became effective at 6 p. m. E. W. T.

Only soft coal is affected by the order—not anthracite—and Canadian householders are not affected in any way.

The Munitions Department said the order was made necessary by the "temporary situation created by the United States coal strike" and its aim was "to assure equitable distribution of existing bituminous coal supplies."

Dean of U. S. Type Designers Displays Art in N. Y. Exhibit

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, May 1—Beautiful to look at, easy to read, the work of Frederic W. Goudy, dean of American type designers, is occupying the special exhibit room of the Grolier Club at 47 East Sixtieth Street, where it will remain through May 31. The Art of Mr. Goudy, who has more than 106 type faces to his credit, is shown in manuscripts, layouts, ornaments, broadsides, greetings, books, pamphlets and other items, most of which are from the collection of the late Melbert B. Cary, Jr.

Arranged somewhat in alphabetical order, the exhibit starts with Goudy's first initial drawing of 1894, a composite monogram for the first letter in a book. Soon after he produced his first type design, which is shown in a specimen book of 1896. From then on, his progress in turning out type designs outstanding for refinement and taste is indicated in various exhibited pages and books of a literary, historical and religious character. Many of these were issued by the Village Press, founded by Mr. Goudy, and housed at Park Ridge, Ill., at Hingham, Mass., and in New York City.

One of the interesting items is that of a projected book on the Sermon on the Mount. Another is the Ninety-first Psalm, the first publication of the Village Press at Hingham.

Lincoln's Gettysburg Address and the Oath of Hippocrates are two of his most effective broadsides shown. Also in this group is Woodrow Wilson's Proclamation of April 15, 1917, in which, after a plea for united effort by farms, industries, railroads, and middlemen, President Wilson said: "The supreme test of the nation has come. We must all speak, act and serve together!"

The first issue of "Typographia," by Frederic and Bertha Goudy, announces the Village Letter Foundry at Marlboro-on-the-Hudson. From this time, 1911, Mr. Goudy, the one-time bookkeeper, then printer, became definitely known for his type designing. One of the works at this foundry was that of Irving's "Rip Van Winkle," reproduced fittingly, as Mr. Goudy recalls, "in the foothills of 'Rip's' own Catskill Mountains."

Christmas cards, treatises on types, including the Roman cursive and the Italian Old Style and his well-known volume on lettering, "The Alphabet," are included in the displays.

A bronze bust of Goudy by Jo Davidson and a series of photographs of the type designer at work, shirtsleeve version, are features of the exhibit.

'Fighting Vegetables' Face Big Season in South Dakota

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BROOKINGS, S. D.—Out here they call 'em "fighting vegetables." Victory gardens, off to a flying start two years ago, are being readied for what may be the biggest year of all.

These sources of "fighting vegetables" really came into their own last year. South Dakota derives more than 95 per cent of its income from the farm, anyway, so the victory garden idea was a "natural." There are 72,000 farm families out here and 89 per cent of them planted victory gardens in 1942.

Some practice on dealing with the manpower problem was possible last year, too. More than 4,000 "jobs for victory" were completed by 4-H club members.

Perhaps the experience of the drought years—the hectic 1930s—made South Dakotans more receptive to such special precautions. The practice of broadening their vision, tightening their belts and unlimbering their muscles became a necessity during those years. Hundreds of families living in sub-marginal areas quit producing food altogether, and moved into other states, or to near-by towns and cities.

But speaking of the victory garden program, W. E. Dittmer, district extension supervisor and chairman of the state extension victory garden program, says: "The idea covered practically every county and community in the state last year. All State and Federal agencies, leading gardeners, seed dealers and other groups and individuals joined forces and started the program in high gear." It not only got off to a good start in the farm areas, but there were more than 90,000 victory gardens counted in towns and cities, he adds.

These "fighting vegetables" are a wonderful bulwark against rationing. Mr. Dittmer's department records show this food was valued at $5,767,000 last year, and that 9,000,000 tins of vegetables were canned, 10,000,000 pounds stored, 100,000 pounds dried, and 700,000 pounds frozen last year.

Farm-Labor Program Gets Under Way

WASHINGTON, May 1 (AP)—Armed with a special appropriation of $28,100,000, Food Administrator Chester C. Davis inaugurated yesterday a broad program designed to provide farmers with sufficient labor to produce a record supply of food.

The program calls for the enlistment of a United States crop corps of 3,500,000, including urban men, women, and boys for full-time and part-time work, and the importation of up to 65,000 foreign agricultural workers for placement on farms.

President Roosevelt cleared the way for action by signing a deficiency appropriation bill providing the funds. Most of the money will be used to provide transportation and shelter of workers employed away from home. The workers themselves will be paid by farmers.

The farm-labor program will be directed by Lieut. Col. Lewis Taylor, Deputy Food Administrator. Under Colonel Taylor will be M. L. Wilson, Director of the Agriculture Department's Extension Service, and Col. Philip G. Bruton. Both Lieutenant Taylor and Colonel Bruton have been lent to Mr. Davis by the War Department.

Mr. Wilson will be responsible for the mobilizing and placing of farm labor for use within each State, Colonel Bruton for the supply and distribution of foreign labor and domestic workers moved from one State to another.

Mr. Davis said considerable progress has been made toward solving the farm-labor problem. He reported that the Selective Service system had deferred 1,012,302 farm workers between last November and April 15, and estimated that by the end of 1943 a total of 3,000,000 such workers will have been deferred.

Spain's Premiums Spur Shipbuilding

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON — Construction premiums have been authorized by the Government of Spain, in an attempt to encourage increased activity in Spanish shipyards, the United States Department of Commerce reports.

An additional 2,000,000 tons is required for the merchant fleet, which the Secreary of State for Merchant Marine now reports at 1,000,000 tons.

He believes that with tonnage under construction it should be possible to build about 700,000 deadweight tons in the next 12 years. Present capacity of Spain's shipyards is about 70,000 tons annually.

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P.T.A. Wartime Program Stresses Counseling, Block Mothers, Recreation for Teen-Age

By Dorothea Kahn
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Chicago

Parent-Teacher Association leaders, it is learned here, are doing some postwar planning of their own, so that the 2,600,000 members of the National Congress of Parents and Teachers will be ready to swing into action on new problems which arise after the war.

This planning is not in the field of international relations, although its leaders firmly believe in the value of world co-operation to establish its peace. But they see the special job of the P. T. A. as planning for youth here in the United States.

A postwar planning committee of the National Congress, appointed at the last board meeting in January, is now at work. Both Mrs. William Kletzer, president of the National Congress, and Mrs. J. W. Bingham, chairman of the committee, think it important to gather data now on educational and social matters affecting children so that sound national policies may be outlined. Later, when they come up as legislation, local P. T. A.'s all over the country will understand the issues and provide supporting public opinion for wise measures, these leaders hope.

One of the chief concerns of the P. T. A. leaders is the correction of educational inequalities which exist in the United States. The draft, points out Mrs. Kletzer, showed up the lack of educational opportunities of some areas where a large percentage of men were rejected for illiteracy.

These rejections showed, said Mrs. Kletzer, that the whole Nation suffers when any one area is backward, for, as she puts it, "you can't quarantine illiteracy." People move about, and they will probably move about still more after the war, she predicts. More than ever then it will be important that the Nation as a whole assumes the responsibility for minimum educational standards. She thinks Federal aid to education in economically backward areas will be necessary. The Congress's postwar planning committee is gathering data on this problem with a view to recommending policy.

While leaders in the organization are thinking ahead, local P. T. A.'s all over the United States are busy meeting the emergency needs of youth in their own communities. Mrs. Kletzer, returning from a trip around the country, reports a wide variety of wartime duties assumed by P. T. A.'s, in their effort to save young people from delinquency.

Mindful of Teen-Age Needs

Providing wholesome recreation for youngsters is widely recognized by local parent-teacher groups as an urgent need, said Mrs. Kletzer. In many war-affected communities, existing recreational facilities have been turned over for the use of soldiers, and the young people left without a substitute. P. T. A.'s in such communities have persuaded school authorities to open school gymnasiums outside of school hours, and in many cases P. T. A. members have provided the adult supervision of such activities. Sometimes the P. T. A. furnishes the music for dancing, and teachers for craft and hobby classes.

With many more mothers working now, and with fathers working longer hours, great numbers of youngsters are left without proper care at home. Many P. T. A.'s set up a "block mother" organization to take care of youngsters in the event of an emergency such as an air-raid, and the "block mothers" are now taking on other duties.

In Denver, Colo., Mrs. Kletzer found 3,000 "block mothers" signed up as leaders of victory gardens, acting with approval of the O. C. D.

School lunches are now more needed than ever before, because so many mothers are working all through the day, but when WPA assistance was withdrawn last winter the whole school lunch system was threatened. In many communities, P. T. A. women saved the school lunch. They not only convinced school authorities that a cook should be hired with school funds, but they themselves volunteered as cook's helpers. In some cases they provided equipment. Now, with victory garden season opening, they are urging folks who plant gardens to include "two rows for the school lunchroom." The next step will be to can these products for use in winter lunches.

Counseling Service

While all these activities are of great value, Mrs. Kletzer thinks that no service being rendered by the P. T. A.'s is more important than their effort to provide counseling service for young people and their mothers as well. Thousands of children are quitting school for well-paid jobs nowadays. Others, remaining in school, get night jobs which keep them up all hours. At the same time, mothers are getting work which takes them out of the home, often leaving children with inadequate supervision.

The community has a responsibility to neglected and overworked children, emphasized Mrs. Kletzer. The National Congress of Parents and Teachers is urging its members to help make public opinion in favor of the establishment of more public guidance services. This is a job for experts, it maintains, and trained personnel in the schools and in social agencies should be called upon to advise both youngsters and parents. If mothers feel they must work, they should be helped to find proper supervision for their children. If children cannot be kept in school, they should be helped to find jobs that will offer some opportunity for learning a trade. P. T. A.'s have succeeded in a number of places, said Mrs. Kletzer, in getting such advisory service established.

Middlebury Students Hiking on the Long Trail

Even the serious business of training for war service does not rule out all the rich hours of outdoor companionship associated with college, so Middlebury College students today, we hope, are making themselves familiar with the Long Trail as they have always done. Today, too, many a graduate now pioneering through unmarked trails in the Far Pacific or elsewhere is probably the surer for his college hikes.

Courses by Mail Supply Many Schools Short on Teachers

Supervised correspondence courses will meet the wartime crisis in rural education, according to Dean Rufus T. Strohm of the International Correspondence Schools. He believes that high schools in country districts, facing shortage of teachers, transportation, and fuel will take advantage of methods already tested for use of lessons by mail. In fact this is already proved a fact in an increasing number of schools, in town as well as country districts.

These methods were first worked out in the schools of Benton Harbor, Mich. — and are therefore sometimes known as "the Benton Harbor plan." Correspondence school texts are distributed through the local public school system. While study is supervised by the local teachers, the lessons are mailed back to the correspondence school for correction and comment.

Dean Strohm points out that the correspondence school texts, designed originally for independent study, "have the teaching written into them." They are more profusely illustrated than the average school text, and each pupil has to answer all the questions. Since the local teachers do not have to grade the papers under the Benton Harbor plan, one teacher can supervise the work of more pupils in more courses than is possible by the usual class methods.

The plan has already proved its advantages in peacetime. It originated because a Benton Harbor student wanted a course in electrical wiring which the local public school system was not equipped to offer. He was about to enroll with the International Correspondence Schools for the course when the far-sighted superintendent of the Benton Harbor schools offered to make the arrangements for him. The result was development of the plan which made available to all students in those schools a greatly enlarged list of studies.

A Family Habit That Builds a Neighborly World

The Family Forum
Sharing in the Home

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Needham, Mass.

"There's an old adage, Nancy, 'Neither a borrower nor a lender be,'" I said grimly, holding up the broken roller skates as evidence. "It was downright sheer carelessness to leave these in the driveway at all. And to think they weren't even yours!"

"Charlotte said I could take them, though," Nancy was on the defensive. "Of course, she didn't expect you to run over them with your car."

"It was quite a surprise to me, too," I admitted with some tartness. "And it was so very unnecessary! Now you'll have to apologize to Charlotte, and it's your duty to replace them, too. Which means buying them out of your allowance. It isn't easy, Nancy, but, after all, it's the only solution."

"I thought it would probably be that way, Mums." Nancy was close to tears. Then, with determination in her voice, "It'll be a long time before I ever borrow another thing from anybody! Or lend anything, either!" And Nancy picked up the skates, and started across to Charlotte's house.

"Well, it sounds to me very much like little lady Nancy has learned her lesson." I sank into a low rocker and picked up my knitting.

"It depends on what lesson you're trying to teach her." Grandma's voice was soft-pitched and patient. "You're quite right in requiring her to replace the skates. And out of her own money, too. But I never did agree with that motto about lending and borrowing. Why, I've shared all my life!"

And Grandma has, too! Whether it's hard peppermint candy in her pocket, her newest patchwork pattern or her best umbrella! And she shared with me some very helpful ideas that day. Ideas on how to teach my children to share their books, their toys, their experiences with others, at the same time respecting their own property, and most certainly the property of others!

"Why, half the fun of a new novel is letting my next door neighbor read it, too," little smiles danced at the corners of Grandma's kindly mouth. "In these days of war, our children should learn to share as never before. Or so it seems to me. Sharing makes for an unselfish neighborly world!"

So, thanks to Grandma, in our family, now, we no longer borrow nor lend. Rather do we share. Sharing is such a personal intimate experience, that the very word, itself, acts as a protection against carelessness (as with the roller skates!). Again, if a friend is eager to share with you, whether it's a prize cake recipe, a lawn mower, or a pair of skis, you treasure both the object and the friendliness which it expresses. Insurance, par excellence, against accident, damage, or breakage!

Sharing is fun! Have you tried it in your family, yet?

Mrs. D. C. D.

Grammar Series Not Yet in Book Form

In reply to continued inquiries about the publication of the series "Easy Steps to Correct English" in book form, we can only say that arrangements, as far as we know, are under way, and that when the book is ready, a notice will be published on the Education Page. We cannot tell when this will be; it may be several weeks or months.—Education Editor.

Town and Gown Join

South Hadley, Mass.

Mount Holyoke College is working with the City of Holyoke in a co-operative program of child development during the war period. The college's part includes the organization of a demonstration child care center, the offering of special child care courses for teachers, and an expanded child development study program at the college.

Classroom Mike Aids Speech

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

San Jose, Calif.

The radio has made an important contribution in improving the emphasis in speech among the students at the San Jose High School. The senior radio speech class is given regular weekly assignments over the microphone and makes recordings of materials to be used by students in other subject fields.

A microphone is set up in a room adjoining the listening room over which student radio announcers test their ability at all types of radio work, including special events, broadcasting, drama, advertising and news. They search record libraries for suitable musical backgrounds for the reading of poems, and conduct imaginary interviews, and dedications of mythical museums and libraries. The students also give critical reviews of books they have read, and comment on contemporary magazine articles.

The class is assisted by a group of boys comprising the maintenance and repair crew for the public address system, and the crew in charge of the recording equipment. The recording crew has made and is distributing to English classes a recording on good speech, which was written and produced by students, and one on consumer education made for the economics classes.

Through the Editor's Window

Brushing Up in the Third R

By Millicent Taylor

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Probably your checkbook arithmetic isn't perfect either. Or maybe you never did know what they were talking about in High School geometry class. Or perhaps you have a defense job since the war and it calls for quick figuring. Then, too, you may want to sharpen up your juggling of figures and quadrants to better your chance for officers' school or to get yourself ahead in the Air Force. Fascinating brush-up courses in the form of self-teaching textbooks are being published in the mathematics and natural science fields.

"Arithmetic for the Emergency," by Ruch-Knight-Studebaker, and "Mathematics for the Emergency," by Lapp-Knight-Rietz, at 64 cents and 80 cents, respectively, from Scott, Foresman and Co., Chicago, are an outstanding example of this new kind of brush-up textbook.

I took the arithmetic home and had a few evening sessions with it myself. There are study-helps and self-testing drills in the four processes, using whole numbers, fractions, decimals. There are study helps in such things as units of measure, areas, volumes, scale drawings and graphs, ratio and proportion—all one's special childhood bugbears.

Before you get through this easier volume you have also reviewed the written problems that once used to try to get you down. (You know, "Mr. Nash received a tax bill with an assessed valuation of $1,670," etc.) What is more, the problems are about things in your daily life, and not remote as they used to be. You wrestle with costs of car insurance, income tax figures, the amounts of oil needed to heat your house, or the lumber you need for making a fence along your lot line. It is all grand practice, and scientifically prepared to review certain processes and thereby eliminate your technical weak points.

"Mathematics for the Emergency," the more advanced volume, is a review of pre-college mathematics, and takes you into algebraic equations, areas and volumes, common logarithms, and some elements of geometry and trigonometry.

Both books are stiff-paper bound, 8 by 11 inches, with space for working the problems on each page, and with guides for self-study and for teacher use, and also answers in the back that can be torn out if desired. Thus the volumes can be used as class textbooks (and are, I believe, being used in high school re-enforcement courses and in colleges where mathematically weak freshmen need strengthening). They can also be used as individual brush-up home-study textbooks.

Some school textbooks designed for classroom use are also keyed to self-help study, as these are. But even those which are not can be used for self-help by enterprising adult students who wish to improve themselves. There is no reason why anyone should feel weak in oral speech, in composition, history, mathematics, geography, or any other school "subject" and do nothing about it.

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The Home Forum

Christian Science Heals Sin

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THOSE WHO ARE bound by a sense of ill-health or disease or handicapped by physical disability usually receive sympathetic consideration from others, and much kindly effort is made to relieve them from loneliness and the undue contemplation of their sufferings. This may not be so, however, in the case of the individual who is regarded as a sinner, and those who feel no temptation to sin in like manner may be inclined to treat such a one with cold condemnation and avoidance. Yet who can tell what lonely introspection, heart-searching, and mental anguish the so-called sinner may be suffering? Perhaps he believes that the sin which besets him is peculiarly his own; that years of indulgence have forged its fetters beyond all hope of loosening; or that he cannot avoid sinning because his father before him sinned.

To all such unhappy sufferers Christian Science calls with compassionate appeal, bringing the positive assurance that God, divine Love, can and will break all fetters and deliver those who turn to Him from the binding beliefs of time, heredity, and personal wickedness. For Christian Science heals not only sickness and disease of every type and in every stage, but it also heals sin in all its various forms, lifting the sinner out of shame and degradation into mental soundness, self-respect, purity, and unbounded freedom. Christ Jesus said, **"I and my Father are one"** (John 10:30), and he also spoke of God as "your Father" and "our Father." A right understanding of the true facts of existence as revealed in Christian Science makes individual oneness with the heavenly Father a demonstrable fact.

* * *

On page 13 of her textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, has written, **"Because of human ignorance of the divine Principle, Love, the Father of all is represented as a corporeal creator; hence men recognize themselves as merely physical, and are ignorant of man as God's image or reflection and of man's eternal incorporeal existence."** Principle expresses itself in ideas, and Christian Science shows the real man to be the expression or reflection, in spiritual ideas and qualities, of God, divine Principle, Love, Life, Truth, and Mind. Furthermore, it shows how this real man may be brought to light here and now in human experience, thus proving beyond all doubt that the man whom God created to have dominion is actually the true individuality or selfhood of every man and woman.

It is generally agreed that God is entirely good, wise, pure, and holy. How, then, can man, God's idea, His own image or reflection, be a sinner? An idea must express the nature and character of its Principle; reflection cannot differ in any detail from its original; the manifestation of the perfect and only Mind must naturally embody unlimited goodness, nobility, purity, and dominion. As one acknowledges and realizes these spiritual facts, he can no longer hold the erroneous view of God and man which has deceived him into believing himself to be a sinner. To his spiritually enlightened thought the sinful desires and tendencies, which he has hitherto regarded as part of himself, now appear as mere suggestions of the so-called carnal or mortal mind to be utterly repudiated as worthless, powerless, and unreal.

* * *

An actor known to his community as a man of high principles and conduct loses not one shred of his true personality even when he personates a rogue or scoundrel. Unrecognizable in his make-up, he remains at heart the good citizen, his integrity uncontaminated by the fictitious parts he plays. The lying make-up of material sense would have us believe that man is a sinner and a sufferer separated from God. This fiction, however, leaves the real man, God's image, uncontaminated, and as one consistently follows the rules laid down in the Bible and the Christian Science textbook for the demonstration of Godlikeness, he begins to put off this deceitful make-up. He becomes increasingly convinced of his inseparability from the Father, and of his divine authority for proving this fact in his daily experience.

The Psalmist sang (Psalms 139:17, 18): **"How precious also are thy thoughts unto me, O God! how great is the sum of them! If I should count them, they are more in number than the sand."** Years given over to self-indulgence and mistaken beliefs and practices have diminished neither the sum nor the universal availability of God's thoughts; and when the heart, weary of sin, reaches out to God with humble desire for righteousness, it does not reach out into empty space, but meets with instant response from that divine Love, that infinite Mind, which fills all space with pure thoughts and spiritual ideas potent to heal all that is sinful, sordid, debased, and impure.

When sin tempts us we can lay hold on thoughts of goodness and intelligence, humility and spiritual inspiration, fearlessness and the calm steadfastness of purpose that will lift us above temptation into triumph. Love, our divine Principle, supports and prospers all right effort. As we press on, the unhappy past with its negative beliefs will fade out, and we shall prove beyond all doubt that **"Love is the liberator"** (Science and Health, p. 225).

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into German]

Prayer That Brings Results

At Casablanca, in the Southwest Pacific, and elsewhere, the world has been witnessing stirring examples of answered prayer.

Food, water, safety, greater effectiveness, and healing of sickness and wounds, have been acutely needed, and have come through prayer. Even skeptics, seeing the results, have been convinced.

What, broadly, is the meaning of these experiences? Is there a kind of prayer that can be counted on—that is definitely available and availing under all conditions? Can there be prayer without groping, without mystery, with certainty as to its results?

The answer to these questions, Christian Science shows, is an unqualified Yes. The words of the Founder of Christianity, "Ask, and ye shall receive"—words which bore no hint of an exception—are revealed in this teaching as a statement of pure Science.

There is a sure method of asking; and even children often use it.

The first chapter of the Christian Science textbook, Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures by Mary Baker Eddy, explains the spiritually scientific and unfailing prayer. Study of this great chapter—to say nothing of other portions of the book—has brought healing and increased dominion to countless thousands.

Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures is published by the Trustees under the Will of Mary Baker Eddy. It may be had in a beautiful and durable Pocket Edition in black, blue, or brown morocco leather at $5; a DeLuxe Edition in black or blue levant morocco or brown antique grain morocco leather at $7, and in various other editions at higher and lower prices. It may be purchased at Christian Science Reading Rooms everywhere or will be sent postpaid on receipt of remittance by

ALFRED PITTMAN
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Catalogues of all the works of Mrs. Eddy sent free on request.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR — Photograph by Evelyn Howard

A CORNISH COTTAGE AT ST. MINVER, IN NORTH CORNWALL

CORNISH COTTAGES, typical of the old Duchy like Cornish cream and Cornish "splits"—that most delectable of teatime buns—are hardy little buildings that sprout from a hardy stretch of land. They withstand the continuous sea-breezes and the winter gales, and conserve the happy warmth of chimney fires.

St. Minver lies two miles inland from a wild and rugged coast line. When the summer sun shines, it is sweet with the scent of flowers; when the moon is at the full it echoes with old tales. Then gentle giants and benevolent pixies walk abroad, and songs of the "gray king," whose name still "cleaves to cairn and cromlech," can be heard.

The Little Lamps

I WRITE THIS on a bright morning in the spring, with frost on the lawns which have just had their first trimming. The frost still lingers on the window panes, but already the new sunshine, a miraculous golden-white, is sublimating it away, and I can look out on a world that a few weeks ago, at this time of day, was still under the blackout.

The blackout! This is the fourth winter of it. During the interminable months, I have grown into a habit of mind about it. Groping out of bed, firing the boiler, rousing the household with cups of tea, turning Guilliam, the Welsh corgi, out of doors into the darkness; these have become opening gambits for the day, gambits performed in a mechanical way without thought, or hope, or any sense of that ecstasy with which a fully alive man should begin another day.

But this year, with a spell of magical weather, of Orion swinging over a clear heaven by night, and a liquid sun by day, the growth of the season has appeared to come suddenly. For a month past, the beginning and the end of each day have been given over to the caprice of some inspired impresario of the universe, who has let imagination rip. Color and light in his one hand, perfumes and rich nostalgias in the other, he has splashed the English stage-set with his designs. And, like that queer genius of Assisi, he has called upon the birds to help him, organizing them in great choral droves: blue-tits, rooks, starlings, with here and there a prima donna thrush. So vivid is this personification of the designing power behind the growth of spring, that I have fancied I could hear the words with which he commanded the thrush to sing the signature to the whole glorious picture, just as Corot touched his landscapes at the last moment with a dash of vermilion.

* * *

I will attempt to tone down my excitement, and to give the reference a more practical turn. I was "at morning, and the morning at seven." The house was by now roused and attacking its time-table. But I, instead of fumbling about the house by the dull gleam of electricity-saving lights, went out on this morning into the lane and gazed up to the top of the hill, where one or two cottages shelter under the windbreak of pine trees. Guilliam went with me, mystified and incredulous at this sudden change of a winter habit which he had shared with me since last November. He had grown accustomed to my opening the garden door and turning him out into the dark. But now he and I stood in the lane; on our right hand, from the orchard, a long network of horizontal sunmotes, shuddering with a sort of passionate gentleness, catching the trunks of the pines with a light that was still half-shadow, and a fabric of shadows still wholly darkness.

Guilliam pointed for a few seconds, then with a cry of wildness plunged his black muzzle into the hoar-frost on the grass by the roadside and plowed up several feet of the manna. I tried to hush him, shocked by this outbreak shattering the paradisiacal silence. But I was too late, for somewhere a disturbed cock crowed, distant and husky. Then a huge bomber, returning from a night's work over Europe, swerved a little and passed over our heads; no doubt curious to know what all this ground-commotion was about.

And there I stood, "silent as a stone," under a weight of recollection of lost glories, a weight put upon me by this sudden return of hope and forward-looking faith. For hope is that shining fragment whose stability is maintained, like the visible part of a sun-lit iceberg, by the greater mass below; the submerged bulk of memories, regrets, and half-forgotten thankfulness. Something which I had lost came back into my consciousness; some wartime casualty was repaired.

* * *

As though it were a response to this reawakening in my mind, I saw a lamp-light glow in a window of one of the cottages higher up the hill. Indescribable emotion flooded my heart. I realized what we English folk have been missing during the four years of blackout. We have been robbed of those morning and evening moments of twilight when the last and the first of day are touched, here and there, with the frail endeavor of humanity; a warm lamp in the chill fairy light of twilight.

The little square of human color carried my memory back to years of my youth, and the kindling of poetry in my life. I saw myself again a youngster going to work in the picturesque old Custom House by the Pool of London, and being monitored there by an officer who had a happy knack for verse. I recalled how he had once shown me a long ballad (no doubt far too long), of which the final stanza had lodged in my mind and remained there for over thirty years. Now, as fresh as that cottage-gleam, it shaped itself again upon my lips. With Guilliam for audience, I repeated it.

"The little lamps that mark the homes of men,
Shining like yellow beacons through the bars,
Hold more of love than ever poet's pen
Traced in the silver radiance of the stars."

Where that monitor is now I do not know: but his influence remains, lodged in that moment of truth distilled into four lines of verse. "What a little thing," as another poet said, "to remember for years; to remember with tears." But such little things are the universal things. Somehow, in the opening light of this morning of a new spring, I saw that lighted window as the window of Europe, of the whole family of man, to show that a new fellowship was awake and stirring, and lighting a fire on the hearth.

RICHARD CHURCH

The Doors

Now in early May throughout our countryside
Even at the deserted farms, someone has opened the door
Of the barns, eight or ten dark inches wide,
So that the blue-backed swallows may come to build once more
Their small clay nests, made from the mud of lanes,
Amid the cobwebs, amid the slanting light
That falls through broken shingles and dim panes
Of windows in the eaves. At the beams' height
Cling the pale clustering nests, whither, from afar,
Return the swallows, while at every farm
Someone has left the great barn doors ajar
For them to enter in nor come to any harm.

ELIZABETH COATSWORTH

Mendelssohn Plays for Victoria

London, June 21, 1842

DEAR MOTHER,

Your letter of yesterday was again so beautiful, and made us so happy, that I must thank you for it at length this very day. . . . If I could do only half as well you would receive the nicest letter today, for we see daily the most beautiful, most gorgeous things; . . .

There is pretty, darling Queen Victoria, so girlishly and timidly friendly and polite, and speaking German so well, and knowing all my pieces so well: the four books of Songs without Words, and those with words, and the symphony and the Song of Praise. For last night I was at the Queen's, who was almost all alone with Prince Albert and sat by the piano and had me play for her: first seven Songs without Words, then the serenade, then two extemporaneous fantasies on Rule Britannia, and *Lützow's Wilde Jagd*, and *Gaudeamus Igitur*. The last was a little difficult but one could not well remonstrate, and as they set the themes, I could play them. Then the beautiful, resplendent Buckingham Palace gallery where she had her tea. . . . Then the fact that the people here were delighted with my A minor Symphony, that each and every one receives us with a kindness and friendliness surpassing all I ever knew of hospitality—all that makes my head quite dizzy and confused at times and I have to hold on to myself to retain my composure.

June 22—But today I can finish this letter in a brighter vein. . . . Last night I played my D minor Concerto and conducted my Hebrides at the Philharmonic, where they receive me like an old friend, and where they played with a devotion that really overjoyed me. This time the people raise such a rumpus with me that I am dumbfounded; I think they applauded and stomped for ten minutes after the concert, and the Hebrides had to be repeated. Next week the directors will give me a dinner, at Greenwich, when we'll go down the Thames in a body and make speeches; they also talk about presenting Antigone in Covent Garden, as soon as they can find a decent translation. . . .

Your

FELIX

—From "'Dearest Mother'—Letters from Famous Sons to Their Mothers," selected and edited by PAUL ELBOGEN. (New York: Fischer.)

Interior

The rippling water of the lake
Is reflected among the cross-beams of the ceiling;
A panel of clear blue linen
Sets off an ancient figure
Carved in wood.
On the broad table
A shallow bowl stands,
Filled with purple-black lobelia.

ROGER CHALLIS

Die Christliche Wissenschaft heilt Sünde

Übersetzung des auf dieser Seite in englischer Sprache erscheinenden christlich-wissenschaftlichen Aufsatzes

GEGEN diejenigen, die sich durch Krankheit oder Siechtum gebunden fühlen oder durch physische Unfähigkeit gehemmt sind, wird gewöhnlich teilnahmsvolle Rücksicht geübt, und es wird alles mögliche getan, sie von Einsamkeit und von ungebührlichem Nachdenken über ihre Leiden zu befreien. Dies mag jedoch nicht für den zutreffen, der für einen Sünder angesehen wird; und diejenigen, die sich nicht versucht fühlen, in derselben Weise zu sündigen, können ihn leicht kaltherzig verdammen und meiden. Doch wer weiß, was für einsame Selbstbetrachtung, Zerknirschung und Seelenqual der sogenannte Sünder leiden mag? Vielleicht glaubt er, daß nur er die Sünde, die ihn bedrängt, zu eigen habe; daß jahrelanges Frönen ihre Fesseln geschmiedet und alle Hoffnung, sie loszuwerden, zerstört habe; oder daß er das Sündigen nicht lassen könne, weil sein Vater vor ihm sündigte.

An alle solche unglücklichen Leidenden wendet sich die Christliche Wissenschaft mit erbarmungsvoller Aufforderung und bringt ihnen die positive Versicherung, daß Gott, die göttliche Liebe, alle Fesseln abnehmen und diejenigen befreien kann und will, die sich von den knechtenden Annahmen Zeit, Vererbung und persönlicher Schlechtigkeit ab- und Ihm zuwenden. Denn die Christliche Wissenschaft heilt nicht nur Siechtum und Krankheit jeder Art und in jedem Stadium, sondern auch Sünde in allen ihren mannigfaltigen Formen und hebt den Sünder aus Schande und Erniedrigung in mentale Geradheit, Selbstachtung, Reinheit und unbegrenzte Freiheit hinein. Christus Jesus sagte: „Ich und der Vater sind eins" (Joh. 10, 30), und er sprach auch von Gott als „eurem Vater" und „unserem Vater". Das rechte Verständnis der wahren Tatsachen des Daseins, wie sie in der Christlichen Wissenschaft enthüllt sind, macht persönliche Einheit mit dem himmlischen Vater zu einer beweisbaren Tatsache.

Auf Seite 13 ihres Lehrbuchs „Wissenschaft und Gesundheit mit Schlüssel zur Heiligen Schrift" hat Mary Baker Eddy, die Entdeckerin und Gründerin der Christlichen Wissenschaft, geschrieben: „Wegen der menschlichen Unwissenheit über das göttliche Prinzip, die Liebe, wird der Allvater als ein körperlicher Schöpfer dargestellt; daher betrachten sich die Menschen als rein physisch und wissen nichts vom Menschen als Gottes Bild oder Widerspiegelung und nichts vom ewigen, unkörperlichen Dasein des Menschen". Das Prinzip drückt sich in Ideen aus, und die Christliche Wissenschaft zeigt, daß der wirkliche Mensch in geistigen Ideen und Eigenschaften der Ausdruck oder die Widerspiegelung Gottes, des göttlichen Prinzips, der Liebe, des Lebens, der Wahrheit und des Gemüts ist. Sie zeigt auch, wie dieser wirkliche Mensch hier und jetzt in der menschlichen Erfahrung ans Licht gebracht werden kann, und beweist so über allen Zweifel hinaus, daß der Mensch, den Gott mit Herrschaft ausgestattet hat, tatsächlich die wahre Eigenart oder das wahre Selbst jedes Menschen ist.

Es wird allgemein zugegeben, daß Gott ganz gut, weise, rein und heilig ist. Wie kann dann der Mensch, Gottes Idee, Gottes Bild oder Widerspiegelung, ein Sünder sein? Eine Idee muß die Art und das Wesen ihres Prinzips ausdrücken; die Widerspiegelung kann in keiner Einzelheit von ihrem Original abweichen; die Kundwerdung des vollkommenen und einzigen Gemüts muß natürlich unbegrenzte Güte, Hoheit, Reinheit und Herrschaft verkörpern. Wer diese geistigen Tatsachen anerkennt und sich vergegenwärtigt, kann nicht länger an der irrigen Anschauung von Gott und dem Menschen festhalten, die ihn verleitet hat zu glauben, daß er ein Sünder sei. Diesem geistig erleuchteten Denken erscheinen die sündhaften Begierden und Neigungen, die er bisher als Teil von sich angesehen hat, als bloße Einflüsterungen des sogenannten fleischlichen oder sterblichen Sinnes, die als wertlos, machtlos und unwirklich unbedingt zu verwerfen sind.

Ein in seiner Gemeinde als ein Mann von hohen Prinzipen und vornehmem Betragen bekannter Schauspieler verliert nicht ein Jota von seiner wahren Persönlichkeit, selbst wenn er einen Schuft oder einen Schurken darstellt. In seiner Aufmachung unerkenntlich, bleibt er im Herzen der gute Bürger, und seine Redlichkeit bleibt von den erdichteten Rollen, die er spielt, unbefleckt. Die lügende Aufmachung des materiellen Sinnes möchte uns glauben lassen, daß der Mensch ein von Gott getrennter Sünder und Leidender sei. Aber diese Dichtung läßt den wirklichen Menschen, Gottes Bild, unbefleckt, und wer die in der Bibel und im christlich-wissenschaftlichen Lehrbuch dargelegten Regeln für den Beweis der Gottgleichheit unbeirrt befolgt, beginnt diese täuschende Aufmachung abzulegen. Er wird in zunehmendem Maße überzeugt, daß er vom Vater unzertrenlich ist, und daß er göttlich ermächtigt ist, diese Tatsache in seinem täglichen Leben zu beweisen.

Der Psalmist sang (Ps. 139, 17, 18): „Aber wie köstlich sind vor mir, Gott, deine Gedanken! Wie ist ihrer eine so große Summe! Sollte ich sie zählen, so würde ihrer mehr sein denn des Sandes". Mit Nachsicht gegen sich selber und mit irrigen Annahmen und Gewohnheiten zugebrachte Jahre haben weder die Summe noch die universale Verfügbarkeit der Gedanken Gottes vermindert; und wenn sich das Herz, der Sünde müde, in demütigem Verlangen nach Gerechtigkeit an Gott wendet, tastet es nicht in die Leere, sondern wird sofort von jener göttlichen Liebe, jenem unendlichen Gemüt erhört, das allen Raum mit reinen Gedanken und geistigen Ideen ausfüllt, die mächtig sind, alles zu heilen, was sündig, gemein, niedrig und unrein ist.

Wenn uns Sünde versucht, können wir an Gedanken der Güte und der Intelligenz, der Demut und geistiger Inspiration, der Furchtlosigkeit und der ruhigen Standhaftigkeit des Zwecks festhalten, Gedanken, die uns über die Versuchung zum Triumph erheben. Die Liebe, unser göttliches Prinzip, stützt und fördert alles rechte Bemühen. Wenn wir vorwärtsdringen, verschwindet die unglückliche Vergangenheit mit ihren negativen Annahmen, und wir beweisen über jeden Zweifel hinaus, daß „die Liebe die Befreierin ist" (Wissenschaft und Gesundheit, S. 225).

Auskunft über christlich-wissenschaftliche Schriften in deutscher Sprache gibt auf Anfrage die Christlich-Wissenschaftliche Verlagsgesellschaft (The Christian Science Publishing Society), Boston, Massachusetts, V. St. A.

The Lowland

This is my valley just beneath the hill,
Calm in the sunlight, by the morning spanned,
Tranquil at night when field and fold are still,
Cupped like a jewel in the mountains' hand.
The wind, exultant as it hurries by,
Stirs the wide branches of the beech trees there;
Smoke bluely coils from chimneys toward the sky,
Lost in the clear, illimitable air.
From here I can look upward and be sure
The mountaintops that guard this fruitful ground
Have made me somehow stronger to endure,
Have made me one with space and cloud, unbound.
So in the sight of their protectiveness
This bounty cannot narrow, or grow less.

ROSA COATES RICHARDS

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Intimate Message: Washington

Reign of the Super-Cabinet ..... ***By Richard L. Strout***

A queer thing about the President's Cabinet is that it is not the Cabinet any more. The real agency is a Super-Cabinet.

Thus the supposed Secretary of Labor does not really handle labor affairs. That job is cut up and allocated among a whole lot of different agencies. The Manpower Commission has some, the War Labor Board has some, suave "Jimmie" Byrnes, the Assistant President, has some. When workers are frozen or unfrozen in their positions it is not done through Frances Perkins, the Labor Secretary, but through other agencies.

Then again, the Secretary of Agriculture, the amiable Claude R. Wickard, is no longer Secretary of Agriculture, except in name and in a technical sense. His job, or about two thirds of it, has been taken over by Chester Davis, the able new Food Administrator. There has been talk that Mr. Wickard might resign. He has just denied any such intention.

It is a feature of Mr. Roosevelt's nominal "Cabinet" that they do not resign no matter how many functions are taken away from them and given to somebody else. It seems to be authenticated that Frances Perkins presented her resignation to Mr. Roosevelt at various times in his three terms and that he has refused to accept it. Even the newspapermen, who used to write that Miss Perkins would resign every three months, have not written the story for quite a long time now.

There are others in the President's nominal Cabinet who don't have the jobs they used to, either. But more important than any of these cases individually is the collective falling off in the importance of the Cabinet in relationship to the President and the executive branch as a whole.

Now a Matter of Relaxation

The theory of the Cabinet system, which is an extraconstitutional matter—incidentally there is nothing about a Cabinet in the historic document—is that it should meet with the President, go over frequently conflicting problems, and iron out differences, advise the President and set a common course. It is doubtful if the President consults his Cabinet now in any such manner.

In fact, from what my spies report, Mr. Roosevelt looks to Cabinet sessions rather as a matter of relaxation than anything else, as he does to his press conferences. The war and the greatly expanded duties of the Executive have grown outside the original Cabinet and into a multitude of new agencies. Under Mr. Roosevelt's offhand way of doing business it would be hard to bring them all together round one table in any event.

Even his friends agree that Mr. Roosevelt is no great shakes as an administrator. That has been the basis for one of the strongest wartime demands, a War Cabinet. The idea is that at this the disagreeable disputes that break out between Mr. Roosevelt's advisers could be threshed out and settled in advance, instead of having Nelson, Ickes, Jeffers, and Patterson for example, all slamming each other in public. A good argument can be made out for such a Cabinet. But those who have the feel of Washington do not believe it will come about.

Partly this is because no President ever submitted completely to any Cabinet, partly because the welter of Washington agencies is so great now that it could not be brought together and headed up into a simple dozen of agencies without a major revolution; partly because Mr. Roosevelt has found that he can deal with Congress pretty well by his own system, and because he likes to have all the strings leading into his own hands, on a personal basis

Help in Molding Opinion

Then there is a final reason. Mr. Roosevelt has a sort of Super-Cabinet, now. It can be argued, without too great stretch of accuracy, that a kind of pseudo War Cabinet now exists.

In it, of course, are the men closest to him, the men who really help mold his thinking. There is James F. Byrnes, of course, one of the ablest men in the Capital, I believe, and a good smooth-running flywheel to Mr. Roosevelt's engine; there is Harry Hopkins, the man closest to the President, who lives right in the White House and is a member of the Roosevelt family to all purposes.

Then on the foreign relations side there are Cordell Hull and Sumner Welles who, between them, have kept their particular executive agency, almost alone, in the status which a Cabinet division is supposed to have; though even here it is frequently stated that Mr. Roosevelt "is his own Secretary of State."

Mr. Roosevelt has devised other agencies, too. He has a "little labor cabinet," made up of trade unionists, including Murray and Green, which meets with him weekly; and a "Little Farm Cabinet" made up of heads of the leading farmers' agencies.

Mr. Roosevelt calls in Justice Samuel Rosenman of the New York Supreme Court on various problems, and he ranks, I think, high up with Byrnes and Hopkins. After his job is done he goes back to New York and away from the hectic Washington air of rivalry. Occasionally the advice of Bernard Baruch, the venerable wise-eyed philosopher, is asked for by this top bracket of presidential advisers.

Mr. Roosevelt has men like Nelson, McNutt, Elmer Davis, Jeffers and others to help him, too. But these men, though able executives, are not, I think, in that close personal contact with him, that some of the others are whom I have named. Henry A Wallace is close to the President. So is Mrs. Roosevelt. Take it all in all it is curious how many of the real Roosevelt advisers are outside the nominal Cabinet.

South America Speaks: Chile

By Flashlight to El Refugio ..... ***With Roland Hall Sharp***

Chile has fine horses. They win many ribbons in international horse shows. Chile also has horses who "no speak English" and who pretend not to understand Spanish when a stranger from beyond the seas tries to navigate them into the Andes.

At any rate, the only horse available on the day set for a ride into the mountains from Pucón possessed many and devious wiles for returning to his own corral with the least possible delay.

We started off along the dusty road leading out of Pucón at the eastern end of Lake Villarica. The horse's owner had strapped on my heels a pair of those circular Chilean spurs that radiate spikes and look vicious. Señor assured me that the horse expected to feel the spurs, and probably wouldn't go well without frequent reminders of the work in hand. With North American sensibilities, as well as memories of Dan out in Wyoming, who could hardly be held back until he had reached the top of any mountain trail, I had accepted the spurs but intended to use them little, if at all.

Dreaming of Oats

The Pucón equivalent of Dan had plenty of go in him, but at the moment he was dreaming of oats. Every gateway through the walls of tree trunks set upright along the road appealed to him. He could spot one far ahead to right or left, and would edge toward it.

Out of town, the road wound upward toward the main ridge of the Andes. At this point the elevations are lower than in the central Cordillera of northern Chile, Bolivia, and Peru. We were headed into a pass that led—eventually—past the volcano Lanín and into Argentina.

Caballo had no intention of making the pass anything other than eventual, judging by his many lingerings along the way. With a twinge of conscience, I resorted to the spurs, gingerly. We moved. But either I couldn't summon enough inhumanity to horses, or he had decided not to go, regardless, for we lumbered along at a pace that hardly overtook the ox-carts.

There was plenty of time to enjoy the view—so far as speed went, but little time left free from urging Caballo to go. On the right rose slopes of the volcano Villarica, a snow-capped cone 9,100 feet high. The lake was falling slowly behind. The Rio Trancura ran through a valley on the left that narrowed and steepened toward the Cordillera.

It must have been three hours out that I decided walking would be faster than riding. The fact was proved when I had to pull hard on the reins even to keep the horse up with me. That was no fun, so we turned back toward town. Even then—and this was surprising—Caballo lolled along.

At length we reached the home corral. There was still plenty of time for a trip to the lodge known as El Refugio, near the snow line on Villarica's slopes. The pleasant proprietors of the small hotel that operates the Refugio regretfully informed me there were not enough passengers to justify a trip by the station wagon.

An inexorable itinerary called for leaving Pucón the next noon. We inquired about the road up the mountain, but were given many reasons for not trying it on foot, especially as the road was under repair and at times turned aside through meadows where it would be difficult to follow the track. The young driver of the station wagon, however, finally began to catch my enthusiasm for a hike to El Refugio and a morning of color photography on the heights with their wild tiger lilies and other flowers.

"There is one way you can be sure," he said. "Follow the automobile tracks and you will be all right. Cars go only to El Refugio, not on any of the side roads."

Made Sure of Flashlight

By this time the sun was slanting westward beyond the shimmering surface of Lago Villarica.

The road was broad and easy. The afternoon was warm. Views expanded as we climbed. About halfway to El Refugio we watched the sun set beyond the lake. Not long afterward the moon appeared, and stars scintillating as only the clear upper air reveals them.

We drank in the freshness of the night. All was quiet save for an occasional dog who barked from small ranchos back from the road. The flashlight did yeoman service in keeping us on those tire tracks that led to El Refugio.

Then the snowfields, luminous under the moon, shone through the thinning forest. We passed timberline and saw the outlines of El Refugio, a two-storied log structure resembling a Swiss chalet.

The hosts in charge turned out to be Czechs. Several Chilean Boy Scouts were spending the night in order to get an early start for a climb across the lava fields and snow to the crater.

The next morning we contented ourselves with photography and a hike to fringes of the snow. It tasted of sulphur from fumes that plumed out of the crater more than 3,000 feet above. And we made the bus at noon in Pucón, aided by friendly Argentines who were on a trip by car from across the Andes into this scenic zone of Chile.

To Change the Subject:

Columbia Valley's Florist Boy Knocks at the Gate ..... ***By John Cogswell***

Blossom time comes to the valley of the Columbia like a florist's boy knocking at the gate. You open the door one day and the apricots are budding. Soon the whole valley is abloom with tantalizing perfume in every breeze.

In swift succession the peach buds unfurl. Overnight the cherry trees hold their white flowers to the sky. The apples wait a moment to give the other trees a chance, then from every twig, as if confessing love, unveil their hearts. The greening hills grow warmer with the sight, but the white-capped Cascades, austere and glistening on the skyline, stretch further toward the sky as if disdaining such an open show of emotion. The fluid turquoise of the river creeps up the canyon banks, then moves on, pushed by a thousand mountain rivulets hungry for the sight.

The joy of nature with the sounds of spring is quickened by the sight of men and women planting in the fields. There is a common bond. The banker's wife and barefoot boy share a smile across the fence. It is as if the hoes they both are using give them a joint account in a deposit whose funds are inexhaustible. People are bending to the hoe again, feeling the press of the soil with their knees, toiling with the earth in a way not possible for a profit-smitten heart.

The peas are pushing through the soil. The radishes, the lettuce, and the beets show signs of green along the row. An observer suddenly feels emotion that cannot be expressed, and leaning forward, continues with his onion plants.

The soil before you is a fine dark loam. A taut string across its length is the field of operations. You plunge the old hammer handle, the wedge-shaped on one end, into the earth and work it back and forth. When the hole is big enough you sprinkle in some fertilizer and sift some dirt on top of that. When the onion is set you scrape damp earth around it, squeezing it down with your fingers and patting it out with the heel of your palm. You hitch forward a little on your knees to do the job again.

All around you people are planting. In every open space among the blossoms someone is working with a victory garden. Father, mother and the children debate on what to plant and where; and often Grandma comes along to boss the job, remembering how "we used to do it on the farm." She recalls little tricks of planting for 40 years forgotten. Father with his friend from down the street hang on the words from one who really knows. They learn to "heel-in" peas, to plant the carrots shallow, to scatter the beet seeds thick so there will be lots of thinning for greens, and when the maple's leaves are big as baby's hands it is time to plant the corn.

The sun, shining crimson through a haze of distant brushwood fires, descends on a world at work. The blossoms smell sweeter in the sudden coolness. Through the orchard the undulating flowers are like a fairyland. One lone petal floats across the onion row.

400-Mile Pipe Line to Tap Oil Fields of Canada

Material for project in northern area carried 1,000 miles by water from Edmonton.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CALGARY, Alberta, May 1 — Over 800 miles of inland waterways, long processions of barges are moving up the Slave River through the wilderness of Canada's Northwest Territory to the remote Norman oil fields.

They carry drums of gasoline, tons of oil pipe line, and heavy tractors. But at the Pelican Rapids, the procedure is reversed. The tractors carry the 65-ton barges over a 16-mile portage around the Rapids.

This cargo is destined for use in the construction of a 400-mile pipe line from the Norman oil fields to an outlet on the Alcan Highway. It is all part of a combined United States-Canadian project for the development of Canada's far northern oil fields which were practically inaccessible before the completion of the new highway.

Material for this pipe line and its construction has to be transported some 1,000 miles from Edmonton, Alberta. It is carried by train to Fort McMurray on the Slave River where it begins its long water journey.

United States Army engineers built the 16-mile portage road around the rapids, relaunching barges and boats at Fort Smith from which the remaining 800-mile journey is made by river and lakes to the oil fields.

Associated Press

Canadian-American Oil Development

Re-launching of a 65-ton barge at Fort Smith, in Canada's Northwest Territory (top), after a 16-mile portage around the Pelican Rapids of the Slave River. Riding along on borrowed wheels (center), the barges are drawn over the newly made road by tractors. On their way again up the Slave River (lower), the fleet pushes off, loaded with its cargo of gasoline drums and oil pipes and propelled by outboard motors, plus the extra pushing of motor launches.

India Liquidates Big Debt To Britain in Eight Years

By Guenther Stein

Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW DELHI, India—The most surprising result of the war for India is its virtual liberation from all indebtedness to Britain. History provides no precedent for this self-liquidation within a few years from assets accumulated by generations of foreign rulers. India's public sterling obligations were $1,800,000,000 in 1936 $1,550 in 1939, and will, according to the current budget be only $247 in 1944. Yet this is an incomplete picture.

India's total accumulation without net sterling balances, that is, surplus credit accounts in London, outweighs not only the remainder of the so far unrepatriated public debt, but also a great part from the remaining nonpublic sterling obligations—that is, British investments in Indian railways, banks, industries, insurance companies, etc., which meantime have been already reduced by direct repatriation.

Since India's sterling balances continue rising, well-informed circles believe that next year may witness a complete reversal of the century-old Indo-British debt relationship, actually making Britain India's debtor.

Causes Listed

The causes for this development are, first, the excess of Indian exports over imports in ordinary British Empire trade; second, and even more important, the favorable Indo-British financial settlement regarding mutual deliveries of war materials and general expenditures for the common war effort. The settlement largely exempts India from payments for benefits derived from the strength of British Empire defenses, especially the Navy and Air Force. On the other hand, it credits India with the full value of all Indian supplies and services, even those used within India for purposes other than a narrowly interpreted Indian Home Defense. Even India's total public indebtedness, including both internal and external obligation, has increased only 19 per cent since 1939.

The budget is fairly well balanced. The prevalent Indian criticism of many aspects of the Government's financial policies on the occasion of the present presentation of a new budget before the Legislative Assembly may be due partly to genuine fear that the described process of sterling accumulations might have an increasingly inflationary effect, since much of Britain's expenditures in India must be paid with newly printed rupee notes against sterling cover.

But it indicates mainly a prevalence of dissatisfaction with practically everything the British Government may do in India under the present political status, even if a particular action is definitely beneficial to India.

Creditor Nation

Yet even some of the most critical Indians admitted privately, first, that the country's public finances are very much less unfavorably affected by the war than those of other belligerents or even of neutrals, and second, that India, apart from the United States, will be probably the only belligerent emerging from the war as a creditor instead of a debtor. Moreover, India will own foreign exchange balances from which imports of capital goods can be paid without recourse to loans.

However, in this connection, some critics are regretting that the balances are sterling, which may restrict postwar purchases to possibly relatively meager and expensive British markets. Third, Indo-British financial disentanglement may facilitate speedier achievement of Indian national independence, because the repatriation of the bulk of India's sterling debt is bound to reduce greatly the voice of private British representatives of vested interests in India regarding political settlement.

Meanwhile, India certainly is not free from financial and economic war problems. The increase in note circulation since the beginning of the war from about $700,000,000 to about $2,000,000,000 is causing some fear of inflationary complications. Yet a fair rate of the increase in national production of goods is due to the war boom, also the widespread popular hoarding of banknotes in place of the usual hoarding media, gold and silver, both reducing the inflationary effect of the trebled circulation.

Price Increases

A rise in prices averaging about 100 per cent since 1939 is not only due to the note increase but is ascribed mainly to the following: First, the scarcity of rice, because of the loss of Burma, and other shortages due to the general war conditions. Second, the speculative activities of war profiteers.

Third, the dislocating effects of last fall's political disturbances, and also the All-India Congress Party's continued use of the economic weapon against the Government. It is the Congress Party, which is exhorting its followers to hoard foodstuffs and other materials, which is building up a psychological fear in considerably wider circles. Wages are keeping pace with prices only at some distance, although the Government generally is practicing and aso advocating a liberal policy toward labor. It is stimulating employers to pay allowances to workers by making them partially deductable from the excess-profits-tax. On the other hand, a certain reduction in real wages and laborers' salaries is apparently considered necessary in order to harmonize the demand with the restricted supply of civilian goods. The effect of the rising prices on farmers in unfavorable only so far as manufactured goods are rising in price somewhat quicker than farm products.

Farmers Benefit

But the depreciation of money in terms of farm products is actually beneficial because it is halving the farmers' great debt burdens, which generally are fixed in terms of money. Although a further rise in prices generally is considered inevitable, the execution of appropriate countermeasures is feasible because the administrative system downward into the lowest units of society is relatively well developed and more or less efficient. Also, some relief is possible by imports, like the recent influx of more than 100,000 tons of Australian wheat.

Financially, as economically, the war's effect on India is much less unfavorable than on China, where, first, inflation is more dangerous, and the price level is already seventyfold the prewar level. Second, all goods except food are extremely scarce, imports are impossible, and the consumption of the masses is greatly reduced below the meager prewar standards. Third, the undeveloped state of the administration is greatly handicapping effective measures like the taxation of war profits with a view to reducing the budget deficit, punishment of speculators and hoarders, and generally the enforcement of the numerous decrees for the development of a war economy.

Total Race Ban Sought in S. Australia

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ADELAIDE, South Australia—While the power remains in his hands, Premier Thomas Playford is determined to continue the complete ban on racing. This emphatic reiteration of his attitude is a final reply, not only to numerous protests and appeals within the State, but to representations from other cities, including Canberra, where Prime Minister John Curtin has taken a leading part in a spirited controversy which has spread to all parts of Australia.

Mr. Curtin's suggestion has been for some modification of the full restriction as in other States but Mr. Playford will not budge from his determination. In a radiocast on the issue he accused the Prime Minister of attempting to placate racing enthusiasts. In other words, with an election approaching the Commonwealth Government was trying to "sit pretty."

Still hopeful that the Premier might be persuaded to change his mind, racegoers organized a public rally in the Adelaide town hall. A few days later a deputation representing racing, trotting and trade union interests waited on him and protested that South Australia was the only State in the Commonwealth which banned horse racing completely. It was contended that the Prime Minister desired that meetings should be resumed as his view was that there should be only a reasonable restriction of the sport.

But Mr. Playford refused to modify his attitude in any way.

Racing enthusiasts are still resolved not to abandon the campaign and are pressing for permission to conduct meetings on a restricted scale as in other States. None of these insistent contentions, however, has caused Mr. Playford to deviate in the slightest degree from the attitude he had first adopted.

When it was realized that Mr. Playford was not likely to change his views, there were significant visits to Adelaide by several Federal Ministers who, although ostensibly on official business, nevertheless found time to receive deputations from racing organizations urging them to use their influence with the Prime Minister to renew his representations to Mr. Playford, but nothing arose from these moves.

Questions were asked in the Federal Parliament and Mr. Curtin's reply was always that State Premiers had complete powers to regulate horse and trotting meetings with the exception that they could not allow such races on the first Saturday in each month. This was to be regarded definitely as a raceless day because the Government felt it was imperative to bring home to people their obligation to devote part of their spare time in serving in some intimate relationship with services prosecuting the war.

In his latest letter to Mr. Playford, the Prime Minister has made the significant statement that no changes in the powers conferred upon State Premiers are contemplated by the Federal Government. Yet there is an underlying suggestion that the Premier should reconsider his attitude.

The ban was imposed nearly 12 months ago by the Premier under a National Security order, following a request by the Prime Minister to curtail sport. Mr. Curtin delegated to each State Premier power to do as he saw fit, having regard to wartime needs and circumstances.

Church organizations have carried resolutions commending the Premier's action. At a session of the Methodist Conference which Mr. Playford attended, a motion of approval was carried with great enthusiasm.

Ample Moisture Aids Canadian Crops

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—Large production of crops can be attained during 1943 in Canada, due to ample resources of soil moisture, if scarcities of labor, machinery, and fertilizer can be averted, the United States Department of Commerce reports.

The program provides for an increased oats acreage of 12 per cent; barley, 11 per cent; flaxseed, 68 per cent; hay and clover, 8 per cent; alfalfa, 17 per cent; potatoes, 11 per cent, and sugar beets, 42 per cent.

The increases, aggregating about 4,500,000 acres, are to be met almost entirely by curtailing wheat and rye acreage. Abundant supplies of those grains are available as the result of the tremendous harvest of 1942.

Livestock production goals for 1943, predicated upon ample supplies of feed grains, are equally ambitious.

News and Comment About Business, Industry, Economics and Finance

Operations of Illegal Markets Siphon Big Quantities of Meat

CHICAGO, May 1 (AP)—Large quantities of meat continue to be siphoned from normal channels of trade by the operation of illegal markets, the American Meat Institute said today.

The institute—the packers' trade organization—also said in its statement that the Army has urgently requested "the largest possible quantities of beef from current production."

The extent of the current illegal operations, the institute said, was indicated by the decrease in the number of cattle dressed under federal inspection in April as compared with the total in March and in April, 1942.

"The reductions in marketings through normal channels have come about in the face of a largely increased production of beef animals," the institute said.

It reported that cattle dressed under federal inspection last month totaled 800,000 head, compared with 923,000 in March and 956,000 in April last year, a decrease of 13 and 16 per cent, respectively.

The decrease in calves, described by the institute as "easy victims for black marketeers"—was larger, an estimated 375,000 being dressed last month as against 502,000 in April, 1942, a decline of 25 per cent. In March this year the number dressed was 410,000 head, 9 per cent more than last month.

A slight increase in the number of hogs dressed during April as compared with April, 1942, was reported, while the number of sheep was "only slightly less."

Consumers were urged by the institute to do "their part toward killing off the black market in meat" by not buying meat above posted ceiling prices and making no purchases without red ration stamps. "By following these two rules consumers will be helping themselves and their country at war," it said.

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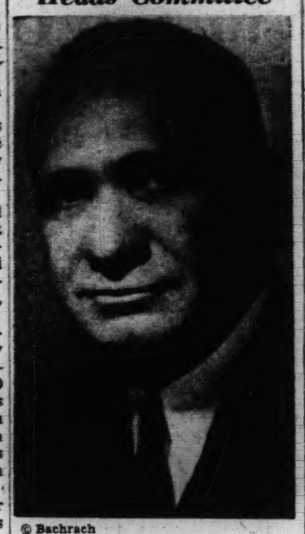

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Wilbur F. Lawson

Elected chairman of the American Bankers Association's committee on ration banking. Mr. Lawson is vice-president and comptroller of the First National Bank of Boston. The committee works closely with the Office of Price Administration on phases of rationing pertaining to ration bank accounts.

Paramount Pictures Net Rises to $4.23

NEW YORK (AP)—Paramount Pictures, Inc., and subsidiaries reported net income of $13,125,436 in 1942 after all charges and after provision of $3,000,000 for contingencies, equal, after preferred dividend requirements, to $4.23 a common share.

This compared with $9,206,242, after provision of $1,326,500 for contingencies, or $3.03 a common share, in the preceding year.

The company's annual report said the only subsidiaries included in the statement were those having operations in the Western Hemisphere, England, Australia, New Zealand and India.

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Bank Warns Inflation Near Critical Stage

With the acceleration in Federal spending as a result of the intensification of the war effort, the steady reduction in private debts, and the dwindling supplies of goods available, this country, warns the First National Bank of Boston in its current New England Letter, is entering the critical stages of inflation.

The report calls attention to the fact that real weekly wages of industrial workers, as reported by Economic Stabilization Director Byrnes, are 36 per cent above the level of September, 1939, after allowance has been made for the rise in living costs. Although the purchasing power of both the average factory worker and the farmer, states the bank, is the largest on record, these are the groups that have been clamoring for more and more money.

While in the long run they are the ones who would be the victims of spiraling prices, "the damage does not end with these groups," continues the Letter. "The steady rise in living costs imposes a severe strain on those whose real income has declined since the war began. This includes teachers, state and municipal employees, preachers, widows and orphans dependent upon fixed income, the great army of clerical workers, and the wives and other dependents of those in the armed services. . . .

"Despite the known ruinous effects of inflation, there is a disposition not to come to grips with the problem and to leave loopholes for selective price advances. But the battle of inflation cannot be won on a false front. There must be vigorous and courageous action."

Citing as the crux of the inflation problem the huge excess consumer income, the bank recommends the imposition of heavy taxes as the most effective way of siphoning off this surplus money.

The bank states further: "A direct attack upon inflation can be provided by the sales tax. Its chief merit lies in the fact that it is a penalty upon consumer spending, and that is what is needed as goods become increasingly scarce. . . .

"In addition, it would appear that if the surplus funds are to be effectively mopped up, it will be necessary to adopt some form of forced savings and lendings."

In conclusion, the Letter states: "In the fight on the war front, measures are adopted that gain the objective no matter how drastic they may appear. The same principle applies in the battle against inflation. Prompt and adequate action is necessary if we are to hold in check the dynamic forces that have been set in motion."

Commodity Prices Decrease Slightly In Week of April 24

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—Wholesale commodity prices declined 0.1 per cent during the week ended April 24, largely because of weakening prices for cattle and hogs, according to the U. S. Department of Labor.

At 103.4 per cent of the 1926 average the comprehensive index is only slightly higher than at this time last month and about 5 per cent higher than it was a year ago.

Average prices for farm products dropped 0.4 per cent during the week. Food prices in wholesale markets continued to rise, and are now at the highest level since late in 1920.

(1926=100) Commodity grps	Apr. 24 1943	Apr. 17 1943	P C. Changes to April 24 43 from Apr. 17 1943	Apr. 25 1942
All commod'ties	*103.4	103.5	—0.1	+ 4.9
Farm products	*123.9	*124.4	—0.4	+18.2
Foods	108.5	108.4	+0.1	+ 8.9
Hides & leather	118.4	118.4	—	— 1.2
Textile products	96.9	96.9	—	— 0.1
Fuel & light mtls	81.1	81.1	—	+ 3.3
Metal & products	*103.9	*103.9	—	—
Bldg materials	110.2	110.3	—0.1	+ 1.3
Chem & allied	100.1	100.1	—	+ 3.1
Housefurnish'gs	104.2	104.2	—	— 0.2
Misc commod	91.4	91.4	—	+ 1.6
Raw materials	*112.5	*112.8	—0.3	+12.1
Semimnfd atcls	92.9	93.0	—0.1	+ 0.3
Manufact prods	*100.8	*100.8	—	+ 1.9
Com other than farm products	*99.0	*99.0	—	+ 1.7
Com other than farm and foods	*96.8	*96.8	—	+ 1.3

*Preliminary

Col. Gas Directors Re-elected

WILMINGTON, Del. (AP)—All directors of Columbia Gas & Electric Company were re-elected at an annual stockholders' meeting. Only routine matters were discussed.

Larger Grasp of Economics Seen Need of Labor Leaders

By George Ericson
Editor of the Financial Pages of The Christian Science Monitor

The writer opens his column this week to the comments of a reader from Proctor, Vermont, impelled to write because of the editor's story a couple of weeks ago on the restrictive measures being taken by state legislatures to curb union abuses and the gulf that is discernible between the basic thinking of labor union leaders and employers.

His letter says:

"I have been a student of the labor problem for some years and I have come to the conclusion that what constitutes this wide gulf is that labor is largely, but not wholly, sentimentalistic in its outlook on the labor problem; whereas the employers are largely, but not wholly, rationalistic in their consideration of the problem. I would say, therefore, that the whole labor problem is largely a struggle between these two philosophical schools of thought, namely, sentimentalism against rationalism.

Sentimentalism vs. Rationalism

"Now what is the reason for the same? I would answer that question by saying that labor is largely sentimentalistic because it lacks an education in the fundamental principles of economics, political science and social theory, and furthermore that it is not in close contact with the inner workings of our economic system, where it could have an opportunity to see the facts at first hand.

"The employer tends to be rationalistic because if he does not assume that attitude he will not progress and prosper. Those that do not eventually will drop out. As such, the employer must as a matter of necessity be guided by reason.

"Furthermore, I might add that labor bases its ideas largely upon belief; whereas the employer must base its activities upon knowledge, insofar as that knowledge is available.

"Now we have the two sides as thesis and antithesis, and the next step is the synthesis. What is that? I would say that labor ought to be educated to a larger grasp of the fundamental principles of economics, political science and social theory such as have been found to be quite universally accepted as true. Herein, I think the public schools have been very much amiss."

The above letter speaks for itself. It rests with the reader to evaluate it, to accept or reject the viewpoint enunciated. However, it might be useful to bring out the ideas of certain of the labor leaders themselves and from their utterances deduce the substance of philosophy they hold.

Green on Labor's Objective

William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, says in his Toronto keynote speech: "We maintain the chief asset of labor is its economic strength. Rob labor of that and it is completely stripped. Magnify, strengthen and develop it to its maximum strength and it is powerful beyond comprehension. It has never been the purpose of labor to use that economic strength unwisely. It has been the fixed policy of the American Federation of Labor to use it for the purpose of lifting the standard of life and living among working men to high and still higher levels, to make citizens of a democracy the kind of men and women who are not slaves. . . ."

Robert J. Watt, international representative, American Federation of Labor, says in the American Federationist of last December: "Labor unions must become—for the safety of our political democracy and our free institutions the established representatives, the economic agents of wage earners to negotiate with similar representatives of organized business. . . . We want a real partnership with management in the establishment of a wage system which will give to the workers the purchasing power to enable them to be customers who will buy enough to keep the mills and stores busy, and create more and more jobs at decent hours and wages, all of which will enable management and labor to enjoy the fruits of their partnership. The objective of any union is to serve its membership. Organizing is but one of the steps toward that end. Once accomplished, a union can survive only by producing the leadership which can serve the membership well enough to hold their respect and confidence. . . . As long as a union must fight to live, it must have a fighting leader."

James B. Carey, secretary of the C. I. O. since 1938 and associate member of the War Labor Board, says in the November issue of the Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science that the four objectives of the C. I. O. were: Effective organizations of the working men and women of America, and to unite them for common action into labor unions for their mutual aid and protection; to extend the benefits of collective bargaining and to secure for the workers means to establish peaceful relations with their employers by forming labor unions capable of dealing with modern aggregates of industry and finance; to adhere to obligations and responsibilities under collective bargaining and wage agreements; to secure legislation safeguarding the economic security and social welfare of the workers of America, and to protect and extend our democratic institutions, civil rights and liberties.

Philip Murray, president of the C. I. O., put it more succinctly in his statement on debated strike curb proposals in Congress, sent to all C. I. O. units throughout the country. He said:

"The C. I. O. and its affiliated organizations are dedicated to a single objective; to obtain a better life for the working men and women of this nation through increased wages and improved working conditions."

John L. Lewis, president of the United Mine Workers, who recently attacked the report of the National Resources Board as a plan to "regiment the American people now in return for a promise to pay off sometime in the distant and unknown future," asks for increased wages now, . . . "not blueprints of a Utopia that may never materialize." His attitude on the question of the right of mine workers to strike in the face of the danger to the war effort is eloquent commentary as to which interest he considers paramount.

Wide Gains by Unions

Max Zaritsky, president of the United Hatters, Cap, and Millinery Workers' International Union says in the Saturday Evening Post of Jan. 30 this year: "What the American worker will want after the war is what all Americans want—freedom and security; a job with a decent livelihood for himself and his family; an equal opportunity for his children to develop into intelligent and vigorous manhood and womanhood, and certainly those political, religious and social liberties which America was the first to establish in civilized society. . . . The American worker . . . wants a stake in industry, his due share of the country's income and prosperity. . . . An enlightened and co-operative relationship between management and labor is the order of the day."

The foregoing statements are sufficient evidence of the aims, policies, hopes and demands of organized labor. From them may be educed labor's theoretical philosophy. What its working philosophy is can be gathered from the sum total of its acts in recent years. It would serve no purpose here to enumerate the many times that unions had acted in a manner to prejudice their case with the unorganized majority. The same charge could be laid at the door of the employers or management.

Unions have made great gains for workers which would be unrealizable except for organization. The social and economic advance due to the labor movement is unquestioned, but the evils that have accompanied it are also undeniable. Some of these evils are due to greed, desire for power by short-sighted leaders, but most of them can be laid, as indicated by our correspondent from Vermont, to misunderstanding and to lack of knowledge of the enterprise system. This has been made evident time and time again by the vacuity of the strictures and generalizations about business made by labor executives. The stand of John Lewis on the demand for a $2 a day increase to the miners, regardless of its impact on inflation or the peril to the country from a mine work stoppage is a glaring example.

Labor Management Committees

If the labor economists would make a real study of industrial enterprises they might learn that these represent not a profit system, but a profit and loss system, that capital is entitled to a wage even as labor, that risk takers must be encouraged with incentive even as workers, that profit cannot be destroyed in peacetime without destroying jobs, that there must be surpluses ploughed back into the business or it will not grow nor produce more jobs, that unions should join with management in demanding that taxes should not be levied in such a way as to discourage investment or enterprise.

On the other hand, the labor men can retort and justly that real prosperity for all will be forwarded if organized labor is given more of a voice with respect to working conditions and matters affecting the workers' health and morale. Labor-management committees are now doing splendid pioneer work in a number of leading concerns, a development in much need of encouragement.

Of course, labor as a whole has today the highest wages and the best working conditions in history. What the nation at large would like to believe about organized labor is that not only is it ready to subordinate its group or material gains to the national well-being during the war, but that when the war is over the goals of organized labor will not be at variance with the long-run interests of the nation.

Co-operative enterprise cannot be fostered in an atmosphere of distrust. Employers must so act as to deserve the trust of labor representatives; labor leaders must deserve to be dealt with as honest citizens. Racketeers must be weeded out fearlessly.

Each group must be willing to sacrifice some prerogative today in fighting the common danger—totalitarianism. Management must relinquish policies that violate the spirit of democracy; labor must subordinate its demands to the national welfare. The education of businessmen and labor's rank and file in democratic concepts and economic truths would go a long way to bridge the gap between the thinking of employer and employee.

Comptroller

J. Fred Andrews

Advanced to the post of comptroller of the Chesapeake & Ohio, Nickel Plate, and Pere Marquette Railroads. Mr. Andrews served as assistant comptroller of the three roads since 1941. He started with the C. & O. as telegraph operator and agent in 1905.

Senator Says Silver Legislation Must Come From 'Friends'

WASHINGTON, April 30 (AP)—Senator Pat McCarran (D) of Nevada, veteran member of the congressional "silver bloc," says he's still unwilling to accept silver legislation that doesn't come from "the friends of silver."

The silver-haired McCarran so declared after the Senate Banking and Currency Committee had heard testimony on several measures intended to bring about the release of Treasury-held silver for war purposes.

One of the bills (S35) was by Senator Theodore Green (D) of Rhode Island, a modified version of a Green bill against which Senator McCarran had led a filibuster in the closing days of the last session of Congress.

Senator Green declared during yesterday's hearing that he was not concerned about price, but wanted only authority for use of silver in the war program although under the Green bill, the silver could be sold at 50 cents an ounce. The price would be 71.11 cents under the others.

However, Senator Abe Murdock (D) of Utah said if the silver were sold at 77.11 cents an ounce, the price at which the Treasury purchases it, he thought western senators might favor the sale. Senator Thomas (R) of Idaho, after the meeting, also indicated approval.

Senator Green said his bill would not release silver to manufacturers of jewelry or silverware.

Department Store Sales Rise 29 P. C.

WASHINGTON (AP) — Department store sales as reported by the Federal Reserve Board increased 29 per cent last week over the corresponding week in 1942.

In the preceding week sales were 13 per cent higher than in the same week last year, while during the four weeks ended April 24 the increase was 15 per cent over a similar period a year ago.

All Federal Reserve districts, except Minneapolis, for which no separate figure was available, showed greater sales last week than a year ago. The percentage increase by districts were:

Boston, 35 per cent; New York, 21; Philadelphia, 28; Cleveland, 29; Richmond, 32; Atlanta, 41; Chicago, 17; St. Louis, 28; Kansas City, 49; Dallas, 75; San Francisco, 38 per cent.

Retail Sales 7 to 13 P. C. Above 1942

NEW YORK (AP)—The usual letdown in sales after the Easter rush was less pronounced than usual and dollar volume was about 7 to 13 per cent higher than in the like 1942 period, Dun & Bradstreet, Inc., reported in its weekly trade review.

"With demand holding firm and stocks low or in some instances sold out," the business research organization said, "post-Easter clearance sales were not being featured throughout the country and retailers were turning to promotion of new summer lines."

Home furnishings sold well because of warm weather. Canning supplies were leading sellers and shoppers showed interest in cleaning items for spring housecleaning. Gift shops reported good business.

Women's apparel sales fell off slightly but continued to hold a high position after the Easter holiday rush with demand noted also for clothing accessories.

Regional percentage gains were: New England 8 to 14, East 4 to 10, Northwest 6 to 10, South 12 to 16, Southwest 17 to 21, Pacific Coast 14 to 19 and Midwest 0 to 6.

To Owners of Bonds and Other Securities

The care of much detail in managing your investments may be avoided by placing your securities with us in a Custodian Account.

In your portfolio, for example, there may be bonds in default on which some payment of back income has been authorized. If you had your securities here in a Custodian Account, we would, as a matter of routine service, handle the time-consuming details involved in making collection, such as transmitting coupons or certificates to paying agencies.

You are invited to talk with one of our officers or to write us regarding our Custodianship service, which is particularly valuable in wartime.

BOSTON SAFE DEPOSIT AND TRUST COMPANY
100 FRANKLIN STREET
At ARCH and DEVONSHIRE STREETS

The deposit accounts of individuals, firms, corporations and fiduciaries are received in our Banking Department, where facilities are unexcelled for handling such accounts.

WHEN AND WHERE TO DEPOSIT YOUR SAVINGS
In the Mutual Savings Banks of Massachusetts
Operated under strict Massachusetts Banking Laws. There are no stockholders. All dividends go to depositors. Interest begins on dates listed.
BANK BY MAIL
BOSTON, MASS.

Boston Penny Savings Bank	May 10
Union Savings Bank	May 10
Warren Institution for Savings	May 10
Boston Five Cents Savings Bank	May 15
East Boston Savings Bank	May 15
Eliot Savings Bank	May 15
Institution for Savings in Roxbury	May 15
Wildey Savings Bank	May 15
Charlestown Five Cents Sav. Bank	May 19
Brighton Five Cents Savings Bank	June 1
Franklin Savings Bank	June 1
Massachusetts Savings Bank	June 1
Other Massachusetts Savings Banks	
Brookline Savings Bank	May 10
Cambridgeport Savings Bank	May 10
East Cambridge Savings Bank	May 15
County Savings Bank, Chelsea	May 20
Somerville Savings Bank	June 1

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108 Water Street Boston
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We specialize in serving clients with small and medium sized portfolios. Perhaps our experience can be helpful to you. If so, we shall be glad to have you write or call
ARTHUR RAND & CO.
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CLASSIFIED

REAL ESTATE

APARTMENT PROPERTY
12 suites (fours and fives), also bank, jeweler, and 2 doctors' suites; some leases; fully rented; oil heat. Call Laf. 5685 or write JOHN L. NEAL, 10 State Street, Boston.

HOUSES FOR SALE

FOR SALE—11-room house, suitable 1 or 2 families; 2 baths, fireplaces, hot-water heat, coal furnace; country surroundings. Cohasset, Mass. Box 366. Tel. 0353.

WINCHESTER, MASS.
American colonial, 7 rooms and sun room, 1st-floor lavatory; well landscaped, handy—school and transportation. Call Owner, Win. 1734-M.

NORTH MARSHFIELD, MASS. — 28 miles south of Boston; delightfully located 7-room house, 200-ft. frontage; barn, fruit trees; exclusive neighborhood; price reasonable. Owner, 48 Pleasant Street, Brookline.

APARTMENTS TO LET

ARLINGTON HEIGHTS, MASS.—FIVE-ROOM UPPER; ADULTS. CALL ARLINGTON 4958-M.

APARTMENTS FURNISHED

BROOKLINE, MASS., 1405 Beacon St., Apt. B—Exclusive section; 3 rooms nicely furnished; reasonable; Christian Scientists preferred. Call Longwood 7487.

Riverfront Apartment Furnished
Available Now. $125.00 per month.
J. GLOVER TAYLOR
GRAHAM BUILDING, JACKSONVILLE, FLA.

APARTMENTS UNFURNISHED

CAMBRIDGE, MASS., 203 Pearl St.—Small apartment, 4 rooms; good location; newly renovated. Call Tro. 4295.

N. Y. C., 113th-80S W.—Large attractive combination room, kitchen, bath. Strictly fireproof. Exceptional neighborhood. See Supt. $45.00.

APARTMENTS WANTED

ARLINGTON, VA.—Army officer and wife desire small furnished apartment convenient Arlington Hall; no children; will treat furnishings as own. Lieut. P. L. Wilkins, General Delivery.

WANTED—FURNISHED

WANTED—Small cottage in country (May-Sept.), Long Island, New Jersey or Conn. preferred. Commuting N. Y. C. Write Box S-14, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

ROOMS TO LET

BOSTON—ROOMS
THE SERVICE BUREAU
38 Falmouth St., Boston Ken. 4633

BOSTON—Attractively furnished single front room near the subway. Phone or call any time. 155 Mass. Ave. Phone Circle 8537.

BOSTON, 195 Huntington Avenue—Furnished rooms overlooking Mother Church Christian Science Park. Harriet L. Dwyer, Phone Com. 8596.

BROOKLINE, MASS., near Beacon St.—Attractively furnished 2 connecting rooms (bedroom with twin beds, and living room), $13 weekly. Box M-63, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

JACKSON HEIGHTS, N. Y.—Attractive garden room, business woman, next bath; near all subways. HA. 9-0343.

N. Y. C., 600 W. 116th (Apt. T2)—River view; cross ventilation, sunshine; comfortable room, quiet; 2 closets; reasonable. CAth 3-8481.

SUDBROOK PARK, MD. — Large furnished room with private bath and garage; gentleman only. Telephone Pikesville 404.

HOMES TO SHARE

LADY will share country cottage with another lady or young couple, Westchester hilltop, walk from station 15 minutes up, 6 minutes down. Write Box A-8, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

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BROOKLINE, MASS.
Quiet, harmonious home for rest and study; gas heat; experienced care if needed. (Management Mrs. Minnie J. Carter since 1917). State License. 12 Mason Ter. Lon. 1690

PAYING GUESTS

SEA PINES—Guest house and cottages; large wooded estate near post office and Christian Science church; buses connecting with trains stop near entrance; entertainment and recreation provided; protected private beach; gardens, golf within walking distance; riding horses; instruction available in weaving, languages, music; excellent cuisine. Address SEA PINES SCHOOL, INC., East Brewster, Mass.

Merrymeeting - in - Maine
A quaint vacation place in beautiful Camden Hills, on secluded, spring-fed lake; abundant fresh vegetables; tally-ho trips, sea cruises; weekly $22-$32. D. S. Doolittle, Lincolnville, Me.

SUMMER HOMES

CAPE COD PROPERTIES
Only carefully selected Summer homes properly equipped for real comfort, for sale or rent by the season. What will interest you? For reliable advice
R. WOODRUFF, S. Yarmouth, Mass.

SUMMER RENTALS

BROOKLINE, MASS. — For discriminating family; spacious 7-rm., 2-bath apt.; 10 min. to Boston; architecturally designed interior; modern furnishings; $150 month; refs. required. 9 S. G., Apt. 2, 16 Gardner Road.

SIMPLE LIFE WITH COMFORT
Furnished cottage, unusual setting, waterfront, Ipswich Bay, Mass.; sea, woods, country; 6 rooms, sleeping porch, bath, fireplace, electric refrigeration; land for Victory garden; $400 for long season. Box M-62, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

WAKEFIELD, N. H., on Great East Lake, 100 miles from Boston; available July-August; summer house with all conveniences; large living room with fireplace, dining room, kitchen, pantry and lavatory on 1st floor; 4 bedrooms and sleeping porch on 2nd floor; wide screened porch; Frigidaire; boathouse, rowboat, bathhouse; 2-car garage; sandy bathing beach; $450. F. M. Libby, 190 Summer St., Newton Center, Mass.

VERMONT
Single home, modern in every respect, on the shores of Harvey's Lake; beautiful bathing beach, spring water, modern heating equipment, Frigidaire, etc.; 4 miles from Barnet N. H. Station, ½ mile to stores; excellent neighborhood; photographs and further details on request; rentals from May 15 to Oct. 1 $300.
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548 Windsor St., Somerville Prospect 4800

Every Purchase Counts
Monitor advertisers are glad to know even of the smallest purchase that comes in response to their advertising in The Christian Science Monitor. Every purchase counts in helping the advertiser appreciate the value of the Monitor.

Quotations on New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est) 600,000
Previous day's sales 1,258,890
1943 volume to date 113,517,028
1942 volume to date 37,089,576

Average Price of 60 Stocks
By the Associated Press
Friday 49.4 Prv. day 49.2
Month ago 49.0 Year ago 33.1
1943 high 49.8 1943 low 41.7

Stks/Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
Adams Exp (.45e)	16	12¼	11¾	12¼	+ ⅜
Air Reduction (1a)	4	43½	43	43½	
Alaska Juneau	1	5¾	5¾	5¾	— ⅛
Allegheny Corp	123	2¼	2	2¼	+ ⅛
Allegheny pf xw	7	21⅛	20½	21⅛	+ ⅜
Allegh pf $30xw	29	21¾	20¼	21¼	+ ⅜
Allegheny pr pf	4	39	38½	38½	+1
Allegh Lud 5 .35g	5	24⅞	24⅜	24⅞	+ ⅛
Allied Ch&Dye (6)	5	159	158½	159	+1¾
Allied Mills (1½g)	21	22¾	22¼	22½	+ ¼
Allied Strs (.45g)	9	10⅝	10⅜	10½	+ ⅛
Allis-Ch Mfg ¼g	5	35¼	35	35¼	+ ½
Alpha P Cem ¼g	1	19¼	19¼	19¼	
Amerada Pet. (2)	2	80⅞	80¾	80⅞	+ ⅛
Am Airlines 1½e	5	65	64½	65	+1
Am Bank Note ½g	2	16¾	16¾	16¾	— ⅛
Am Cable & Rad	75	7⅞	7½	7⅞	+ ⅛
Am Can (3)	2	81½	81	81½	+ ½
Am Car&Fdy (2g)	46	37	35½	36⅞	+1¼
Am C&Fdy pf (9g)	4	71½	69	71	+ ⅞
Am Chicle (4a) †	20	109	109	109	+ ¼
Am Cryst Sug ½g	3	16	16	16	— ⅛
Am Distill	4	22¼	22¼	22½	+ ⅛
Am Encaus Tiling	1	2½	2½	2½	+ ⅛
Am & For Pow	25	4¼	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
Am F P $6 1.65k	1	62½	62½	62½	+ ¼
Am&FP $7 1.92k	5	71	70	70	—1
Am & F P 2pf	28	16⅞	16½	16⅝	
Am Hide & Leath	3	4	3⅞	4	+ ⅛
Am Home Pr 2.40	5	65	65	65	+ ⅛
Am Internat ½g	1	8½	8½	8½	+ ⅛
Am Locomotive	14	14⅜	14¼	14⅜	+ ⅛
Am Loco pf 1¾4k	1	100	99	100	+ ⅜
Am M & Fdy .20g	3	14	13¾	14	+ ⅛
Am M & Met ½g	2	9	9	9	
Am Metal (1)	1	25¼	25¼	25¼	— ⅛
Am News 1.80 †	60	32½	32½	32½	
Am Pow & Lt	9	2⅜	2¼	2⅜	
Am P & L $6 pf	4	31⅞	31¾	31¾	— ⅛
Am P & L $5 pf	3	29¼	28½	29¼	+ ⅜
Am Rad & St .30g	107	9⅜	9	9¼	+ ⅛
Am Roll Mill .20g	6	14¼	13¾	13⅞	+ ⅛
Am RM pf 4½	110	64	63¾	64	+ ½
Am Saf Raz ½g	1	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	
Am Ship B 1g †	30	31¾	31½	31½	— ⅛
Am Smelt & R (2)	10	44¼	43¾	44	+ ¼
Am Smelt pf 7 †	10	152	152	152	+1¼
Am St Fdrs (1g)	9	25¾	25⅛	25½	
Am Stores ½g	1	15	15	15	
Am Stove (.60g)	1	16¼	16¼	16¼	— ⅛
Am Sug Ref 1½g	1	25½	25½	25½	
Am Tel & Tel (9)	26	150	148¼	149⅞	+1⅜
Am Tobacco (3a)	1	54½	54¼	54½	
Am Tob B (3a)	3	55¼	55⅛	55¼	
Am Tob pf (6) †	320	140¾	140¼	140¾	+ ½
Am Type Fdrs ½g	4	10¾	10⅝	10¾	
Am Viscose (1g)	12	42⅜	41	42	+ ⅞
Am Viscose pf (5)	1	118½	118½	118½	— ¼
Am Wat Wks	116	8⅜	8¼	8½	+ ⅛
Am Woolen	1	8	8	8	+ ¼
Am Zinc L & S	3	6½	6⅜	6½	+ ⅛
Anaconda (½g)	41	29⅞	29¼	29⅝	+ ⅛
Anchor H Gl .15g	2	19⅝	19⅜	19⅝	+ ⅛
Armour Del pf (7)	8	111½	110¼	111½	+1¼
Arch-Dan-M ½g	1	42	42	42	+ ¼
Arm III	32	53⅛	51¼	51¼	
Arm III pr pf	5	59½	59¼	59½	+ ½
Arm III pf	1	70	70	70	+3
Arnold Const (½)	1	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	+ ⅛
Armstrong Ck ½g	1	34⅞	34⅞	34⅞	— ⅛
Artloom Corp .20g	3	9	9	9	+ ⅛
Assd DG 2pf 7 †	50	82¼	82¼	82¼	
Assd Dry Gds ½g	9	10⅞	10⅝	10⅞	+ ⅜
Assoc Inv pf 5 †	0	103½	103½	103½	
At G&W Ind (3e)	1	28⅜	28⅜	28⅜	+ ⅜
Atch T & S F 3g	22	55¾	54	55	+ ¾
Atch T & S F pf 5	2	78½	78½	78½	+ ½
Atl Coast Line 2e	5	33⅞	34¼	34¼	+ ½
Atl Refining .30g	15	23½	22½	23⅜	+1⅛
Atlas Corp ½g	18	12	12	12	
Atlas Powd ¾g	1	60¼	60	60	+ ¼
Aviation Corp .10g	32	5⅞	5¾	5⅞	
Bald Loco ct (1e)	6	17¾	17	17	
Balt & Ohio	12	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
Balt & Ohio pf	5	13¼	12½	13¼	+ ⅛
Bangor & Ar	4	12½	11¾	12	+ ⅛
Bngk&Ar pf2½k †	30	53½	53	53	— ⅛
Barker Bros	2	8¾	8¾	8¾	— ⅛
Barber Asph	17	19½	18½	19¾	+ ⅜
Bath Ir Wks (1g)	4	18¾	18¾	18¾	
Beldng-Hem .80	●1	11	11	11	— ⅛
Bell Aire (2e)	6	18⅜	18¼	18½	+ ⅛
Bendix Avia ¾g	10	39	38	38⅞	+ ⅝
Best Foods (.60)	3	14¾	14⅛	14¾	+ ⅜
Beth Steel (3g)	21	65⅞	64½	65	+ ½
Bigelow-Sanf ½g	8	35⅞	34¾	35⅞	+ ⅛
Blaw-Knox .35e	4	8¾	8¾	8¾	
Boeing Airp 1g	14	19¼	19	19½	+ ⅛
Bond Strs 1.60	1	23	22¾	22¾	+ ¼
Borden Co (.60g)	3	26¾	26⅝	26⅝	
Borg-Warner 1.60	2	33	32¾	33	+ ⅛
Boston & Maine	1	5¾	5¾	5¾	
Bower R Bear ½g	2	34	33½	34	— ½
Bridgept Br ½g	2	11½	11⅜	11½	+ ⅛
Brklyn-Man Tr	10	27	27	27	
Bklyn Un Gas ½g	98	16¼	14⅜	15⅞	+1⅜
Bucyrus-Erie ½g	3	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	+ ⅛
Bucy-Er 7 pf 7 †	30	112½	112½	112½	
Budd Mfg	25	5⅞	5⅝	5⅞	+ ⅛
Budd Mfg pf †	40	10⅝	10⅜	10⅝	
Budd Wheel (1e)	1	9½	9½	9½	
Bullard Co ½g	4	24¾	24¾	24¾	— ¼
Burling Mills .35g	60	30⅜	29½	30	+ ¼
Burl Mills 5 pf 5	105	105	105	105	— ½
Burr Add M .60	1	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	+ ⅛
Bush Terminal	2	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	+ ⅛
Bush T B pf3ak	170	41¼	40¾	41½	+ ¼
Butler Bros .30g	4	8⅞	8¾	8⅞	+ ⅛
Butte C&Z ½g	8	4⅝	4½	4⅝	+ ⅛
Byers (AM) Co	4	15¼	15¼	15¼	+ ⅛
Byers pf 7.20k	30	80	80	80	—1
Byron Jack ½g	6	22¼	22	22¼	+ ⅛
Calif Pack 1½	2	26⅝	26⅜	26⅝	— ⅛
Callanhan Z-Lead	11	1½	1½	1½	
Cal & Hecla ¼g	4	8¾	8¾	8¾	+ ⅛
Campbell Wy ¼g	2	17¾	17¾	17¾	+ ⅛
Can D G Ale .60	2	21	20⅞	21	
Canad Pacific	51	10⅜	10	10⅜	+ ⅛
Carriers & Gen .20	4	5	5	5	+ ⅛
Case (JI) Co 7e	4	110	110	110	+ ¼
Caterpil Trac (2)	3	47	46½	47	+ ⅜
Celanese Co ¼g	6	38⅞	38¾	38⅞	+ ⅛
Celanese 5 pf 5 †	10	102	102	102	+1
Celanese 7 pf 7 †	100	109	108	108	—1
Celotex Corp ½	2	14	13⅞	14	+ ⅛
Cent Aguirre 1½	1	19	19	19	
Cent RR N J	84	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	+ ⅛
Cent Vio Sug 2½e	3	18	17⅞	18	
Century Rib M	1	5½	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
Cerro de Pas (4)	1	39¼	39	39	— ⅛
Certain-teed Prod	18	6⅜	6⅛	6⅜	+ ⅛
Cer-teed 6 pf †	160	59¼	58	59	+1
Chain Belt ¼g	1	18½	18½	18½	
Ches & Ohio (3)	22	45	44⅝	45	+ ⅛
Ches & Ohio pf 4	1	100	100	100	+ ⅛
Chi & E Ill	5	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	
Chi & E Ill A .50g	5	14⅞	14½	14⅞	+ ⅛
Chi Gt West	3	6	5⅞	6	
Chi Gt W pf 4½k	6	17⅜	17¼	17⅜	+ ⅛
Chi Mail Or 1½e	2	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	
Chi Prev Tool (2)	9	20	19¾	19¾	+ ⅛
Chi Pn T cv pf 3	2	41	41	41	+1
Chi R Is & Pac	3	⅞	⅞	⅞	— ⅛
Chi RI&Pac 6 pf	1	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	
Childs Co	3	3¼	3¼	3¼	
Chrysler Co ¾g	3	74½	74½	74½	— ⅜
City Stores	3	4¾	4¾	4¾	+ ⅛
Clark Equip ¼g	1	38¼	38¼	38½	+ ⅜
Clev E Il pf 4½	210	113¼	113	113¼	+ ⅛
Climax Mol 1.20a	2	45⅛	45⅛	45⅛	— ⅛
Clueti Peab ½g	8	35½	34¾	34⅞	— ⅛
Coca-Cola A (3)	10	64	64	64	+ ⅜
Coca-Cola (3)	1	100	100	100	+ ⅜
Colgate-Palm-P ⅛	6	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	— ⅛
Colg-P-P pf4¼k †	10	108	108	108	+ ⅛
Col & South	10	12	12	12	+ ⅛
Col & South 1pf †	1	11	11	11	
Col & South 2pf †	20	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	
Col Fuel & Ir ½g	4	17⅞	17⅝	17⅞	+ ⅛
Col Br'cast A .30g	15	20¼	20⅛	20⅛	+ ⅛
Col Br'cast B .30g	1	20¼	20¼	20¼	+ ⅛
Col G & El	21	3⅜	3¼	3¼	— ⅛
Col G&E 6 pf 6	2	59¼	59¼	59¼	+ ⅜
Col G&E 5 pf 5 †	50	55	54½	55	—1
Colum Pict ½e	8	17⅞	16⅞	17¼	+ ⅛
Comi Credit (3)	3	34¼	34⅛	34¼	
Comi Invest Tr 3	15	36½	36⅛	36½	+ ⅛
Com I T pref4¼k †	30	110½	110½	110½	
Commerl Solvents .60e	17	14¼	14	14¼	+ ⅛
Comwlth & South	72	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	
Com & South pf	8	56⅜	55¾	56⅜	+ ⅜
Conwlth Ed .70g	4	24½	24½	24½	— ⅛
Conqst-Naim (1)	4	21¼	21¼	21¼	— ⅛
Consol Cigar 1½e	5	19	18¾	19	+ ⅛
Consol Cig pf 7 †	10	103½	103½	103½	+1½
Cons Copper .45e	7	6	6	6	+ ⅛
Cons Edison 1.60	9	19⅞	19⅝	19⅞	+ ⅛
Cons Edison pf 5	1	96¾	96¾	96¾	+ ⅛
Cons Film Ind		1⅜	1¼	1⅜	+ ⅛
Cons Film I pf 1¾k	25	16	15⅛	16	+1
Cons Oil (1½)	47	10⅝	10⅜	10⅝	
Cons Vultee 1½g	18	20	19⅝	19⅞	+ ⅛
Cons Vultee pf 1¾	2	25⅝	25⅜	25⅝	+ ⅛
Cons R R Cuba pf	4	9⅜	9	9½	+ ⅛

Stks/Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
Consol's Coal	12	15⅝	14⅜	15¼	+1
Container Co ½g	5	22½	22½	22½	
Cont Bak ½g	4	8½	8	8½	
Cont Can (¾g)	5	31	30⅝	30⅝	— ⅛
Cont. Ins 1.60a	2	48½	48½	48½	+ ⅛
Cont Diam Fib ¼g	1	13¾	13¾	13¾	
Cont Motors .15g	24	6⅜	6¼	6⅜	
Cont Oil Del (1)	5	34¼	33½	34½	+ ⅛
Copperweld Stl .80	1	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	+ ⅛
Corn Exch 2.40 †	10	45	45	45	+ ⅛
Corn Products 2.60	7	58½	58¼	58½	+ ⅛
Coty Inc (.15g)	4	4⅞	4¾	4¾	
Coty Internatl	21	1¾	1⅝	1¾	
Crane Co (1e)	23	18¾	18⅜	18¾	+ ⅛
Crane Co cv pf 5 †	50	104	103½	103½	—1½
Crosley Co (¼se)	1	16¼	16¼	16¼	+ ⅛
Crow Ck & S ½se	2	24⅜	24⅛	24⅜	
Crown Zeller (1)	2	14	14	14	
Crucible Steel 2e	9	36	35	35¾	+ ⅛
Crucible Stl pf 5	1	79½	79½	79½	
Cuban-Am Sug ¾se	1	10	10	10	
Cuneo Press 1½	2	22¼	22¼	22¼	+ ⅛
Curtis Publishing	4	5	4⅞	4⅞	+ ⅛
Curtis Pub pf †	10	72	72	72	
Curtiss-Wright 1e	20	9	8⅞	9	+ ⅛
Curtiss-Wr A ½pg	2	23¾	23¾	23¾	
Cutler-Ham ¼g	6	19⅞	19¾	19⅞	+ ⅛
Davison Chem .60e	13	16	15⅞	16	+ ⅛
Decca Records (1)	4	18¾	18¾	18¾	
Deere & Co 1.35e	1	34¾	34¾	34¾	
Deere & Co pf 1.40	3	33⅜	33⅜	33⅜	+ ⅛
Del & Hudson	3	17	17	17	+ ⅛
Del Lack & West	15	9⅛	9	9	— ⅛
Den & R G W pf	1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
Detroit Edison .60g	8	18¼	18	18¼	+ ⅛
Diam T Motor ¼g	1	15	15	15	
Dist Corp-S h2.22	4	29	28⅝	29	
Dixie Cup ¼g	1	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	+ ⅛
Doehler Die C ⅜g	7	28¾	28	28½	+ ⅛
Dome Mines h1.20g	1	20	20	20	
Douglas Airc 5e	5	72	71	71⅞	+ ⅜
Dow Chem (3)	3	143¾	143	143¾	+ ¾
Dresser Mfg 1½e	2	27⅜	27⅜	27⅜	+ ⅜
Dunhill Int	36	8	7⅝	7¾	+ ⅛
du Pont de N 1g	2	144½	144¼	144½	— ⅛
Duq Lt 1 pf 5 †	1	120	120	120	
Eastern Air L	2	38	37¾	38	+ ⅛
Eastman Kodak 5	5	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞	+ ⅛
East Kod pf 6	20	163	162	162¾	+ ½
Eaton Mfg (3)	2	40⅜	40⅜	40⅜	
El & Mus Ind .06g	12	4¾	4¼	4¾	+ ⅛
El Auto-Lite 1½g	1	35½	35½	35½	+ ⅛
Elec Boat (1e)	12	13	12¾	13	+ ⅛
El Power & Lt	16	4½	4⅜	4½	+ ⅛
El Pr & Lt $7 pf	4	56½	56	56½	— ⅛
El Paso N G 2.40	1	28¼	28½	28½	
El Storage Bat 2	2	38½	38½	38½	
Eng Pub Service	10	7	6¾	7	+ ⅛
Eng PS 55 pf 5 †	20	75½	75½	75½	—1½
Erie RR (1e)	4	16⅛	15⅜	16⅛	+ ⅛
Erie RR pf A (5)	44	16	15⅜	16	+ ½
Equit Off Bldg	2	11	11	11	
Eureka V Cl ½g	1	7½	7½	7½	+ ⅛
Evans Products	2	9¾	9¾	9¾	+ ⅛
Ex-Cell-O 2.60	2	27⅝	27¼	27⅝	+ ⅛
Exchange Buffet	1	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	— ⅛
Fairbanks Morse 1	1	38¼	38¼	38¼	+ ¼
Fajardo Sugar 2	2	24½	24¼	24¼	— ⅛
Fed Lt & Tr ¼g	15	14¾	13⅜	14½	+1⅛
Fed Lt&T pf 6 †	40	98½	98	98½	+ ½
Fed M & Sm 1g	1	28½	28½	28½	+ ¼
Fed Mogul (1)	3	15¼	15	15	
Fed D St pf 4½ †	10	89	89	89	— ½
Fid P F Ins 1.60a	1	49¼	49¼	49¼	
Firestone T&R 3¾g	13	36⅜	35¾	36⅝	+ ⅛
Firestone T&R pf 6	2	107½	107½	107½	+ ⅛
First N Strs 2½	2	35⅞	35⅞	35⅞	— ⅛
Flintkote (¼g)	3	18¼	18¼	18¼	+ ⅛
Flintkote pf (4½)	60	105	105	105	
Follansbee Steel	5	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	+ ⅛
Follansbee S pf †	10	40	39½	40	+1
Food Mach .35g	1	49	49	49	
Freeport Sulph 2	5	36⅛	36	36	+ ⅛
Francisco Sugar	1	8¼	8¼	8¼	+ ⅛
Gabriel Co .10g	3	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	— ⅛
Gair (Robt) ¼e	4	3⅜	3⅛	3⅜	
Gar Wood Ind ¼g	7	6	5⅞	6	+ ⅛
Gaylord Cont ⅛a	1	14½	14½	14½	
Gen Am Inv .40e	4	9¼	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
Gen Baking .30g	15	8¼	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅛
Gen Bronze	1	7¼	7¼	7¼	+ ⅛
Gen Cable	4	5¾	5½	5⅝	+ ⅛
Gen Cable A	3	14½	14½	14½	+ ¼
Gen Cigar pf 7	10	142	142	142	
Gen Elec (1.40)	38	36⅜	36⅜	36⅜	+ ⅜
Gen Foods .80g	5	38⅜	38⅛	38⅜	
Gen Fds pf 4½ ‡	30	117½	117	117½	
Gen G & El A	33	2¼	2¼	2⅛	
Gen Motors ½pg	12	50¾	50¼	50½	+ ⅛
Gen O Adv .20e	6	3⅞	3¾	3⅞	
Gen O Adv A 3e	3	25½	25½	25½	
Gen Prec Eq (¾g)	6	21	20¾	21	+ ¼
Gen Pub Service	2	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
Gen Ry Sig ¼g	2	19⅛	18¾	19	— ⅛
Gen Real & Util	44	1⅜	1½	1⅜	+ ⅛
Gen Real & Ut pf	2	35½	35	35½	+ ⅛
Gen Refract .30g	4	22⅝	22¼	22⅝	+ ⅛
Gen Shoe (1½g)	1	14	14	14	+ ⅛
Gen Stl C pf 3k	250	79½	78⅝	79½	+ ⅞
Gen T & Rub 3½g	2	38¼	38¼	38¼	
Gillette S Raz .45e	19	8⅜	8⅛	8¼	
Gimbel Bros	45	10	9½	9⅞	+ ½
Glidden Co (.60g)	1	19½	18¾	19½	+ ⅛
Gobel (Adolf)	3	⅞	⅞	⅞	
Goebel Brew (.20)	5	3⅛	3	3⅛	+ ⅛
Goodrich (BF) ¼g	14	39⅞	39	39⅞	+ ⅛
Goodyear T&R ½pg	12	27⅜	27⅜	27⅜	
Goodyear pf (5)	1	98	98	98	
Gotham Hos (¼se)	8	9¼	9	9¼	+ ⅛
Graham-Paige Mot	14	1⅞	1¾	1⅞	
Granby C Min .60	6	6¼	5⅞	6	
Granite C Stl .35e	6	12	11⅞	12	+ ⅛
Grant (WT) 1.40	2	33¼	33½	33½	— ⅛
Gt N Ir Ore ct 2e	3	16½	16½	16½	
Gt Nor Ry pf (2e)	28	31	30	30¾	+ ⅝
Gt West Sugar (1g)	5	26	25⅞	25⅞	
Green (HL) (2a)	2	41⅞	41⅞	41⅞	+ ⅛
Greyhound Co (1)	36	17½	17¼	17½	+ ⅛
Grum Air En 1½e	3	16¾	16¼	16¾	
Guantan Sugar	6	3¾	3¾	3¾	
Gulf Mob & Ohio	33	9¾	8¾	9⅛	+ ¼
Hall (WF) Print 1	2	15½	15½	15½	
Hamil Watch .40g	5	15	14¼	15	+1
Harb-Walker ½g	3	17½	17¼	17¼	— ⅛
Hayes Mfg	4	24⅜	24¼	24⅜	
Hazel-Atlas G 5 †	110	99	98⅞	98⅞	
Hercules Motor 1	1	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	— ⅛
Hercules Powd ½pg	2	81¾	81	81¾	— ⅛
Hershey cv pf 4a	1	108	108	108	
Hinde & D P ¼g	2	19½	19½	19½	+1⅛
Hollander (A) ½pg	1	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜	+ ½
Holly Sugar (1)	1	13	13	13	
Homestake Min	4	36½	36½	36⅜	— ⅛
Houd-Hersh B ¼g	2	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	
Househld F pf 5 †	20	108	108	108	
Houston Oil	7	8	7¾	8	+ ⅛
Howe Sound (3)	1	39¾	39¾	39¾	+ ⅛
Hudson B M&S h2	12	26½	26½	26½	
Hudson Motor	5	9	8⅞	9	+ ⅜
Hupp Motor	4	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	— ⅛
Illinois Central	47	15½	15	15⅜	+ ⅜
Indpls P&L .60g	3	16¼	16¼	16¼	
Inger-Rand (3g)	2	96	96	96	+ ½
Indust Rayon (2)	5	38¼	37¾	38¼	+ ¼
Inland Steel (2g)	2	71¾	71¼	71¾	+ ¼
Inspirat C Cop ¼g	18	14¼	14	14¼	+ ⅛
Intercon Rub (1e)	2	7¾	7¾	7¾	
Interlake Iron ¼se	13	8⅜	8⅛	8⅜	
Int Bus Mach 6a	1	162	162	162	+1
Int Harvester (2)	19	68¾	68	68¾	+ ⅜
Int Harv pf (7) †	50	169⅞	169⅞	169⅞	
Int Hydro-Elec A	3	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	+ ⅛
Int Mer Marine	8	13⅜	13¼	13⅜	
Int Mining	5	5¾	5¾	5¾	
Int Nick Can (2)	12	33¾	33¼	33¾	+ ⅜
Int Nick C pf 7 †	70	134	134	134	+ ¼
Int Paper	30	12⅛	12½	12¾	+ ⅛
Int Paper pf (5)	2	59¼	59¼	59¼	
Int Silver (1½g)	1	42	42	42	
Int Tel & Tel	295	14⅜	13½	14	+ ⅜
Int T & T for ct	37	14¼	13¾	14¼	+ ⅜
Invertd D Strs ½g	4	15	14¾	15	+ ⅛
Interlype Co (¼g)	2	13	13	13	+ ⅛
Jewel Tea (1.60)	1	30	30	30	
Johns-Manv (½pg)	1	83½	83½	83½	+ ¾
Jones & L Stl 1g	35	25⅛	24¾	24⅞	
Jones&L Stl pf5	5	77½	77½	77½	+ ½
Joy Mfg (.20g)	2	11¼	11	11	— ⅜
K					
Kalam St & F .60	4	15¾	15⅜	15¾	— ⅛
Kan City South	1	9¾	9¾	9¾	— ⅛
Kennecott Cop ½pg	35	33⅛	32¼	32¾	+ ⅛
Kinney (GR) Co	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	
Kresge (SS) ¼g	7	23⅛	23¼	23⅛	
Kroger Grocery (2)	4	30¼	30¼	30¼	
L					
Laclede Gas	† 20	14⅜	14⅝	14⅝	— ⅛
Laclede Gas pf	†110	63¼	63	63¼	+ ¼
Lambert Co 1½	2	25⅜	25	25¼	+ ⅛
Lane Bryant (1)	2	19	18⅝	18⅝	
Lee Rub & T ⅜g	1	36¼	36¼	36¼	+ ⅛
Lehigh Val Coal	7	2	1⅞	2	
Lehigh V Coal pf	12	17⅝	17	17½	+ ½
Lehigh Val RR	7	7⅜	7¼	7⅜	+ ⅛
Lehman Co (1)	2	28¼	28¼	28¼	
Lehn & Fink .35g	1	19¼	19¼	19¼	— ⅛
Libby McN&L .45g	42	6⅝	6⅜	6⅝	+ ⅛
Liggett & My (3)	1	66¼	66¼	66¼	+ ¼
Liggt & My pf 7 †	10	174¾	174¾	174¾	
Lima Loco (½pg)	10	36⅞	36	36⅝	+1
Link-Belt (2)	1	39½	39½	39½	
Lion Oil Ref (1)	2	19	19	19	
Liquid Carb (1a)	7	19½	19¼	19½	+ ⅛
Lockheed Airc ½pg	16	23½	22⅞	23¼	+ ⅜
Loew's Inc (2)	19	56	55	56	+1⅛
Lone Star Cem (3)	1	43⅜	43⅜	43½	
Long-Bell Lumb A	1	9½	9½	9½	
Lorillard (P) ¼g	2	18¾	18¾	18¾	
Lorillard pf (7) †12		154¼	154¼	154¼	+ ¼
M					
Mack Trucks (3e)	3	36½	36

News of Art, Music and the Theater

A Saturday Page

New York's Two 'Parsifals'

By Oscar Thompson

New York

"Parsifal" came double this year, the Good Friday matinee being preceded by a Wednesday evening performance in the series of post-season operas at the Metropolitan. Capacity audiences were present, and it is conceivable that a third representation could have been risked, instead of a "Traviata" that drew only moderately well, if the burdens of so weighty an undertaking could have been shouldered three times in so short a space of time.

Last year there were three "Parsifals," but one came earlier in the course of the regular season. In the year of the work's American introduction (the season of 1903-04) the remarkable total of 11 performances was recorded for the Bühnenweihfestspiel, which until then had been exclusively the property of Bayreuth. There were six performances when "Parsifal" was restored to the repertory after the first World War, but in some seasons thereafter it was to be heard only once—on Good Friday. It has been absent but three seasons since it was introduced and two of these were war years, when the Metropolitan exiled all the Wagner music dramas.

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If the present war has had any effect on the status of Wagner at the Metropolitan, it has been as a limitation on the acquirement of new European artists to replace some who have departed or are no longer as satisfactory in their familiar roles as they once were. That new opportunities are thus made for American singers, and that unless some few can be found of the weight and stamina of voice to meet these opportunities the once-famed Wagnerian wing can scarcely retain its former prestige, would seem to be recognized by the management, which did not hesitate to experiment with the cast of the first of last week's "Parsifals." Two American artists whose careers at the Metropolitan have been steadily expanding were called upon to take over parts of prime importance.

Rose Bampton appeared for the first time in the house as Kundry and Norman Cordon was similarly brought forward in a trial Gurnemanz. Both sang well and their impersonations left no doubt of earnest and intelligent study that had been regardful of the traditions. Neither character is likely to be altogether satisfactorily set forth without the mellowing of years of association with it, though it must be recalled that Kirsten Flagstad's growth in the part of Kundry was particularly rapid, if perhaps no more so than was true of some of her other first Wagner embodiments in New York.

It was not surprising, therefore, that there was something tentative and a little stiff in both of these characterizations, along with their creditable points and considerable promise of better achievements to come. If the world were full of weighty new Wagnerian voices, there might be reason to question whether either the soprano or the bass had the kind of tone required by the music, but at the moment it seems quite likely that our Wagner casts will have to undergo that general lightening of vocal texture that most other casts already have undergone. Both Miss Bampton and Mr. Cordon could be heard well enough—the lightness of their voices being primarily something of quality of sound.

* * *

The part of Kundry is one of striking and even violent contrasts and in these a more fundamentally dramatic voice than Miss Bampton's is likely to be more compellingly assertive. Her singing of the "Herzeleide" narrative was lyrical and had its measure of charm. She had the high Bs for climactic moments, but there was scarcely the impact that is expected of these when sung by a truly heroic soprano. At the Good Friday performance, Kerstin Thorborg was the Kundry. Mme. Thorborg, of course, is not a soprano, but her routine and her experience are such that she makes her heavier organ count for a greater measure of dramatic thrust than may be possible for one of Miss Bampton's vocal endowment. It must be conceded, however, that the full story is almost never told in one such appearance.

Mr. Cordon's unusual height was combined with an exceptional make-up to give his Gurnemanz distinction of appearance. But he was a little too saintly in looks and bearing to be altogether Gurnemanz. The querulous note of the old man's nature was much more strongly emphasized in the more vigorous and earthy portrayal by the veteran Alexander Kipnis in the second "Parsifal"; also there was a more readily recognizable ageing of Gurnemanz in the hour that elapsed between the end of the first act and the beginning of the third.

Another American, Julius Huehn, was the Amfortas of the Good Friday performance. The role is not a new one for him and he brings to it the requisite dignity, if not all of the poignance that his countryman, Clarence Whitehill, invariably communicated in his well-remembered assumptions of the part 15 or 20 years ago. Bearded this time instead of smooth-shaven as he was when he appeared as Amfortas last year, Herbert Janssen sang the music expressively at the Wednesday hearing, and his portrayal had the assurance as well as the competence of its considerable past.

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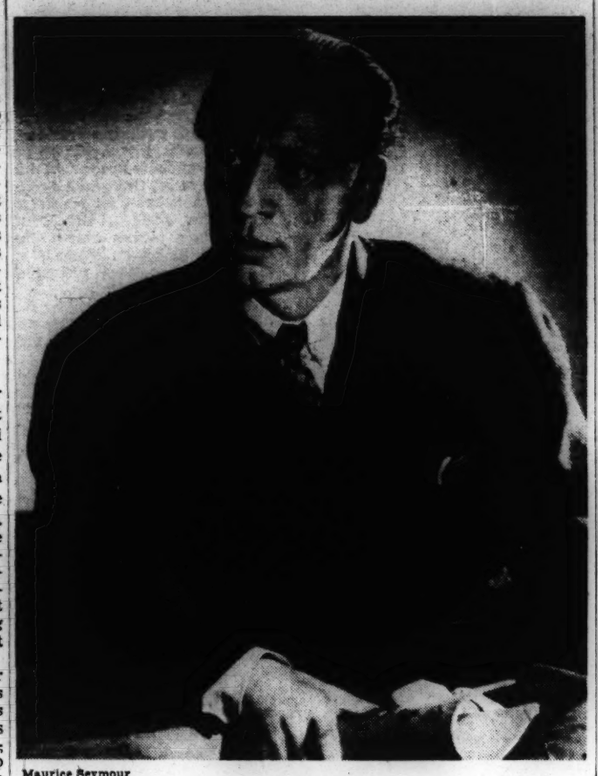
The Parsifal of Lauritz Melchior was as robustly resonant as ever at both performances. Walter Olitzki as Klingsor, Nicola Moscona as the backstage Titurel, and Mary van Kirk as the tower voice were among the other participants. Lothar Wallerstein made little change in the staging. Erich Leinsdorf, bidding farewell to the Metropolitan as one of its regular conductors, maintained his usual fast tempi, with the orchestra meeting the requirements better than at some past performances.

Besides "La Traviata," other operas of the post-season series were Gounod's "Faust," Mozart's "Nozzo di Figaro," Mascagni's "Cavalleria Rusticana," and Leoncavallo's "Pagliacci," the last two given in a triple bill with the ballet, "Dance of the Hours."



Maurice Seymour

Adolph Bolm

American Color Print Society

By Dorothy Grafly

Philadelphia

The fourth annual exhibition of the American Color Print Society, now at the Print Club, 1614 Latimer Street, runs the gamut of invention from the old-fashioned print to the ultra-modern abstraction, and from prints that give the impression of having been first conceived in black-and-white, then colored, to those whose basic inspiration came straight from a color tube.

Prints of the latter type dominate the show. More and more print makers are thinking in terms of pigments, producing for the masses what the oil painter or water colorist creates for the few.

Perhaps the most vivid of the prints are those produced by the silk screen method; while the subtlest from the color standpoint are delicate harmonies evoked by means of the monotype or the color aquatint.

The most unusual medium, however, is a color cello-cut made possible through the use of liquid celluloid. Employed by a single artist, its originator, Boris Margo, the method is ideal for the concoction of liquid abstractions. "Floating Objects Illumined," two prints from a series of the same name, open the door to imaginative conjecture, as into them may be read anything from the bursting of bombs to less warlike vagaries of smoke, soot and fire.

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Prizes accentuate the variety of the exhibition. The American Color Print Society Prize was awarded to Max Kahn for "Girl with a Basket," a statuesque peasant with a basket on her head against a sea background. The composition is simple and effective, freely handled, and of salty pigments.

Honorable mentions went to three print makers. "Unloading No. 2" by Mary Mullineux is basically pattern-conscious, with careful color segmentation of the harbor design. Cynthia Iliff's "Christmas Flowers," no doubt one of her interesting New Orleans series, is active in pattern and vivid in color. Two nuns, holding poinsettias in light blue wrappings, hurry along a rainswept road past an old man lounging under a palm tree.

The third honorable mention was awarded to "Abstract Space," by Morris Blackburn. This delicately pigmented composition, using table still-life for springboard, is one of the few silk screen prints developed in high-keyed color harmony, and contrasts sharply with the brilliant colors of its co-mention winner by Miss Iliff. The prize print, a color lithograph, and the Mullineux composition, a color woodblock, tend to stress via honors the technical as well as the subject variety of the show.

How differently print makers think in color is demonstrated by such contrasting prints as "Country Auction" by Marion Huse, a figure-teeming, active composition that might be a direct translation from a small oil, to "Brig Oleander" by John Taylor Arms, the modern descendant of the good old-fashioned ship print.

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The gaiety of the silk screen prints is contagious. Often based on run-of-the-mill subject matter, these compositions gain intensity through color. Take, for example, "Poles and Scrap" by Syd Fossum, developed in orange, blue, green, yellow, and black; Mildred V. Murphy's "The Cloister, Sea Island," gay with yellow-green, orange-red, gray, white, and blue of sky, or Howard Hoyt's dramatic "Icethetics," with four spotlights converging on a skating figure against a massed amphitheater audience background broken here and there by light holes in which tiny figures appear in silhouette.

Monotype, on the other hand, gives opportunity for subtler pigmentation. Ben Ironton's "Semi-Nude" is sensitive in its handling of flesh tones, gaining through tonal gradation an effect approaching that of water color with touches of tempera.

The color lithograph seems to lend itself especially well to prints with a sea tang. Not only is the prize print in this medium, but Misch Kohn's "The Fisherman" and Beatrice Mandelman's stormily dramatic "Derricks at the Sea" both are couched in the same terms.

For smooth color performance, however, there is nothing in the show more satisfying than "Two Bunches of Grapes" and "Pears," color woodblocks, by Luigi Rist.

A tendency to accent design lines by a crustation of pigment may be noted in some of the prints. Florence V. Cannon's "Swans," a color blockprint, for instance, creates relief effect through the accenting of white in the wing pattern and the neck curves.

Combining vivid pigments with strong pattern accent are James Robertson's woodcuts, "Self Portraiture, striking in red, blue, black, and white; and "Seated Woman," hewn in segments of white, yellow, and red, with black as modulant.

Equally striking in design quality is the long lean, domed head of Oscar Weissbuch's "Joan"—obviously Saint Joan—conceived with medieval feeling for subject and pattern.

Man of the Past—and the Future

By Margaret Lloyd

A great ballet company requires a great régisseur—a man of memories, to preserve the best of what is traditional, and of vision, to promote the best of what is new. Adolph Bolm, régisseur général (and ballet master) of Ballet Theater, is both.

From his youth the international-minded Bolm shared with Pavlova the idea of "art encircling the globe, East to West, and West to East again." He was the first to take a ballet ensemble out of Russia, and first to introduce Pavlova to the Western world. In 1908, as a young artist of the Maryinsky Theater, he got leave of absence for the Spring holidays to take the ballerina who was later to dance the world over and become known as "the incomparable," with a small company of their colleagues, himself as director and her partner, to the Scandinavian capitals and Berlin.

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When, a year later, Bolm went to Paris with Diaghileff's new-born Ballets Russes, dancing the Polovtsian Warrior of "Prince Igor" in that spectacular season of 1909, he "felt that what France gave us of dance, contributing to development of Russian Ballett through their teachers who helped to mold it, we students gave back to France then. We Russians brought new life to French art. They had brought fresh life to Russian Ballett. It was transplantation on both sides."

In Italy he again recognized a repayment of indebtedness, particularly to the maestro, Cecchetti, whose years of teaching and coaching were probably one of the most important single factors in the development of those individual dancers of early Ballets Russes fame. There were also great Scandinavian teachers at the St. Petersburg Imperial School. Bolm himself is of Scandinavian descent.

"Ballett should be like symphony orchestra," the famous character dancer and choregrapher said recently in New York. "If there is Russian conductor, he does not give all Russian music, but plays all that is greatest of all schools and nations, plays new as well as old.

* * *

"Especially here in America there should be no one country dominant in style, in content, in repertoire, in personnel. There should be an Institution offering the best of every country."

Bolm, whose personal style restored virility to masculine dancing, as Fokine restored it in his choregraphy, won his firstfruits of fame in the great Fokine roles, some of which he alternated with Nijinsky, or took when Nijinsky was indisposed, and some of which he created—as the Warrior Chief of "Prince Igor," the Pierrot of "Carnaval," the Prince Ivan of "L'Oiseau de Feu," and the Blackamoor of "Petrouchka," which latter role he was the first to dance in the United States.

He danced the Blackamoor again, after a lapse of more than two decades, and without rehearsal, on the second night of Ballet Theater's Spring season at the Metropolitan Opera House, sharing honors with two other great figures of vital contemporaneity out of the Russian Ballet past—Stravinsky, conducting his own celebrated score, and Massine, in the title role. Bolm also directed the production. His performance, and direction, lit by the glow of years and big with their experience, illumined and revivified the entire ballet.

At the following Saturday matinée his restaged visualization of Prokofieff's "Peter and the Woif" came forth fresh and new. And children's laughter floating back from the audience, their sharp little cries of pleasure, bespoke the response of the child-hearted of all ages to the charming little ballet he created for Ballet Theater's first season, the only brand new ballet of that season to hold the boards ever since.

* * *

Bolm had watched every detail of the preparation, seen that each section of the scene was properly set, given illustrated instructions to members of the cast, signalled the stagehand in charge of the drop-curtain switchboard, silenced everybody within hearing distance of the Narrator's microphone, before the curtain went up; and then stood guard, wedged in a tight little corner of the wings, now on one side of the stage, now the other.

After the final curtain call, in conversation with Antal Dorati, he suddenly flung his arms around the conductor's neck. The performance had gone well.

Between ballets there was little time for talk. But the world-renowned artist, lithe, agile, alert, and awfully busy, did stop long enough to give a special message to readers of The Christian Science Monitor. He said:

"Ballett is spiritual food which enable us to live in this very tragic time. With so much destruction going on, creativeness of new generation helps a little to offset.

"Speaking from practical standpoint, it cancels tension, takes people's minds off war duties or worry of families which are affected, rationing, or radio—that we hear far from cheerful news some time. People go and see ballett and are heartened by its beauty and it buoys them up and makes them feel better for a while.

"But the main thing it is much deeper that I have in mind. I consider now the whole Europe continent. It is a graveyard and creativeness at lowest ebb. The United States fights all over the world, not only for defense, but for liberties of other peoples. Next thing will be problem of food most essential. If the United States, besides liberating peoples and giving them actual food, can give back to the old countries their art, which they have given us, it will be a food for the spirit which will give comfort to the old and war-weary and be a stimulus for younger generation to bring out their creativeness."

* * *

He said this thoughtfully, sincerely, one strong, plastic hand over his eyes. His voice is deep and resonant. The lines in his face speak less of years than of the things that happen to a man. A very good thing had just happened. His son in the United States Army had become a corporal.

Bolm, now a citizen of the United States, arrived with the Diaghileff Ballet in 1915, that season practically in charge of it. And since 1916, except for intermittent foreign travels, he has remained. His work in New York, in Chicago, and on the Pacific Coast has been a continuous influence on the growth of ballet in the United States.

He returned to New York as guest dancer and choregrapher for Ballet Theater's initial season at the Center Theater in 1940, dancing his old role of Pierrot with its original largeness of line and depth of feeling, like an echo of those great old days he now looks back on as a period of "artistic adolescence." A year ago he accepted his present post.

"To unite in spirit and progress is most needed in an organization of this kind," he said. "To build new from the creative forces which surround us. The great dancers and teachers were great because they found their way. We have to find our way, and help talented artists of younger generation find theirs."

The Boston Symphony Season

By L. A. Sloper

The most important event in the sixty-second season of the Boston Symphony Orchestra was non-musical. It was the agreement, reached last fall, between the orchestra and the musicians' union. The musical importance of this compact lay in the fact that it assured the continuance of the orchestra with its traditional standards.

After the withdrawal in 1918 of Major Henry L. Higginson, founder of the orchestra, who for many years had paid its deficits out of his own pocket, the orchestra was incorporated, and a board of trustees assumed the responsibility, with the financial backing of a group of anonymous guarantors. More recently a larger group, called the Friends of the Boston Symphony Orchestra, has shared this burden.

Until last fall the orchestra had been carried on without union affiliation, and for some years it had been the only non-union major orchestra in the United States. Many persons consider this independence one of the principal reasons for its artistic superiority under Muck, and later under Koussevitzky.

But the power of the musicians' union had been growing, and the pressure it exerted had become more difficult to resist. In its sixty-first season the orchestra was denied the assistance of any soloist or any guest conductor who was a union member; and that meant nearly all the most prominent artists. Even more serious was the barring of the orchestra from radio broadcasting and from record making—two sources of large revenue.

Moreover, there were indications that the Boston Symphony might be prevented from appearing in any hall which employed union labor, and that would mean that the orchestra might have to abandon trips to New York and elsewhere, and confine its activities largely to Symphony Hall in Boston.

* * *

Supporters of the orchestra faced these dangers with great courage. Meetings of the Friends were held and committees were named to organize drives for more funds. A good beginning was made toward wiping out a deficit which was assuming alarming proportions. All these activities were carried out with the dignity which has always marked the management of the orchestra's affairs.

But last fall there were rumors of negotiations between the management and the union, and presently there was official confirmation. Early in the new season an agreement with the union was reached, which was hailed by the management as a "victory neither for the orchestra nor for the union, but for music." Radio concerts were immediately resumed under substantial sponsorship; and it is expected that record making will be undertaken again as soon as another labor dispute, with which the orchestra has no connection, is settled.

What the music lover wants to know is whether union affiliation seems likely to cause any change in the musical standards of the orchestra or in the musical interest of its programs and performances. The answer is that no change is apparent as yet. The orchestra remains at the top of its form, and Dr. Koussevitzky is unremitting in his exactions.

The season which closes with this week's concerts has offered fewer novelties than were formerly submitted, but not fewer than were given in other recent seasons. Presumably the shortage of new works is a shortage at the source, as compared with the prolific days of the 'twenties.

Of the four works heard for the first time anywhere, the most impressive were Roy Harris' Fifth Symphony and William Schuman's secular cantata, "A Free Song." Mr. Harris' Symphony, dedicated to the U. S. S. R., sustained the technical assurance and the musical eloquence of his Third. Mr. Schuman's cantata seemed to have caught the spirit of the Whitman verses which inspired it.

* * *

Vladimir Dukelsky's Violin Concerto will be better liked by violinists than by audiences. It is a violin solo with orchestral accompaniment, rather than a concerto. Bohuslav Martinů's Symphony is not symphonic in spirit but like the composer's earlier work it represents a gift for descriptive writing in classical forms.

Of the works which were local novelties in Boston, the most significant was Aaron Copland's "A Lincoln Portrait," with Will Geer as the Speaker. Making allowance for the mood of wartime, this work and Mr. Schuman's cantata seemed to possess qualities that may well make them of more than momentary value. Shostakovitch's Seventh Symphony was heard at the first concert of the season, but that's an old story everywhere by now.

Shostakovitch, however, continues to hold Dr. Koussevitzky's interest. Besides his Seventh, the Fifth and the Sixth were programmed, and the Fifth, which seems to be the conductor's favorite, received the honor of being made the final composition of the last program, a distinction hitherto reserved ordinarily for Beethoven or Brahms. The other items of this program were Liadoff's symphonic picture, "From the Apocalypse," and the Fourth Symphony of Brahms. There were the usual ovations for conductor and men.

New Comedy at the Abbey

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Dublin, Eire

Anthony Wharton, a young Irish dramatist, appeared 30 odd years ago on the horizon of the London theater. At that time the Abbey Theater had not been long in existence, but its work and that of the Irish Literary Theater, from which it sprang, had already attracted considerable attention outside Ireland. Therefore when Wharton, who was unequestionably influenced by the Irish realistic school of drama, submitted the manuscript of "Irene Wycherly," it had no difficulty in finding its way to the stage.

Recently the Abbey staged "The O'Cuddy," Mr. Wharton's second excursion into the theater. This comedy takes us back to the Dublin of the 'eighties and to the office of a firm of solicitors of which Thaddeus Cuddy has become the dominating partner by dint of clever scheming and unscrupulous use of knowledge acquired in his professional capacity.

Of humble origin and brought up in a small provincial village, Cuddy came to Dublin as a lad and by lending money at exorbitant interest amassed wealth and cultivated ambition. Thwarted in his social aspirations, Cuddy changed his religion at least twice and also his political views.

We meet him at the height of his success and at middle age. He is Uriah Heep—with a difference. He does not fawn but exercises an unscrupulous power over a hard-pressed nobleman and absentee landlord and a young actress of good family who has married an impecunious foreign nobleman.

Cuddy is determined to establish himself as of ancient Irish lineage. He is abetted in his scheme by a doctor and a tramp musician, as unscrupulous a pair as ever walked the streets of Dublin or the roads of Ireland. Assured by these rascals of his lineage, Cuddy sets himself up as head of an old Irish clan and assumes the title "The O'Cuddy." He rents an island in County Clare, where he surrounds himself with retainers garbed in ancient Irish costume.

After a brief career in which he earns the resentment of the surrounding district he is brought to earth ignominiously. His methods are exposed, his pretensions shattered and his snobbery crushed. His career ends on an unexpected note of violence. Yet in spite of his repulsive ways there is something lovable about this strange little creature who so resembles a leprechaun.

The play is one of those delightful surprises that come so rarely that they are doubly welcome. It provides the Abbey actors with parts that give them opportunities they have not had in many years and they rise to the occasion magnificently. Cyril Cusack gives another proof of his versatility and his O'Cuddy is a tour de force.

J. J. H.

AMUSEMENTS

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Mackmen In Series Here With Cronin

By Ed Rumill
Sports Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

The 1943 dead ball, it seems, was made to order for Connie Mack's Athletics, who are in town over the week end for a Fenway Park series with the Red Sox. Short on power hitters this spring, the perennial Mr. Mack has made baseball life interesting for American League fans in Philadelphia by employing a few of his oldtime tricks . . . some of the same which won for him back in the days of Collins, Barry, Baker, and McInnes.

In other words, the Athletics, although in the second division, have given opponents a good battle since opening day by bunting, squeezing, the hit and run, and similar one-run tactics. The veteran manager, for example, flashed the green light on four squeeze plays in the first three games, which must be a record for so-called modern baseball. Running the bases with almost reckless abandon, the A's keep the rival defense constantly in the air.

Johnson Gone

Regardless of what steps . . . if any . . . the American League takes to correct the present slow ball, the Athletics will probably stay with these early tactics. Now that Bob Johnson has gone to Washington, Connie Mack is without a consistent power hitter . . . a No. 4 hitter who can break up a ball game with one swing. He is forced to put an emphasis on strategy and finesse.

Mack, like every other manager in the business, is still experimenting. For outfielders he has been using Jim Tyack, Jojo White, Elmer Valo, and Johnny Welaj. The Red Sox had strings on both Welaj and Tyack, but only the former reached Fenway Park in a Boston uniform. Tyack was with Tom McBride at Little Rock a year ago. Connie is using him in the clean-up spot and playing him in either left or right.

White will be remembered as a Tiger a few years back, and the boys who have seen him lately say that he still can go and get them in the field. He always was a fair hitter.

Flores Good

The most publicized newcomer on the Philadelphia club is Jesse Flores, born in Guadalajara, Mexico. A right-hand rookie hurler from Los Angeles, Flores dropped a heartbreaking 1-0 decision to Tex Hughson and the Red Sox the first time out, and beat the Senators, 2-1, in 16 innings on his second try. He labored 24 innings before his mates got him a run. Late last season he wore a Chicago Cub uniform, but had little chance to show his ability.

In other games Connie Mack has started Luman Harris and Russ Christopher, a couple of holdovers; Don Black, Petersburg, Va., and two strangers named Burrows and Arntzen. Roger Wolff is still around to bother the league in general and Red Sox in particular with his knuckler. The arrival of Bob Swift behind the bat has helped the Mackmen.

The infield has Dick Siebert at first base, Pete Suder at second, Eddie Mayo at third and Irv Hall at shortstop. Mayo had stretches with the Giants and Braves in the other league, and fought his way back via the Pacific Coast League. Hall is up from Williamsport. For utility infield work Mack has Frankie Skaff of Villanova and Lowell, a familiar figure in these parts.

* * *

Briefs . . . The double-header with the Athletics tomorrow closes the Red Sox stay at Fenway for the present . . . They make an eastern tour of New York and Washington, then invade the West, stopping first at St. Louis . . . The Braves come home Monday and stay there until May 23 . . . In succession they will meet the Giants, Dodgers, Cardinals, Reds, Pirates and Cubs . . . This lengthy home stay should work to the advantage of the Braves . . . They have played fine ball to date.

Yankee Record

NEW YORK (AP)—Since 1925, the New York Yankees have won 10 American League championships, finished second five times and third twice.

In Comeback Try —By Pap'

The venerable Connie Mack would be the first to admit that the majority of the candidates for his 1943 pennant "hope" are hardly the type of players he would have given more than a passing glance a dozen or so years ago when he was fashioning pennant winners. The chances are that he could count his real big leaguers on the fingers of one hand—Dick Siebert, Jo-Jo White, Lum Harris, Roger Wolff, and perhaps Pete Suder. The rest of the team? Well, they're the best available at the present.

Mack is particularly high on Jo-Jo White. White looks the part of a big leaguer. It sticks out all over him. Or seems to because of the caliber of the remaining players. White played the outfield for Detroit a number of years and then drifted back to the minors. He spent the last four years with Seattle. Mack purchased him after he had batted .297 in 166 games and driven in 69 runs.

Jo-Jo, while he is not the ball player he was while starring in the outfield and on the base paths for the Detroit Tigers' 1934-35 championship teams, still has enough left to help the Athletics. He was the spark-plug of the Seattle team which won three Pacific Coast League pennants in the four seasons he played there.

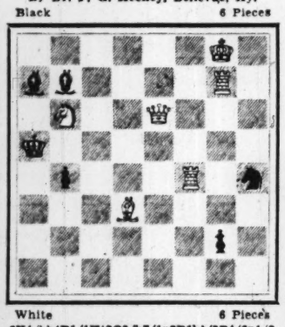
Chess—by F. R. Chevalier

May 1, 1943

Problem No. 2549

By Dr. P. G. Keeney, Bellevue, Ky.

Black — 6 Pieces



White — 6 Pieces

6K1/bb4R1/1Kt2Q3/k7/1p3R1kt/3B4/6p1/8

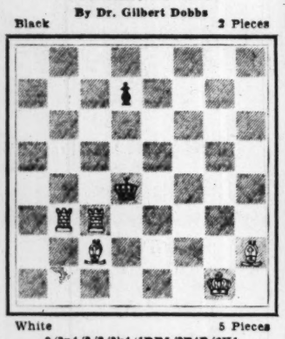
White to play and mate in two

(Especially contributed to the Informal Composing Tourney.)

Problem No. 2550

By Dr. Gilbert Dobbs

Black — 2 Pieces



White — 5 Pieces

8/3p4/8/8/3k4/1RR5/2B4B/6K1

White to play and mate in three

(Honorable Mention, Cheney Miniature Tourney, 1938.)

Solutions to Problems

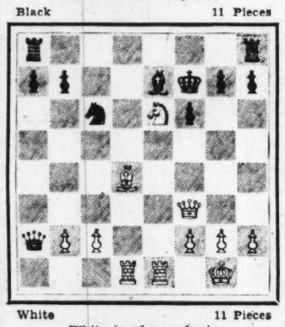
No. 2547. P-R4

No. 2548. 1. Q-K8 threatens
2. Kt-B5ch
1. ——— K-B3
2. QKt-Q5ch
1. ——— KxP
2. Kt-B5ch

End-Game No. 662. White wins: 1 Q-Kt6, R-Q2; 2 B-B5, RxR; 3 BxQ, R-B7ch; 4 QxR, KtxQ; 5 B-B5, Resigns. If 1 . . . PxQ; 2 PxPch, B-R2; 3 RxBch, K-Kt; 4 KRxPch, K-B5; 5 B-R6, etc.

End-Game No. 663

Black — 11 Pieces



White — 11 Pieces

White to play and win

(Keres-Laurentius, Correspondence Tournament, 1934-35. Keres, surely one of our greatest masters, showed his first genius at correspondence play.)

Help the Chess Federation

The United States Chess Federation plays an important part in the nation's chess life. By sponsoring the biennial national championship tournament and the annual open championship tournament, it provides the chess world with strong and interesting competition important both in keeping the game in the public eye and in giving younger experts a chance to develop. Drawing on the experience of Milwaukee, it offers material for playground chess instruction. Through its member clubs and associations, it furnishes chess equipment for recreational centers for the services, and local masters are always ready to give exhibitions. Members receive a yearbook in itself worth the price of membership.

Individual membership is only one dollar a year. Club membership is five dollars, which includes a year's subscription to the Chess Review or the American Chess Bulletin. Conditions have reduced the income of the federation and George Sturgis, president, and George E. Roosevelt, treasurer, are appealing for funds to carry on until normal times make the federation self-supporting. Checks should be made out to the United States Chess Federation and sent to Mr. Roosevelt, 30 Pine Street, New York, or Mr. Sturgis, 111 Devonshire Street, Boston.

Massachusetts Schoolboy Championship

The Massachusetts State Chess Association sponsors an annual Interscholastic Chess Championship Tournament. The State is divided into seven districts, with a western champion and an eastern champion, who will meet for the championship in May. The committee in charge consists of George Sturgis, Norman F. Ward, Leo Ivok, Earle C. Parks, 1942 director, and John T. Alexander, 1943 director.

Russian Game

This game was awarded "Best Played Game" prize in the Sverdlofsk tournament of April, 1942. The concluding attack is as wild as any off-hand or rapid-transit club game.

Sicilian Defense

Sokolsky White	Bastrikow Black	Sokolsky White	Bastrikow Black
1 P-K4	P-QB4	15 PxP	QKtxP
2 Kt-KB3	P-K3	16 P-Kt5	Kt-K
3 P-Q4	PxP	17 Kt-Q4	P-B3
4 KtxP	Kt-KB3	18 B-R3	Q-B
5 Kt-QB3	P-Q3	19 P-B5	P-K4
6 P-KKt3	P-QR3	20 P-Kt6	PxP
7 B-Kt2	Q-B2	21 PxP	P-B4
8 Castles	Kt-B3	22 KtxP	RxKt
9 K-R	B-Q2	23 BxR	ExB
10 P-B4	B-K2	24 RxB	Kt-KB3
11 Kt-Kt3	P-QKt4	25 B-Kt5	KtxKP
12 B-K3	CastlesKR	26 Kt-Q5	Kt-B7ch
13 P-QR3	QR-Kt	27 RxKt	Q-Kt2
14 P-Kt4	P-Kt5	28 Q-R5	Resigns

Match Game

Lieutenant Cartier, of the Free French, and Dr. Zak, Dutch expert, are among continental experts who found their way to England. Cartier is the pseudonym of a Russian-French master who used to live in Paris and was widely known for his books and magazine articles. The game below was one of an informal match played recently.

Queen's Pawn Game

Cartier White	Zak Black	Cartier White	Zak Black
1 P-Q4	Kt-KB3	15 KtxBch	RxKt
2 Kt-KB3	P-KKt3	16 RxR	QxR
3 P-KKt3	B-K12	17 B-B4	Q-K2
4 B-Kt2	P-Q4	18 Q-Q2	Kt-Q3
5 P-B4	P-B3	19 R-K	Kt-B5
6 Castles	Castles	20 Q-B3	Kt-Kt3
7 Kt-B3	QKt-Q2	21 P-Q5	Q-KB2
8 PxP	PxP	22 B-R6	P-K4
9 Kt-K5	P-K3	23 R-KB	B-B4
10 P-B4	KtxKt	24 QxP	R-K
11 BPxKt	Kt-K	25 Q-Q4	Q-Q2
12 P-K4	PxP	26 Q-B6	Kt-B5
13 KtxP	P-B4	27 P-Q6	Q-KB2
14 PxPep	BxP	28 B-Q5	Resigns

Daly Leads State Contest

H. B. Daly, for somes 30 years one of Boston's leading experts, leads the annual state championship, now being played at the Boston City Club, with 10 straight wins out of 10 games. Second is Dr. G. Katz with 9½-½. Other leading scores: Jacobs, 7-1; Magri, 7½-½; Welch, 8-2; Sturgis, 8½-4½; Taylor, 8½-5½; Gates, 8-4; Keller, 5-5.

BASEBALL

Fenway Park, Tomorrow—Two Games 1st Game 1:30

RED SOX vs. PHILADELPHIA

Seats at Fenway Park Ken. 0331

Minor League Results

By the Associated Press

Pacific Coast League

Oakland 5, San Francisco 1.
Sacramento 3, Seattle 1.
Los Angeles 9, Hollywood 8 (11 inns.).
San Diego 11, Portland 10 (11 inns.).

American Association

Kansas City 7, St. Paul 3.
Minneapolis 5, Milwaukee 3.
Louisville at Columbus, postponed.
Indianapolis at Toledo, postponed.

International League

All games postponed.

Southern Association

Atlanta 9, Knoxville 4.
Chattanooga 7, Nashville 6 (10 inns.).
Memphis 6, Birmingham 1.
New Orleans 9, Little Rock 3.

New Plastic Golf Ball Is Remindful of Old Gutty

By A. Linde Fowler
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Little has been heard, recently, about the plastic golf ball, which might fill the breach in the event of an acute shortage of the rubberwound regular type and might even become the regulation ball of the future on the basis of cheaper production and selling price. The developments in plastics since the outbreak of the war have been a veritable romance in industry, and thousands of golfers, no doubt, have been awaiting with eager expectancy further reports.

The use of plastics in golf, it may be added, have not been limited to the ball. Some manufacturers are substituting plastics for brass as sole plates on their wooden clubs. Roy Bronsdon of Brae Burn has some in stock and before the season is much further along he ought to have some data on how they respond and whether they stand the wear and tear.

Some weeks ago I received from L. B. Icely of Chicago a couple of the new plastic balls, one of which I turned over to Francis Ouimet, as the most modern addition to one of the most complete assortments of golf balls ever collected by an individual, and the other I kept for a try out.

Disappointed

Frankly, I was disappointed. There is a metallic click to the ball very remindful of the old-time gutta-percha, only more so. This one sounds almost like hitting a rock. Its distance is along the lines of the old gutty. The average golfer, with more of a sweep than a punch to his stroke, would find it difficult to get into the air, especially from a fairly close lie, and, with a partial mishit with an iron on a moderately cold day, he would sting his hands to such a degree that by the end of 18 holes he probably would be willing to quit the game until the return to normalcy and the rubber core.

That, perhaps, is an unfair summation of the new plastic. The original rubber-cored ball, the Haskell, was far from perfect when it first came on the market. Many new products are. There are different types of plastics for heat and cold, and a new ball of a much more satisfactory type might be brought forth, might even be evolved by this time.

One peculiarity about the plastic ball is that it seems to respond much better off woods than off irons, though its substance is so hard and non-resilient that it probably would mar the clubheads of really hard hitters. Frank Craven hit a one-iron to the back edge of the 13th green at Wollaston with a regulation ball, against a stiff head wind, and then hit an equally good shot with the plastic and saw it bring up 20 yards short of the same green, whereas on a drive off the first tee, wind favorable, there was a difference of only about 15 yards. Jim McLaughlin, whose golfing days date back to the gutty, hit two approaches to the 18th hole, one with the rubberwound and one with plastic, equally well hit seven-irons, and the rubber went over the green, while the plastic stopped 10 yards short.

Dan McNiece, the new Wollaston pro, a real hitter, played several holes with a regulation ball and the plastic, for my benefit, with results quite interesting. First of all he hit one against a strong wind across the valley of the 17th over to the 14th fairway, and with two extremely fine swats, equally good in his opinion, the plastic finished 56 paces behind. But off the first tee, with a slightly favorable wind, there was a difference of only about 15 yards.

Same Story

Coming back to the second hole, against the stiff wind, it was the same story, for again, with two solid swipes, the plastic was 50 yards behind. He hit a solid smash with a four-iron and the plastic brought up in the bunker in front of the green, whereas with the standard ball he was hole high with a six-iron. At the short third he hit a seven-iron perfectly with the plastic and barely made the front edge of the green, and with the same iron landed the standard to the back slope of the green and on almost out of bounds.

The difference with irons, in other words, was very marked, either with or against the wind, while the difference in the feel of the two balls, and the satisfaction of a well-hit shot, was so markedly in favor of the ball which has made golf popular that there is not much basis for comparison.

Army May Surprise Hep Field

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA — Army, an added entrant in the ninth annual Heptagonal track and field championships which will be held on Franklin Field next Saturday afternoon may surprise the regular members of the association and carry off the team championship.

The Cadets will oppose Dartmouth, Princeton, Columbia, Pennsylvania, and Cornell. Yale and Harvard, which have participated in the past eight meets will not compete this year. Of the teams competing this year Princeton, Cornell and Pennsylvania have each won the title once.

Strong in Sprints

Army, which defeated New York University, indoor I. C. 4-A. champions in a dual meet during the winter and scored more than 100 points in a dual meet with Brown last Saturday has a well-balanced team. It is strong in the sprints, hurdles, one-mile relay, and in most of the field events.

Princeton, with such outstanding stars as Harvey Kelsey in the sprints, Dana Payne in the hurdles, Edward Bragdon in the half and mile runs, Owen Roberts in the two-mile run, Bob Perina in the broad jump, and several other potential point scorers in the field events, is regarded as having an excellent chance to overhaul the Army and win its first Hep title since 1938.

Pennsylvania has a number of outstanding performers who should register points in both the track and field events. Stan Kaufman, a point winner in the 100 last year, Paxson Gifford in the 100 and 220, Jeff Kirk, brilliant freshman quarter miler, Gene Sullivan, who bettered 1.58 in the half in the relays, Bob Vaughan in the hurdles, Cleo Calcagni in the shot and discus, Jackie Welsh in the broad jump and pole vault, and Joe Kane and Bob Lockwood in the javelin throw are probable point scorers.

Vessie in High Jump

Columbia with Bill Vessie in the high jump, Walter Broemel in the pole vault, and a number of others should cut into the point scoring of Army, Princeton, and Pennsylvania.

Cornell with Charles Shaw, who won the century last season, a good 440-yard relay team, and individuals with capabilities in most of the 15 scheduled events, should score heavily. The Ithacans have been stymied by the weather and have had little outdoor work.

The defending champions include in addition to Shaw, Don Burnham of Dartmouth in the mile run and Broemel, who tied for first in the pole vault.

American League

Club	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	5	2	.714
Cleveland	5	2	.714
Washington	6	3	.667
Detroit	4	3	.571
St. Louis	2	3	.400
Philadelphia	3	6	.333
Boston	2	5	.286
Chicago	1	4	.200

Results April 30

Washington 2, New York 1. (10 innings.)

All other games postponed.

National League

Club	Won	Lost	P.C.
Brooklyn	5	1	.833
Boston	3	2	.600
Cincinnati	4	3	.571
St. Louis	4	3	.571
Chicago	3	4	.429
Pittsburgh	3	4	.429
New York	2	4	.333
Philadelphia	1	4	.200

Results April 30

All games postponed.

Boston Batting

Red Sox

	AB	R	H	HR	RBI	Ave.
McBride	12	1	5	0	1	.417
Simmons	12	1	4	0	4	.333
Doerr	20	1	5	0	3	.250
Partee	16	1	4	0	3	.250
Newsome	15	0	3	0	0	.200
Lupien	26	0	5	0	1	.192
Garrison	18	1	3	0	1	.167
Tabor	19	0	3	0	1	.158
Peacock	13	0	2	0	1	.154
Miles	11	1	1	0	0	.091
Lake	28	3	2	0	1	.071
Lazor	5	0	0	0	1	.000

Braves

	AB	R	H	HR	RBI	Ave.
Ryan	1	1	1	1	3	1.000
Gentile	2	1	1	0	0	.500
Workman	20	2	8	0	2	.400
Klutts	16	1	6	0	3	.375
Barrs	22	3	8	1	2	.364
Joost	20	3	7	0	3	.350
Moss	20	3	6	1	3	.300
Holmes	19	1	5	0	0	.263
McCarthy	17	2	4	0	0	.235
Masi	5	1	1	0	0	.200
Wietelmann	12	1	3	0	1	.178
Poland	12	1	1	0	0	.083
Cuccinello	1	0	0	0	0	.000
Creeden	1	0	0	0	0	.000
Farrell	1	0	0	0	0	.000

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(Continued from previous page)

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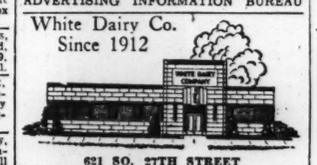

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Two fireproof constructed warehouses, custom bonded space. Special service for household goods, private rooms; vaults for furs, rugs, silver and other valuables. Long distance and local hauling. Only experienced white men employed.
1000 N. E. 1st Ave. Phone 32667-8

TROPICAL BEAUTY SALON
Mrs. Jeck
3460 Main Highway
Coconut Grove Phone 4-5606

INSIST ON
"HOME MILK"
by
MIAMI HOME MILK
PRODUCERS ASSOCIATION
MIAMI Phone 2-7606
FT. LAUDERDALE Phone 613

TANNER GROCERY STORES
"Where the Best Costs Less"
1753 Northeast Second Avenue
1263 West Flagler Street
1906 Ponce de Leon Boulevard
Coral Gables

IVES Certified DAIRY
FLORIDA'S FIRST
Certified Milk for Both Adult and Baby
Miami Phone 3-2060

Ask for
McARTHUR
Jersey Farm Dairy, Inc.
Producers and Distributors Jersey Dairy Products
169 N. E. 62ND ST., PH. 7-1667

Shop 2 SOUTH FLORIDA STORES MIAMI and FT. LAUDERDALE
SEARS-MIAMI *first*
It's the SMART way to save!
SEARS ROEBUCK AND CO

Bayshore Cleaners
Cleaning and Laundry
6810 Biscayne Boulevard
PHONE 7-2616

Cecil's Sundries
(formerly HARRISON'S)
SODA FOUNTAIN CANDIES
MAGAZINES SCHOOL SUPPLIES
3436 Main Highway, Coconut Grove
Phone 4-9200

TIP TOP GROCERY
4 Super Markets
27 N. W. 5 St.
665 N. W. 36 St.
2425 S. W. 8 St.
1301 West Flagler St.

Fine Furniture
Since 1925
DRAPERIES, FLOOR COVERINGS
UPHOLSTERING. LARGE SELECTION
Open 9-5 daily
RICHARD PLUMER
133 N. E. 40th St., Miami Phone 7-5714

Up-to-Date
WATCHES—CLOCKS
JEWELRY
BAUER'S WATCH SHOP
30 S. E. First Street Tel. 2-3822

Every Purchase Counts
Monitor advertisers are glad to know even of the smallest purchase that comes in response to their advertising in The Christian Science Monitor. Every purchase counts in helping the advertiser appreciate the value of the Monitor.

FLORIDA

MIAMI (Continued)

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 23445, 9 a. m.-5 p. m., except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

ROCKMOOR GROCERY
Two Complete Food Stores to Serve You
5925 N. E. 2nd Avenue
4111 N. W. 17th Avenue

Clyde Court Beauty Salon
Mrs. Bessie M. Pearson
200 S. E. First Ave.
Phone 2-1440
Our Service Pleases Particular Patrons

LLOYD PRINTING
1800 NORTH MIAMI AVENUE
PHONE 321-49

Hughes SEED STORE
SHIPPING CRATES FOR DOGS
Dog and Bird Food and Supplies
116 South Miami Ave. Tel. 3-2121

MIAMI BEACH

Pierre's
Civil and Military Tailor
ENGLISH DOESKIN
1146 LINCOLN ROAD TEL. 5-3812

"Good Food for Good Thoughts"
Curry's
Restaurant of Distinction
7433 Collins Avenue Phone 6-1571

Holleman's
EXCELLENT FOOD
Moderate Prices
Breakfast—Luncheon—Dinner
14 STREET AT WASHINGTON AVENUE

Economy Exterminators
Truly Nolen—Floyd Manker
Miami: Tel. 2-2555
Miami Beach: Tel. 5-7171

ORLANDO

Central Florida's Shopping Center
THE ORLANDO FOOD PALACE
Everything for the Table
Orange Avenue and Livingston

SARASOTA

Deal with Downs
DOWNS PAINT & GLASS CO.
DUPONT PAINT PRODUCTS
380 Main Street Phone 2231

Taste the Difference in
OLEANDER ICE CREAM
Retail Stores in
Lakeland
Bradenton Fort Myers St. Petersburg
383 MAIN STREET, SARASOTA

STAR PRINTING CO.
Color Work—Folders Booklets
320 S. Orange Avenue 2880

ST. PETERSBURG

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
Tel. St. Petersburg 92-601 10 to 12 a. m. daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

LA PLAZA BEAUTY SALON
Complete Beauty Service
10 La Plaza Theatre Arcade
Central Ave. at 5th St. Phone 3979

STATIONERS
PRINTERS, OFFICE OUTFITTERS
P. K. SMITH & CO.
Authorized Agents for Royal Typewriters, R. C. Allen and Victor Adding Machines
344 CENTRAL AVENUE PHONE 8121

Sealtest
Howard's Ice Cream Parlor
141 Third Street North Phone 6591

VINOY MARKET
WESTERN MEATS, GROCERIES, FRUITS, FRESH VEGETABLES, HOME BAKED GOODS.
432 FIRST STREET NORTH
Phones: 3106, 3107, 7109

DRY CLEANERS
Roger's
1700 Central Avenue Phone 4187

FERTILIZERS FEEDS
SEEDS INSECTICIDES
Spaulding's
1921 Fifth Ave. South Phone 7859

FLORIDA

ST. PETERSBURG (Continued)

"ACKERMAN'S"
NEWS STAND
"Call for Your Home-Town Paper"
We sell The Christian Science Monitor and periodicals; also other worth-while magazines
325 CENTRAL Phone 6165

TAMPA

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
Telephone 5-1943 9 to 12 daily except Sundays.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Weil-Maas
- *Ready-to-Wear*
- *Men's Clothing*
- *Men's Shoe Dept.*
- *Student Hall*
- *Ladies' Shoe Salon*
- *Hat Salon*
- *Accessory Shop*

Weil-Maas
FRANKLIN AT TWIGGS
TAMPA, FLA.

Seminole FURNITURE COMPANY INCORPORATED
Furniture for any Home
Two Great Stores
Lafayette 1182-1186
at Hyde Park Fla. Avenue

White Star Laundry
1116 Tampa Street Phone 4944

MARY FRANSEN
Agency
Vogue Cleaners & Laundry
416 Magnolia Avenue Phone H32474

SAVE AT in Tampa, Fla.
Sears
SEARS ROEBUCK AND CO

POLARS Velvet ICE CREAM
PHONE M-1284 939 5TH AVE.

WEST PALM BEACH

GOLDSMITH'S
The Store for Men
WEST PALM BEACH—FLORIDA

Flamingo Beauty Shoppe
We give Machine, Machineless and Wireless Permanent Waves. Price $4.00 up; Shampoo and Finger Wave $1.00; Manicure 60 cents.
2005 S. Dixie Tel. 4622

We Will Endeavor to Serve as Long as Repair Parts Last
Burkhardt's Electric Shop, Inc.
207 CLEMATIS STREET
WEST PALM BEACH, FLORIDA

ALFAR CREAMERY CO.
Milk—Cream—Ice Cream
West Palm Beach

Georgia

ATLANTA

Make the 3-Step Test
In Lovely Light
RHYTHM STEP SHOES
Bycks
216 Peachtree Corner Cain

McVere Shirt Company
56 Walton Street, N.W.
"MADE-TO-MEASURE" SHIRTS

SCHNEIDER & SON
• JEWELERS •
109 PEACHTREE ST., N. E.

CORSETS—BRASSIERES
Junior Department
Eager and Simpson **Corset Shop**
24 Cain Street, N. E.
Phone Vernon 9281 Established 1927
PONCE DE LEON BEAUTY SHOPPE
317 Ponce de Leon Ave., N. E.
The Best Styled Permanents, and All Lines of Beauty Work by Master Operators
Mrs. Emily Evans, Mgr. *We try to please*

Tipp's
HATS
Individually Designed
TILLYE O. SILLAY, Proprietor
REMODELING
401 Norris Building Main 3229

GEORGIA

ATLANTA (Continued)

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
phone Hemlock 7247-R 8 a. m.-11 a. m. daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

READY-TO-WEAR
Millinery—Accessories
J. P. ALLEN & CO.
Atlanta, Ga.

SEEDS—BULBS—PLANTS
LAWN GRASS SEED
—Fertilizers—
COTTONGIM'S
97 Broad Street, S. W.

COLUMBUS

WADE DRY CLEANING CO.
Columbus' Most Modern Cleaning Plant
1302 17th Street
PHONE 326

MACON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
telephone 70, 9 a. m. to 12 m. daily except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

It costs less to furnish your home at
STERCHI'S
Cherry at Broadway

Call Us
Paints, Wallpaper and Kem-Tone
SHERWIN-WILLIAMS CO.
456 Second Street Phone 6367

SAVANNAH

Globe Shoe Co.
17 BROUGHTON STREET E. & W.
PHONE 8161
Florsheim and Red Cross Shoes
Art Craft Hosiery
Mail Orders Filled

No. Carolina

ASHEVILLE

ASHVILLE ICE & STORAGE CO.
INCORPORATED
Ice and Coal
Cold Storage for Perishables
24 South Market Street Tel. 72 and 158

In the Land of the Sky
IVEY'S
One of the Carolinas' Predominating Dept. Stores

CHARLOTTE

Biltmore
DAIRY FARMS
for Forty Years
"QUALITY DAIRY PRODUCTS"
Telephone 3-2153

Charlotte Laundry, Inc.
ESTABLISHED 1890
SYNTHOL CLEANER
Suits and Dresses Handled to Perfection
DIAL 3-5191

European Classified

MUSIC TUITION

THE DOROTHY PATTERSON STUDIOS, St. Thomas' Hall, Musgrave Road, Durban. Subjects: Pianoforte — Harmony — Counterpoint — Aural Culture—Accompanying—Musical Appreciation—Matriculation Course — etc. Students prepared for Examinations and Concert performances.

Small Hotels and Pensions in Europe and South Africa

SWITZERLAND

Berne—Pension Stamm, Kirchenfeld—Homelike family pension. Running water. Near Christian Science church.

Europe

SWITZERLAND

AARAU

MERCERIE
M. LUSCHER-GLOOR
Large Assortment in Silk and Woollen Materials
GRABEN 28

R. WEGMANN A. G.
Vorhänge — Tapeten
3, Vordere Vorstadt
WALLPAPER—CURTAINS

BASEL

RENAUD A. G.
Comestibles
Eisengasse 12 BASEL Tel. 22770
(Provisions)

LYDIA SCHÄRZ
Corsetière
Barfüsserplatz 21
Tel. 4.64.48

SWITZERLAND

BERNE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
phone 21 019, 3 to 6 p. m., Wednesday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

OSWALD BERGER
Au Depart
Berne Spitalgasse 33
The House for Fine Leather Goods and Travelling Requisites
Repairs

daheim
Restful sleep in the center of the city: Comfortable rooms from Fr. 2.50
Excellent Menus from Fr. 1, upwards.
Alkoholfreies Restaurant, Zeughausgasse, Berne

BERN Marktgasse 4
Tel. 22.373
Standard Shoes and Shoes for Difficult Feet
Spezialität Prothos

A. RIS-EGGER
KOHLENHANDELS
A. G.
Marktgasse 40
Telephon 2 14 55
Fuel

Maison Friedländer
MODES
Bubenbergplatz 11
(MILLINER)

R. SCHOLL
Alkoholfreies Speiserestaurant
Kaffeewirtschaft
Spitalgasse 22
Telephon 2-70-02 und 2-70-03
(TEA ROOM)

GENTLEMEN'S OUTFITTERS
ZWYGART
SPITALGASSE 40
First Class Goods
SHIRTS, TIES, HOSIERY, GLOVES
Large Assortment of UNDERWEAR

Wollenhof
jetzt: Marktgasse 60 bis Übergang BERN
UNTERWÄSCHE STRICKWAREN
HANDARBEITEN STRÜMPFE
KINDERSACHEN WOLLE
KNITTED GOODS, ETC.

MEYER-MÜLLER COMPANY LTD.
Berne Zurich
The House for Carpets and Linoleum

Parfumerie
HANS KINDLER
(5% Rabattmarken)
17 Marktgasse 17
Beauty and Cosmetic Products

Installations—Geschäft
für moderne sanitäre Anlagen
Zentralheizungen
GOTTFR. ROHRBACH
Mittelstrasse 16
(SANITARY INSTALLATION)

ED. MEYER-V. BERGEN
Installation and Sale of
Electric Requisites
Thunstrasse 17 Tel. 22.331

GAFFNER & CIE.
Spitalgasse 23
FIRST CLASS BUTCHERS
Charcuterie fine

BUY YOUR FLOWERS in Switzerland
at Geschwister Ehrhardt
9 BUBENBERGPLATZ

Bakery—Confectionery
G. RIESEN-LOOSLI
Delivery to your house
TEL. 2.35.47

Feinbäckerei Konditorei
Marktgasse 65 Brunnhofgasse 21 (Bakery)
Fr. Reinhard-Kunz, Bern

BIEL

MODES ANNELISE
51, Centralplatz 1st Floor
Tel. 43.09 (Milliner)

Molkerei A. Hauri
Milchprodukte
Dairy
Gerberkäse
Tel. 44.78 Privat 28.25

Stets frische Gemüse und Früchte
Grosse Auswahl in erstklassigen Konserven
H. STIRNEMANN
28 Kanalgasse Tel. 47.36
(GREENGROCER)

Crossword Quiz Answers

E	T	C	H	I	N	G		
A	U	R	A			L		
S	T	O	P	P	L	E		
T	O	W		E		A		
	R		B	R	A	N		
W		G	A	S	P	E		
H	O	O	S	I	E	R		
I	N	D	I	A		S		
S	E	W	N		C			
T		I		D	U	E		
L	U	T	H	E	R	N		
E			O	L	I	O		
R	U	G	G	L	E	S		

SWITZERLAND

BIEL (Continued)

K. Tschappät
Haushalt und Küchenartikel
Household and Kitchen Articles

HOLZ
KOHLEN
HEIZOEL
W. Wyssbrod
Tel. 23.27
COAL

BONNETERIE
E. & M. Tanner
Nidaugasse 21
HOSIERY

GENEVA

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
phone Geneva 28-443, 9:30 a. m.-12:30 p. m., except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

"BALLY"
High Class Footwear
for Men, Women and Children
at
"Rivoli BALLY" 18 Rue du Marché
"LA RATIONELLE" 15 Rue de Rive

RÜTI Kt.—Zurich
Moderne und gute
Strumpfwaren—Bebe-Artikel
Tricotwäsche, Schürzen
Herrenhemden "Permastyff"
"Auswahlen nach auswärts"
LUISE NEU
Rüti und Pfäffikon, Kt.- Zurich
Wool-shop—Underwear—Shirts—etc.

ST. GALL

E. Grünenfelder
beim Bröderbrunnen
CORSETS
LINGERIE FINE

ZURICH

Confiserie Schurter
Founded 1870
Niederdorfstr. 90, Zürich 1.
TEA ROOM
Finest Quality Swiss Chocolates
Branch House:
Lunch and Tea Room
Zum Rüden, Limmatquai 42.

Bahnhofplatz 9 Zürich 1
H. RÜEGG-PERRY & Co.
The House for Carpets
Linoleum, Oriental Carpets
Travelling Rugs

Qualitäts-Schuhhaus
Spatz
Schuhe für Jedermann Footwear
Limmatquai 102 Tel. 2.55.25

RATHAUS DROGERIE
Dr. Kunzmann
Marktgasse 4, Zürich 1. Tel. 2.30.87
The house which deserves your confidence. Try it please!

Union S. Africa

CAPE TOWN

GOODWILL
We believe that the Goodwill of the public is our strongest asset, and because the service rendered determines the Goodwill a Store shall enjoy, we try to round out this service by—doing better today than yesterday and making Tomorrow better than Today—
SOUTH AFRICA'S PREMIER FASHION STORES

Cleghorns
Cape Town
Johannesburg
Port Elizabeth
Cleghorn & Harris, Ltd.

MIDDLEMOSTS (Pty.) Ltd.
Ladies' Outfitters
MIDDLEMOSTS PTY. LTD. CAPE TOWN
DIRECT IMPORTERS OF THE BETTER KIND OF WOMEN'S WEAR
76 St. George's Street, Cape Town
Phone 5-1646 Head Office and Works 3 Draklow St., Woodstock

The Model
Quality + Service Launderers, Cleaners and Dyers

Mercantile-Atlas Printing Co. (Pty.) Ltd.
Printers, Lithographers and Carton Manufacturers
Dormehl Street off Sir Lowry Road
Telephone 2-5164

Union of South Africa

CAPE TOWN (Continued)

CHAMES & NELSON CONSOLIDATED
(Pty.) Ltd.
Associated with
YOUNGS PROVISION STORES
GROCERS 95, PLEIN ST.
Daily deliveries.
Rumford Baking Powder, Heinz Varieties, Crosse & Blackwell, Campbells Soups, Ovaltine, Cocomalt, Post Products, Kellogg Products, Huntley & Palmer, Peek Freans.
Ben Ami, Goddard Plate Powder, Cutex Preparations, Ponds Preparations, Potter & Moores.

DURBAN

The Departmental Store with an Ideal
At Your Service—Cheerily—Always

Durban & District Co-operative Society Ltd.
Provisions, Groceries, Soft Goods, Shoes, Linoleums, Showroom, Tea Room—Kitchen Requisites.
235, Pine Street Phone 20521

John Orr & Co.
(Pty) Ltd.
DURBAN & MARITZBURG
52 Departments Provide Clothing, House Linen and Furnishings Needs.

GLADDEN EVERY DAY WITH FLOWERS FROM
HOWDENS
(Manageress: Miss Molly Mills)
Florists and Nurserymen
Distinctive Quality and Service
332, West St. Phone 23321
Residence 22933

MILLAR BROS.
for
FLOWERS AND FLORAL WORK
PLANTS and SEEDS
Phones 25555 & (after hours) 46372
401, West Street

BROWN'S SALE ROOMS (Pty.) Ltd.
243, PINE STREET
(Opposite City Bus Centre)
New and Reconditioned Furniture
Furniture traded in or purchased for cash
Sworn appraisements and valuations
TELEPHONE 24410

COMBER & RUSSELL LTD.
Tennis, Golf, Football, Bowls, Cricket Sports Clothing and Footwear
Men's Outfitting
343, West St. (Opposite Henwoods)
PHONE 20249

MOTHERS! for YOUNG and OLD!
MODEL DAIRY PURE MILK Is safest and best!
Phone 22317 DURBAN

JOHANNESBURG

Ward & Salmons
For VALUE *in*
MEN'S WEAR
BOYS' WEAR
SPORTS GOODS
Footwear, Bags and Trunks
Corner ELOFF and PRESIDENT STS.
P. O. Box 1036 Phone 22-6311
Also at
Krugersdorp, Germiston and Benoni

BRENNER'S
Service Stations
"THE BETTER SERVICE STATIONS"
for all motoring requisites
Complete Lubrication
Petrol and Oil
Repairs and Accessories
Tyres, New, Retread and Recapped
Panel Beating, Spray Painting
Harrison and De Villiers Streets
Phones 33/7265, 33/3082. P. O. Box 30
BRANCHES
Country Club Garage, Milner Park
Kingsway Service Station, Auckland Park

SCHONBERGS'
Furriers and Costumiers
8, Pollock Mansions Phone 22-6248
Eloff Street

For Dependable Tailoring
Shop at
McCULLAGH & BOTHWELL
Suits to Measure
£7. 7/- to £10. 10/-
44 Rissik Street JOHANNESBURG

ADIE & CO.
Cor. Joppe and Joubert Streets
Specialists in Outsize Frocks, Suits and Two-Piece Ensembles

Slater, Jones & Co. (Pty.) Ltd.
25 Joubert St., Johannesburg
The Footwear people reputed for better value in ladies', gentlemen's and children's quality shoes.

Phone 34-2942
CAMPBELL'S GARAGES (Pty.) LTD.
Garaging, Servicing, Repairs
HIRE A CAR — DRIVE YOURSELF
Cor. Rissik and De Villiers Streets
Opp. Park Station, Johannesburg

Union of South Africa

JOHANNESBURG (Continued)

The Transvaal Graphite Co.
(Margaret & Ethel Hudson)
Foundry Plumbago and Coal Powder
Pipe and Flange Joint Compound
"Murrella" Boiler Composition
Graphite for Granolithic Paint, etc.
Consult us re grinding requirements
234 ANDERSON ST. Phone Cent. 22-2126

PIETERMARITZBURG

CHOICEST WEARING APPAREL for ALL THE FAMILY
IRELANDS
IRELAND & CO. LTD., MARITZBURG

BUREN WATCHES
Let us recommend a "Buren"—an excellent watch at a moderate price.
FORSYTH & Co. (Pty.) Ltd.
The Leading Jewellers
167, Church Street Phone 3363

TARBOTON & MITCHELL
for
Stationery, Books and Printing
227, Church Street Phone 3139

C. Emile
Ladies' Hairstylists and Beauty Specialists
400a, West St., Durban Phone 26328
Hollywood, Acutt's Arcade, Durban " 21029
Emiles, Belmont Mansions " 23252
Emiles, 445 Manning Road " 37317
Emiles, 236 Church St., Maritzburg " 2722

THE PIETERMARITZBURG COLD STORAGE CO. LTD.
Retail Butchers and Dairy Produce
Proprietors of Union Cash Meat Markets
192, Commercial Road Phone 2439
2, North Street Phone 3243
Also
City Meat Supply Co., 163-165, West St. Phone 2498
Premier Butchery, 145, Church St. Phone 2575

SOWDENS
Drapers, Milliners, Underwear
Sole Agents for
GOSSARD CORSETS
P. O. Box 177 Phone 2141

PRETORIA

R. A. CHARLES (Pty.) Ltd.
c/r Koedoor Arcade Bureau Lane
HIGH-CLASS FOOTWEAR CORRECTLY FITTED
The Very Latest in Men's, Ladies' and Children's Footwear

VEREENIGING

Newhaven Residential Hotel
BEACONSFIELD AVENUE
Every modern convenience under personal supervision of Mrs. M. W. Coney.
Also
"Bovey Court Residential"
SMUTS AVENUE
Furnished rooms to let with use of common kitchen for light cooking. Terms per day, week or month on application.

Australia

QUEENSLAND

BRISBANE

CORSETS, BELTS and BRASSIERES
Experienced and Reliable Service
Fitting Room. All Prices Moderate
JANE DRUMMOND
WALLACE BISHOP ARCADE
Albert Street
Brisbane, Australia

PRYCE & READ
Invite You to See
SMART FROCKS and MILLINERY
Also DRESSMAKING TO ORDER
Fit and Style Guaranteed
Address: 173 Adelaide Street
Brisbane, Australia

pike
BROTHERS LIMITED
Queen Street, Brisbane
Men's Wear Specialists

E. W. ROSE & CO.
Art Florists, Nurserymen and Seed Merchants
Phone B 5674
After Hours Toowong 289 or M 5813
Address—Wickham St., Valley, Brisbane. (Head Office) (next to Matrons Millinery Salon)
Also 280, George St., Brisbane, Australia

WALLACE BISHOP
Loyal RELIABLE WATCHES
No Repair Costs With Loyal Unconditional Guarantee
King George Sq., Brisbane, Australia

ROTHWELLS OUTFITTING LTD.
LADIES AND GENTS TAILORS
EDWARD ST., BRISBANE
AUSTRALIA

FURS! *Latest Styles at Lowest Prices*
Ask for Catalogue
Queensland's Leading Furriers
J. JACKSON & SON
Foremost for Fine Furs for 40 Years
King George Square, Brisbane, Australia

C. S. G. Cash & Carry Stores
Dean Street, Toowong—Phone Toowong 90
262 Waterworks Road, ASHGROVE
Phone F. 9023
BRISBANE, AUSTRALIA
Free Delivery All Suburbs

QUEENSLAND

BRISBANE
(Continued)

Shirley
SHOE STORE
HEINDORFF HOUSE
171 Queen Street Brisbane
Men's, Ladies' and Children's FOOTWEAR —all grades. Special advice for correct shoe fitting.

G. J. GRICE LTD.
90-92 Queen Street, Brisbane, Australia
Pianos, Radio, Kelvinator, Electric Refrigerators and Ideic Kerosene operated Refrigerators. Phonographs, Records, Rolls, Sheet Music, Boosey-Hawkes Band Instruments.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA

ADELAIDE

MOORE'S
"On the Square"
Adelaide's
Beautiful Retail Store
Right on Victoria Square C 6650

RE-CREATED FURNITURE
Antiques, Furniture and Furnishings
Repaired, Repolished, Bought and Sold
236 VICTORIA SQUARE ADELAIDE
Cecil R. Bowker, Proprietor

WALTER D. GODFREY
Watchmaker and Jeweller
Opp. State Bank
54 Pirie Street, Adelaide
Clocks, Crystal Ware, Pottery Ware

VICTORIA

GEELONG

HUBERT ADAMS
6 James St., Geelong
For all Printing Requirements
Prompt and Efficient Service
PHONE 1773

W. STOTT PTY. LTD.
Watch and Diamond Specialists
Moorabool Street, Geelong
PHONE 1508

BRYANT & LANE
210 Ryrie Street, Geelong
LADIES' TAILORS
FROCK-CORSET SPECIALIST

SOLOMONS
Pty. Ltd.
Geelong's Busiest Drapers

BELMONT BAKERY
Procera and Wholemeal Breads a speciality, also small goods. Bread delivered to all parts.
H. A. TOMKINS
High St., Belmont Phone 2122

RIVERSIDE DAIRY
PURITY & PROMPTNESS
PHONE 2379
W. G. DERRICK
ROSLYN RD. BELMONT-GEELONG

WESTERN AUSTRALIA

PERTH

AUSTRALIA'S MOST MODERN
Ladies' Hairdressing Salon
BOANS
Western Australia's largest & most popular Store

"Symbol of Success"
Always at your service for
Watches, Rings, Wedding Presents
We specialise in repairs
FERRY'S Central Arcade and Murray St., Perth

W. O. WILLIAMS
PLUMBER and SHEET METAL WORKER
Tanks of all sizes. Skylights. Fireplaces. Stoves of all kinds, new and reconditioned.
Repairs promptly attended to
710 WELLINGTON STREET, PERTH
Tel. B 3262

REFRIGERATION
Sales and Service
Hot Water Systems
Washing Machines
O.T. Abrahams
REFRIGERATION ENGINEER
B1367 929 HAY STREET, PERTH

Bedggoods Shoes at
GEORGE NELSON'S
Quality Shoe Store
667 Hay St., Perth
As well as other comfort shoes

W. M. Manners & Co.
LIMITED
Properties Managed, Real Estate
Mortgages Negotiated
All classes of Insurances arranged
E. S. & A. BANK CHAMBERS
181 ST. GEORGE'S TER., PERTH, W. A.

WESTERN AUSTRALIA

PERTH
(Continued)

INSURANCE
Fire, Marine, Workers' Compensation, Motor Car
Perth Representative
W. M. Manners & Co., Ltd.
Inspector H. Minchin
Local Manager, J. H. DOBSON
Office: 179 St. George's Terrace, Perth

New Zealand

AUCKLAND

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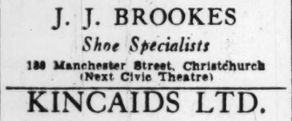
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU



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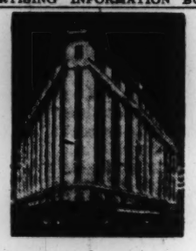

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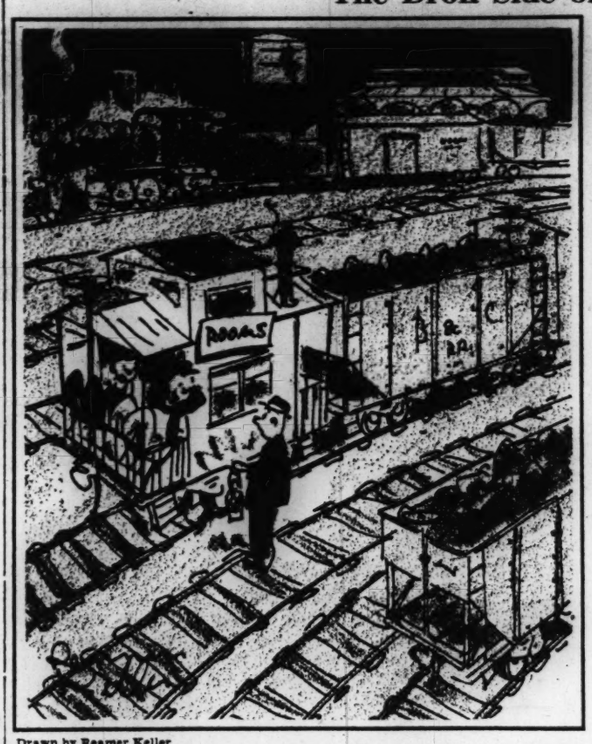
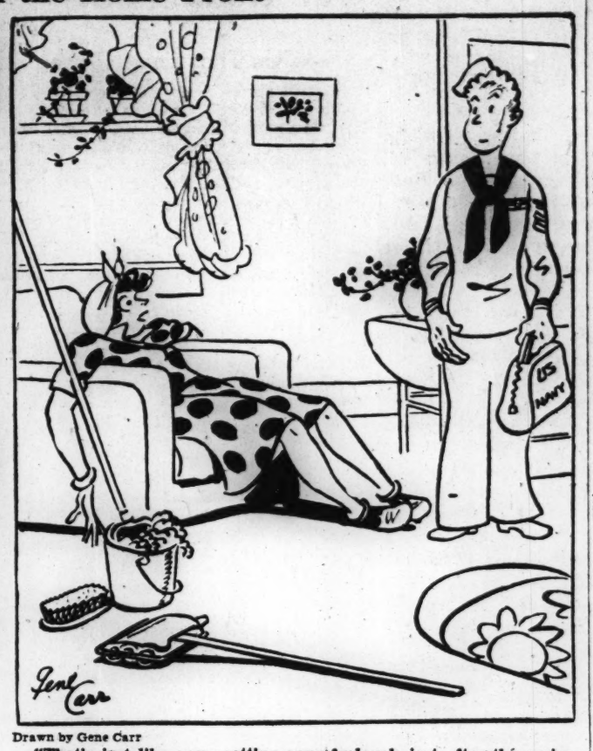


Drawn by Reamer Keller

"We always pick up a little extra change when we lay over in Washington, D. C."



Drawn by Gene Carr

"That's just like you—getting your furlough just after the spring housecleaning's over!"

Coats of Arms of United Nations

This is the twenty-fourth article in a series of thirty explaining the symbols of the United Nations.

By Margaret Whittemore

24—Nicaragua

Nicaragua, the largest country of Central America, is one of the five nations that formed the Central American Federation, and shares the glory of having preserved the coat of arms and the flag of that group of countries.

The Federation was formed in 1823 after Central America had achieved its independence from Spain and had become separated from Iturbide's short-lived empire. The Federation lasted 14 years; but evidently the time was not yet ripe for the union of these five nations, and they became sovereign and independent entities.

The coat of arms adopted in 1823 was practically identical with the one now representing Nicaragua. An equilateral triangle serves as a frame, the sides standing for the three basic principles of republican government—Justice, Truth, and Right. Within the triangle appears a row of the five most notable volcanoes of Central America, as well as the five original provinces of that region. These volcanoes rise from land surrounded on both sides by the two oceans, the Atlantic and Pacific. Across the upper angle of the triangle is a rainbow, symbolizing the love of peace; and beneath it a Cap of Liberty, standing for the freedom and independence achieved by the country's national heroes.

On Sept. 4, 1908, this coat of arms was officially established by law with the addition of a circle surrounding the triangle formed by the words, "Republica de Nicaragua, America Central." At that time the National Assembly stated its desire to adjust the symbols of the Federation "as nearly as possible to those representing the Central American Nation in view of Nicaragua's aspiration for the rebirth of the political entity which was formed by the five States." The coat of arms appears in the center of the national flag, which is blue and white.

(Monday: Iraq)

Spirit of Helpfulness

Des Moines

According to word received from Titonka, Iowa, the farmers in that region are a mighty unselfish lot. They not only were outstandingly successful in their conduct of the scrap metal drive but put the money collected from the sale of the scrap to good use.

With this money they bought baby beeves or brood sows for their sons and daughters as a part of their 4-H Club program, and this, in turn, lends a helping hand to the meat-producing plan of our Government's Department of Agriculture.

And the touch which proved conclusively the unselfish character of their service was that those farmers who had no children of their own helped neighbor boys and girls obtain stock with the money the childless farmers got from scrap sales.

It is such a spirit of helpfulness which is a big part of that which makes this country great.

Did You Know That—

There are about 900 inspectors in England assigned to apprehend black marketeers?

American farmers have been asked to produce 57 billion quarts of milk in 1943?

New York is only 1,605 miles farther from Tokyo than San Francisco by air?

Britain expects to import 80,000 tons of dried eggs from the United States in 1943?

It is estimated that the Army Air Forces will contain 2,500,000 men by the end of 1943?

Daily Quotation

I have an understanding with the hills
At evening when the slanted radiance fills
Their hollows, and the great winds let them be,
And they are quiet and look down on me.

GRACE HAZARD CONKLING

Brevities

Detroit News: Drollest, perhaps, of the many aspects of rationing, freezing and the like is the one-time high-pressure salesman idling along on two pounds of steam.

Greensboro (Ga.) Herald-Journal: The fellow who talks about taking it easy on a farm is the one who has never worked on a farm.

"Jeeps" Aid Farmers

Farmers, any work today? That's the battle cry of the Jeeps of Candler, N. C.

The Jeeps are members of the Junior Emergency Everyday Production-Picking Services. Purpose: To help defeat the Axis by helping the farmers in their community to meet increased food production goals:

The Jeeps were organized by J. Howard Sparks, vocational agriculture teacher at the Candler High School, in response to a plea from farmers in the area for relief from a labor shortage. He enlisted every able-bodied school child in the community in the service group. Now farmers in the community are planting a record crop.—A. P.

A Verse for Today . . .

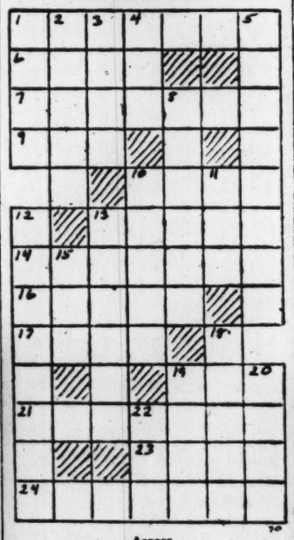
With joy shall ye draw water out of the wells of salvation.—Isa. 12:3

Nazi "Leather"

Shoe soles moulded of plasticized polyvinyl chloride are reported to be in general use in Germany as a substitute for scarce leather. They are called "P-soles."

Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across

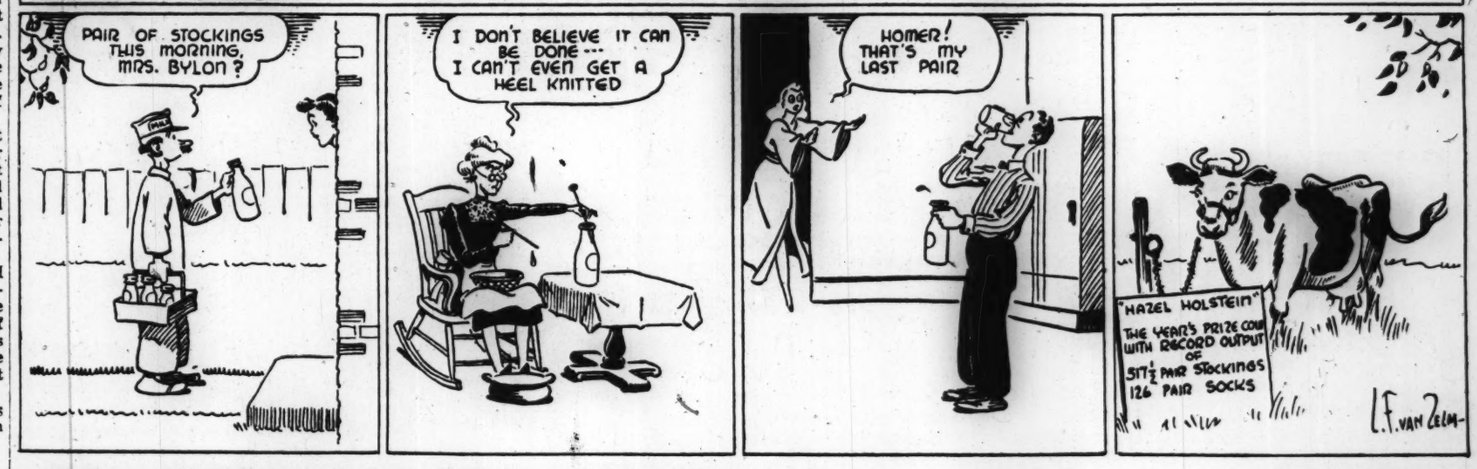
1—A dabber is used by an artist in making what?
6—What name is given to the turkey buzzard?
7—What is a cork or plug?
9—Anything pulled along by a towline is what?
10—What is the coarse chaff of ground grain?
12—What peninsula of eastern Quebec is noted for its rich fisheries?
14—What nickname is given to any inhabitant of Indiana?
16—Where is Malta?
17—What is the past participle of "sow"?
18—Payable.
21—What is another name for a dormer window?
22—Potpourri is what?
24—In what titular film role did Charles Laughton recite Lincoln's Gettysburg Address?

Down

1—If you were in Batavia, Ill., in what direction would you travel to reach Chicago?
2—What do you call a private teacher or instructor?
3—According to Aesop, flattery cost what bird a piece of cheese?
4—To happen.
5—Who are subjects of famed Millet painting?
8—Where did Omar Khayyam live?
10—What is a round, shallow vessel for water?
11—to mimic.
13—What artist wore as watch charm the farthing collected in libel suit against Ruskin?
15—What is a long-billed wading bird of snipe family?
18—Unity.
19—What was surname of co-discoverers of radium?
20—What is a small, retired valley?
23—Who was son of Seth?
25—In curling, a stone which fails to pass the hogscore is what?

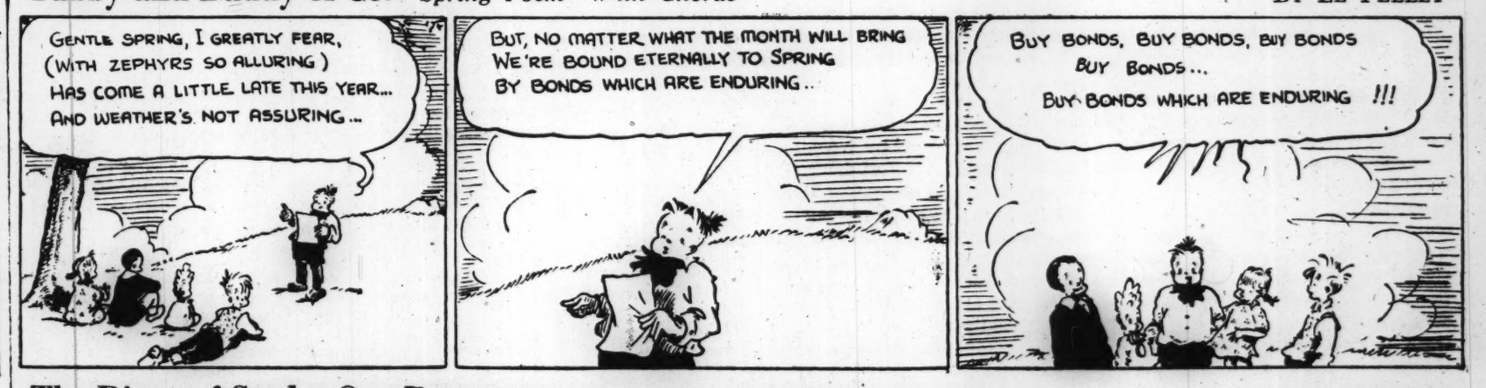
(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

NEWS ITEM— STOCKINGS MAY SOON BE MADE WITH MILK, SAY CHEMISTS.


PAIR OF STOCKINGS THIS MORNING, MRS. BYLON?
I DON'T BELIEVE IT CAN BE DONE... I CAN'T EVEN GET A HEEL KNITTED
HOMER! THAT'S MY LAST PAIR
"HAZEL HOLSTEIN" THE YEAR'S PRIZE COW WITH RECORD OUTPUT OF 517½ PAIR STOCKINGS 126 PAIR SOCKS
L.F. VAN ZELM

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Spring Poem—With Chorus*

By Le Pelley


GENTLE SPRING, I GREATLY FEAR, (WITH ZEPHYRS SO ALLURING) HAS COME A LITTLE LATE THIS YEAR... AND WEATHER'S NOT ASSURING...
BUT, NO MATTER WHAT THE MONTH WILL BRING WE'RE BOUND ETERNALLY TO SPRING BY BONDS WHICH ARE ENDURING..
BUY BONDS, BUY BONDS, BUY BONDS BUY BONDS... BUY BONDS WHICH ARE ENDURING !!!

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*That's Pretty Farfetched Even in a Dream!*

By Rodgers

Sometimes it's pretty hard to tell whether I'm dreaming or not-
As a matter of fact I'm often surprised when I wake up and find what ever I've been doing was just a dream—
But, boy, oh boy, I wasn't bothered that way last night!
No sir-e-e! I dreamed the Boss was giving me a bath, which was natural enough-
But can you imagine it, I was actually enjoying it!

The Adventures of Waddles—*The Ducklings Are D-lighted*

By The Hagers

The Ducklings rang my bell today. They sang out, "Happy first of May!"
"Your basket, full of pretty blooms, Will add gay color to my rooms.
And, by the way, from everyone I hear good tales of things you've done.
It gives me joy to hand you three, For your fine work, the Drakeville 'D.'"

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, MAY 1, 1943 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

"Hold That Line"

The struggle between the United States Government and the coal miners is only one battle in the war against inflation. Spectacular events such as the defiance of John L. Lewis and the Government's answer should not hide the larger conflict.

Stoppage of production endangers the war effort and the miners' refusal to permit settlement of their case by the War Labor Board left the Government no recourse but strong action. This action must be followed through even if it means placing the miners under military orders. They have counted too much on the familiar statement, "Soldiers can't mine coal." Miners can be made soldiers and put back into the mines. Nobody wants that. It would be much better to have the eager co-operation of the men who know how to mine. But defiance and obstruction of the whole national war effort by any group cannot be tolerated.

The miners themselves should soon see that. It has been said that one of Mr. Lewis' main purposes was to get the Government to take over the mines. But he may change his mind. Having the Government as boss will not solve the miners' problems. The present struggle all along has been between the miners and the Government, not between the miners and the owners. Seizure of the mines would make that clearer. And the President's willingness to take such a step would indicate his determination to stand firm on the larger struggle to stop inflation.

There would have been no dispute if the Government had given way on the basic question. The union in its answer to the President's appeal declared that its reason for not submitting its case to the War Labor Board was that the Board would insist on retaining the Little Steel wage level, a key sector on the stabilization front. Therefore this strike shapes up as the crucial battle in the American people's war against inflation.

More and more the miners' case has narrowed down to a cost-of-living argument. Some surprise and sympathy have been evoked from the public by disclosure of conditions which require the miners to furnish most of their equipment, even to blasting powder, and require many to travel hours in the mines before their pay starts. But these conditions are not new and the operators claim they are taken into account in the figuring of wages. The new factor is the increase in living costs—inflation.

This is the angle of the struggle in which not merely the miners, but workers of all kinds, appear to be ahead of their leaders and in which John L. Lewis may see an opportunity to take leadership away from Philip Murray and William Green. The White House had already called a meeting of the "Little Labor Cabinet" to consider labor protests against the failure of price ceilings to hold. Therefore it was not strange that the final appeal to the miners came from Price Administrator Brown, who promised not merely to hold but to "roll back" prices which had got out of line.

But Mr. Brown did not concede the main cost-of-living argument of the miners. He said that even allowing for the large increases in food prices and the fact that miners have been especially hit by such rises, a 53 per cent increase in their weekly pay has more than made up for living costs. According to his figures they can now buy 25 per cent more with their wages than in 1939.

The Price Administrator appealed not only to the miners. He showed how inflation threatens to burden all Americans and appealed to all to "hold the line." He showed how every person who pays more than the legal price, endangers the anti-inflation front in the same way that the miners do. He showed that every demand for higher prices or higher wages by any group, however well justified it might seem to them, imperils the whole national economy.

The coal mines must be kept going. The farms must be kept producing food. Essential retail business must be kept in operation. But not at the price of inflation. The anti-inflation war has now come to a decisive stage. The Government has been beating a gradual but steady retreat. It, too, must now prove that it is ready to hold the line.

Make May Compulsory!

On a morning in early May the Solid Citizen finds himself inclined to loiter on the way to the station, as he did once upon a time on the way to school. Forsythia, he notes, is back on the gold standard now. The squirrels and the robins are re-asserting the case for free enterprise. It is not truancy even for a Solid Citizen to linger on the pleasances of spring in this way. Even if he should miss his regular train, what of it? But of course he doesn't.

Now, when Mark Twain wrote that line on the weather—how everybody talks about it but nobody does anything about it—he wasn't thinking of weather like this. This is weather, as the Solid Citizen muses, that nobody needs to tamper with, and yet that makes everybody want to do something vigorous about it. But what to do, that is the question.

If the Solid Citizen is asking us, we should put our answer this way: When things go wrong in Washington, the S. C. sometimes writes his Senator. Does he remember to write him when things are going right? This is the kind of weather the public wants. Senators should be encouraged to support weather like this. They should pass a bill to enforce it. But if they aren't sure of the Solid Citizen's backing, how can he expect them to come out courageously for May mornings all the year round?

Heard in Passing

"An' I says to him, 'Well, I don't pay no 50 cents a dozen for little bitsy oranges like . . ."

"Absenteeism? Well, whatyuh gonna do when there's no work ready and the other departments a week behind?"

"My Johnny told him off. 'What if you *are* a Sergeant?' he says. . . ."

"The time I get home I don't feel much like digging, but I'm going to dig anyhow!"

"What with taxes an' all, there'll be no vacation for us."

"When th' Italians find out Rommel's run out on 'em . . ."

"Aw, Alice, Ensigns is a dime a dozen."

Jones thought he had a great idea, when he suggested seizing alien enemy property in the United States to help pay for the war, until he remembered that he owned stock in a company with big properties in France and Germany.

Breaking With Little Vichy

The Little Vichy ruled by Admiral Robert on the island of Martinique has for some time been facing popular unrest because of its policies toward the United Nations cause and the strained relations between it and the United States. The island is dependent on the American mainland for its food supplies and these have been withheld since last November. There is some evidence that the population understands why. Further dissatisfaction with Admiral Robert's position is shown in the escape of many Frenchmen from the French West Indies to join the forces fighting for France.

Abrogation of agreements between the United States and Admiral Robert's regime, and recall by Washington of its consul general at Fort de France, should bring home sharply to all the French islands in the Western Hemisphere the incongruous attitude of the clique on Martinique. As the American note to Little Vichy points out, the French Antilles are alone in attempting to perpetuate the myth of a sovereign French Government. They are the only French territories not occupied by the Axis which nevertheless refuse to fight in alliance with the United Nations for the liberation of France.

Apparently as short a time as two weeks ago some circles in Washington believed that Admiral Robert was preparing to change his stand. But he still professes allegiance to a "French Government" now totally under orders from Berlin, if it can be said to exist at all. Americans will have difficulty in understanding his position; it must rest on motives of a most obscure personal sort. Does Admiral Robert fear for the integrity of these French islands after the war? This fear is evidently not shared by many Frenchmen. Most of them must now recognize that the surest way to lose control of French territory is through the policies pursued by that ghost regime whose reincarnation he seems to have attempted on the island of Martinique.

Many, we understand, take naturally to soy beans in their diet. Others possibly will acquire the taste as they gnaw on the steering wheels of their gasless cars.

Junior's seventh-grade sister is learning to cook rutabagas at school, but, fortunately for him, that is not a required course at home.

Our Readers Say—

When They Come Home

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

John Allan May's article in a recent Wide Horizon Column deserves an answer. I trust there are many who are thinking over the question of rehabilitation for our returning soldiers and sailors, probably more folks at home than among the fighting forces.

First, I think we stunt their growth when we think they shall come home the same men who went away. They will have grown in so many, many ways! We would not wish to deprive them of that growth, physical, spiritual, mental. Also we, too, are growing out of ourselves, more and more each day. I was moved recently to think of the problem of rehabilitation when I saw hundreds of young soldiers swinging down one of our broad Kansas City streets, each one with a book and a portfolio. They had been to school! I multiplied these hundreds by the thousands I knew were studying in every training center, and I beheld a better educated army than ever trod the globe! "Uncle Sam" is even teaching recruits to read and write! Over 250,000 of them! These soldiers are never going to want their "old jobs back." Education is lifting them into higher positions where their military training, their applied mathematics, etc., is valuable, necessary, wanted—to strengthen and promote the peace!

We have only to think of the places in the diplomatic corps that must be filled when peace again comes to the world, to know that new positions will be created that, perhaps, only men who have been close to the scene can ever fill! The smattering of foreign languages our fighting men are learning will be a help to them in later studying the language, so as to promote trade with those islands and countries. We will have thousands of teachers in the conquered countries, bringing sanity out of chaos, teaching the truth again after growing minds have been filled with lies. We will need more and more of everything that makes life worth while, so there will be plenty of work for everyone.

The woman in an essential war industry may ask herself, after tasting financial freedom perhaps for the first time in her life, "Do I have to give up my position to a returning soldier or sailor when the war is over?" She knows that by her faithfulness in business she has helped to keep the home fires worth coming home to, and she may not relish the thought that she may again be dependent on the meager earnings of her mate. She enjoys the freedom she has earned, not by giving so many hours a day, but by reason of her being "the woman behind the man behind the gun."

Soldiers, sailors, diplomats, business men, scholars, and women in general must not mistake victory for peace! We cannot let ourselves slip back into the rut of "B. W." (Before the War) thinking! That would bring on another war! But if we recognize victory as the first step to peace, and work for the continuation of peace with the fervor and energy we have used in our extremity, we shall truly win the peace, and nothing can ever take it from us. Homecoming soldiers, sailors, marines, and all who have had a part in active fighting service can come right home and continue the fight! They may not need tin hats and gas masks and hand grenades, but they will find the weapons of peace even more practical and plentiful than the weapons of war, and plenty of opportunity to use them.

We are the people who are going to bring Tomorrow into Today! This is our privilege and our heritage. May we appreciate it!

Kansas City, Mo. ELLA MAY FRAZER

This newspaper assumes no responsibility for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

Is He Big Enough?

The Unconquerables

Escape From the Gestapo on a Bicycle

LONDON

The adventures of a 15-year-old Norwegian girl who fled from a German labor camp in Poland, cycled for two days and nights pursued by the Gestapo, was captured, imprisoned, told she would be shot, and finally escaped to Sweden, illustrate the unconquerable spirit of Norwegian youth in resistance to Nazi tyranny.

Solveig and a number of other Norwegian girls between 14 and 18, arrived at a labor camp in Poland in charge of a "Führeress," age 19. At 5:30 next morning they were ordered to a "flag parade" at which Quisling's Suncross emblem was displayed. After a scanty breakfast they were marched off to work. Some filled in trenches which had been dug during the war in Poland; others worked on the land.

"The 'Führeress' stood over us all day long," Solveig said. "She drove us like slaves and was always watching to see that we did not speak to the Poles. One morning I gave a Polish woman a piece of bread I had hidden under my skirt. The 'Führeress' shouted with rage and I was sent back to barracks where I had to stay all day without food."

The Norwegian girls were paid 9 Reichsmarks a month. But Solveig was also able to get funds from a secret source. After three months she had saved some money and decided to try to escape.

She described how she took the camp bicycle one day, and escaped when no one was looking. "For two days and two nights I hardly dared stop," she said, "I was so afraid they would catch me. Eventually I found myself in Poznan. I bought a train ticket to the German coast where I hoped to pass into Denmark and then into Sweden. On the way I was asked for my papers. I could not produce any and was taken to the police station."

Solveig was imprisoned for three days in a small room with an earthen floor, and without bed-clothes. She was questioned as to where she got the money for the railway ticket. She refused to tell, and on the third day was given until that evening to make up her mind. If she did not disclose where the money came from, they said, she would be shot.

"I still refused to tell," she continued, "and was taken to the office and ordered to be shot next morning. Just then, however, a telephone call to the officer-in-charge instructed him to send me back to the camp to work. I was threatened and bullied and imprisoned for seven days but I would not go. Then I was told I would be sent back to Norway to be punished."

Solveig was given in charge of a "Führeress" once more and they began their journey to Norway. Just before they reached the ferry at Helsingor in Denmark she slipped away, took the suitcase containing her papers, and snatched them out. "I then dodged into the crowds and was on the ferry while my escort was still searching for me," Solveig concluded.

So this dauntless Norwegian girl escaped to neutral Sweden—and safety.

North . . South . . East . . West

Home-Town Vigilantes

By Frank L. Perrin

By a natural, though not logical connotation, we seem always to associate vigilantes with armed avengers or self-appointed enthusiasts mustered as a volunteer posse comitatus, whose objectives are the unpunished vicious and the unapprehended who are merely suspect. But to be vigilant, and thus automatically to become a vigilante, is, according to Mr. Webster, only to be "attentive to discover and avoid danger; alert; cautious." The inclination is to arrogate to ourselves all these virtues—if so they be—and to regard with becoming compassion those lacking what we believe we possess.

But the test of our sincerity, our devotion to a common cause in time of distress or danger, seems too often to foreclose our claim to even honorable mention. Unless it has become unmistakably apparent to those of us who, for whatever reason, are not qualified to wear the uniform of those called into the armed or auxiliary forces in this present war, that the conflict, in its collateral phases, is being waged in our own neighborhood, and just around the corner, we are not attentive to discover and avoid danger; we are not alert; we are not cautious. Therefore we are not vigilant. We are not vigilantes.

* * *

The elements of potential danger in our communities, large or small, is not, generally speaking, consciously assertive in the sense that it can be termed disloyal. But it is, all too generally, un-American and obstructive. Ignorant criticism or condemnation of imposed regulations and necessary limitations, even if it is quite apparent that the methods employed in administering and enforcing them have been shown to be crude and bungling, may be as destructive to morale and as hindering to ultimate success in the war as connived sabotage or the harboring of an alien enemy.

And yet, realizing this—if perchance you agree—we listen to these wordy tirades, and are silent while others more impressionable and more susceptible than we believe ourselves to be, are possibly influenced against their own better judgment or predilection. The occasion may not demand the summoning of a sheriff's posse or an appeal to the good offices of the FBI. But it does call for the active interference, at least, of those alert and vigilant enough to qualify as hometown vigilantes.

The subject, or text, is a somewhat familiar one to those who may have read this column from time to time during the last decade. Again there is the appeal to a few—three or more—in every community in the land, to unite their efforts in a necessary and vital task. Those who could best take the initiative and most readily qualify to carry on the work must volunteer "for the duration." Volunteers cannot be nominated or drafted for service. But their qualifications point them out and set them apart. In every city, large or small, there could be discovered a trio of unselfish and capable young men—a lawyer, a churchman, a business executive or teacher—capable of rendering to our common cause a service as honorable and as needful as that rendered by those who bear lethal weapons in open warfare upon land or sea.

In the enthusiastic haste of preparation for a total war, and the eagerness to see it won and over with, we quite easily lose sight of the fact that, in the course of events, there will be a long time after the war. There will be the tremendous task of rehabilitation and readjustment. There will be mistaken concepts which must be corrected and a realization of new values achieved. The malcontents may always be with us, but their influence and borrowed power must be counteracted by truth and inspiring right example.

* * *

No prescribed course of study or method of procedure awaits the volunteers who realize the great need which exists and are willing to take up the work to be done. Initiative and vision are as essential as courage and valor. But accord and co-operation are essential to success. For the moment the need would seem not to be so much for open forum instruction and preachments as for the counteracting, individually, of ignorant and sometimes malicious influences among those unwilling or unable to realize their own responsibilities to themselves or to their neighbors.

There is more ignorance than malice in the world. Recent events and perhaps our own experiences seem to contradict this fact. But as we charitably appraise the proved shortcomings of those who have been adjudged the chief offenders amongst us, we come finally to agree that even those who have erred most grievously would not have sinned had they known better than to sin.

Yes, there is missionary work for the three vigilant young men to do. The field is not far from their very doors. It is there that the need is great for those who are not afraid or ashamed to work.

From Yesterday for Today

To consult with the wisest and the greatest men. . . . To use books rightly—Ruskin.

Lincoln Added Patience

To a hope which saw the delectable mountains of absolute justice and peace in the future, to a faith that God in His own time would give to all men the things convenient to them, he (Lincoln) added a charity which embraced in its deep bosom all the good and the bad, all the virtues and the infirmities of men, and a patience like that of nature, which in its vast and fruitful activity knows neither haste nor rest.—JOHN HAY, "Abraham Lincoln: A History."

The Wide Horizon

American Idea Down Under

By K. Vellacott-Jones

CANBERRA, AUSTRALIA

Away back when the world was recovering from the last war, and Australia was little more than a name to most Americans, a young Chicago architect sat in his office above the busy streets planning a garden city. More fortunate than most idealists, his dream became a reality, and today a handful of Americans turn aside for a moment from the stress of war duties to admire this city built according to their countryman's plan. But when they do so, they are not on American soil, for the city is Canberra, the capital of Australia.

And today this city which Walter Burley Griffin designed for the Australian nation is now in partnership with Washington committed to the great task of restoring peace to the Pacific. Moreover, its name has been given to a United States cruiser—the first of its class to be given a non-American name.

It is a city full of surprises, for although it has been designed for an ultimate population of many thousands, only ten thousand people have their permanent home within its borders. Within the city's circle of far-flung hills no smokestacks mar the view, no slums mock its beauty, and, discreetly hidden, a humble little railway depot deposits astonished visitors on the fringe of the Nation's capital.

* * *

Geographically, Canberra lies 200 miles slightly southwest of Sydney, 500 miles from Melbourne, and about 2,600 miles from Perth, the capital of Western Australia. An area of 900 square miles has been set aside as Federal Commonwealth Territory within the State of New South Wales, and its borders lie in a direct line some 80 miles from Jervis Bay on the coast.

Canberra's history is unique. When the first pastoralists discovered the peaceful valley with its winding stream and sheltering blue hills, the convict system in Australia was just drawing to a close. Australian blacks had already endowed it with a name, Kanbery, and thereafter for almost a century the sturdy pioneers mustered their flocks and went their quiet way little dreaming of the future which awaited their humble valley.

Between January, 1911, when the choice of Canberra as the future capital was ratified, and May, 1927, when the formal opening of Parliament House took place, Canberra had changed from a quiet sunlit valley to a city in the making. A few of the old buildings in the district were retained, one being a church built in 1841, whose spire is still a landmark, another a beautiful pastoral homestead which was subsequently converted into the official residence of Australia's Governors General, and the third, a tiny stone hut built by an ex-convict when employed as shepherd on the great sheep runs which formerly occupied all the land within the district for many miles around.

* * *

Within the city's 28,000 acres, extensive areas have been reserved as sites on which the generations of tomorrow will build their homes in delightful residential districts. They will also find carefully planned locations for additional government offices, the site of the permanent Parliament House which will one day replace the present structure, and all with their setting unspoiled by haphazard building schemes.

Meanwhile flocks of sheep shepherded by a picturesque figure on horseback and accompanied by his willing dogs wander across these open spaces, lending an atmosphere of rustic charm to the heart of the city. Near by is the Royal Military College, a naval training center, landing grounds for the planes of the various air services, and one of the finest War Memorials in the world.

Canberra has public parks and gardens, golf links, bowling greens, sports grounds, tree-lined avenues, and delightful stretches of virgin bushland on everybody's doorstep, all connected by a network of fine surfaced roads. Business areas are concentrated in specially designed civic centers, and the unsightly corner shop, the haphazard service station and the glaring effrontery of advertising signs just do not exist. The nation's ultra-modern research laboratories are bordered by old kurrajong trees under the shadow of a hill as wild and rugged as when the blacks made their last campfire there. In front of the National Library are the formal gardens surrounding Parliament House, and behind it a strip of bushland where a sleepy pony grazes. Yet for all its dignified progress, Canberra retains something of the rare peace and charm of an old-world village.

Bombs have fallen on Australian soil, invaders watch its northern shores, slavery's shadow darkens the islands of its neighbors, but in its sylvan setting the heart of the Nation beats undaunted and unafraid.

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WORLD AFFAIRS • BOOK REVIEWS *BOSTON, MAY 1, 1943*

World Wide Photo

GLIDER READY TO CUT LOOSE FROM TOW ROPE. THIS TYPE OF CRAFT PLAYS VITAL PART IN MODERN WARFARE

New Armadas of the Air

By Mallory Browne

When the United Nations invade Europe they will land on hostile shores. The Dieppe raid proved that. All over the continent Nazi forces have dug deep, entrenching themselves firmly. Success against them is unlikely to be accomplished without a measure of surprise. Into that element comes the question of gliders. Are they useful in combat? Can they carry a substantial load? Can they be recovered by towing planes in flight? Much progress has been made since the Germans used them in Crete. But just where do they fit into the war picture today? The article below will tell you.

GLIDERS, which only yesterday were looked upon as little more than amusing but not very practical toys of the air, have now become part of the spearhead for the projected United Nations invasion of Nazi-occupied Europe.

Back in the summer of 1929, the writer of this article was sent down to Cape Cod to cover the activities of a Gliding School there. Although intrigued at the sporting possibilities of "sail-planing," as it was then usually called, I hardly expected that within 15 years I should be preparing to cover a large-scale glider attack as part of an air-borne invasion of Europe; or that I would be sitting within range of a possible night raid on London by hundreds of German gliders filled with high explosives.

So far, the rôle of the glider in this air war has been of greater potential than actual importance. It has played a major rôle in only one instance: the capture of Crete by the Germans in the spring of 1941. Even on that occasion, its importance seems to have been exaggerated.

At the time of the battle of Crete, one read stories of German transport planes towing trains of six or 10 or even a dozen gliders. It has now been fairly well established: (a) that the chief Nazi weapon in the air seizure of Crete was the motor-driven troop carrier—notably the JU 52; and (b) that although the Germans did use gliders, and use them very effectively in this attack, in no case did any motor-driven plane tow more than three gliders behind it, while two was the more frequent figure.

That was two years ago. What progress has been registered in glider warfare since that time?

On the Allied side, at least, it must be admitted that there are no signs of any new revolutionary developments. But there has been enormous progress both in Britain and in the United States in the stepping up of glider production, in the multiplying of special types for various needs and, above all, in the training of air-borne armies, including glider pilots, to make use of these new silent weapons of the skies.

For the glider's greatest asset as a weapon of war is undoubtedly its silence. A modern war glider fully loaded with ten men and all their equipment, if released at a height of 10,000 or 12,000 feet, can easily glide 25 to 30 miles, making little or no noise, and then land almost within its own length, anywhere in relatively open country. The possibilities which this opens up for surprise attack by night are obvious.

The other great advantage of a glider goes back to the

fundamental point that, just as a little river tug can tow three or four heavy barges containing many times the amount of cargo which the tug itself could carry, so a motor-driven airplane—a troop carrier for instance—can pull one, two, or three heavily loaded gliders without seriously decreasing either its speed or its weight-carrying capacity.

Although it was the Red Army which first carried out extensive experiments with air-borne troops, these were composed mainly of parachutists, and the Germans were the first to develop the glider as a weapon of war to any large extent. In their attack on Crete, the Nazis used high-wing, braced monoplanes, with a wing span of approximately 72 feet and length about 48 feet. The fuselage was a welded steel tube construction with fabric covering. Wings were of wood and plywood. The weight of this machine empty was about 1,800 pounds. They were built to carry 10 men of average weight 220 pounds, plus 500 pounds of armaments and equipment.

There is no definite evidence that the Germans have improved radically on this type of glider. During the Eighth Army's recent advance to Tripoli, a number of gliders were found on captured Axis airfields. These included the DFS 230, the type most common in the attack on Crete, and the Gotha 242, also a high-wing monoplane but with a twin tail. In neither case is there any marked advance over other known types of German gliders. In fact, those found in North Africa appear to be slightly smaller than some reported in the Cretan operations. The DFS 230 has a wing span of only 21 feet 6 inches and length of 37 feet, while the Gotha's span is 79 feet and its length 52 feet 6 inches.

There are reports, however, that the Germans have since developed a much larger glider with a wing span of 175 feet and length of 88 feet. No details are yet available as to the construction and carrying capacity of this gliding giant, but it should certainly be several times that of previous models.

Britain has specialized in two types of gliders. One of these, the Hotspur, is used for training. It is a highly streamlined monoplane with raised cockpit cover giving a good clear view to the pilot. It has a twin wheel undercarriage which can be jettisoned after the take-off and the glider landed on its skids. In practice, this is only done in actual air-borne attack, and for training purposes the glider is landed on its wheels.

* * *

The British Army's standard troop-carrying glider for operational purposes is known as the Horsa. It has a wing span of 88 feet. Its actual load is still a military secret. It has a tricycle undercarriage which gives it the advantage of a level floor for loading and unloading, and a rather blunt nose provides side-by-side seating in the pilot's cockpit.

Britain has been watching with great interest American development of gliders. General Arnold, Chief of the United States Army Air Force, stated that by 1943 the United States would have a glider force second to none, and British experts have a good opinion of new American models, including the United States Army's CG4, a Waco troop transport glider with a wing span of 84 feet. Considerable interest has also been shown in the United States Navy's experiment with 12- and 24-seater amphibian gliders.

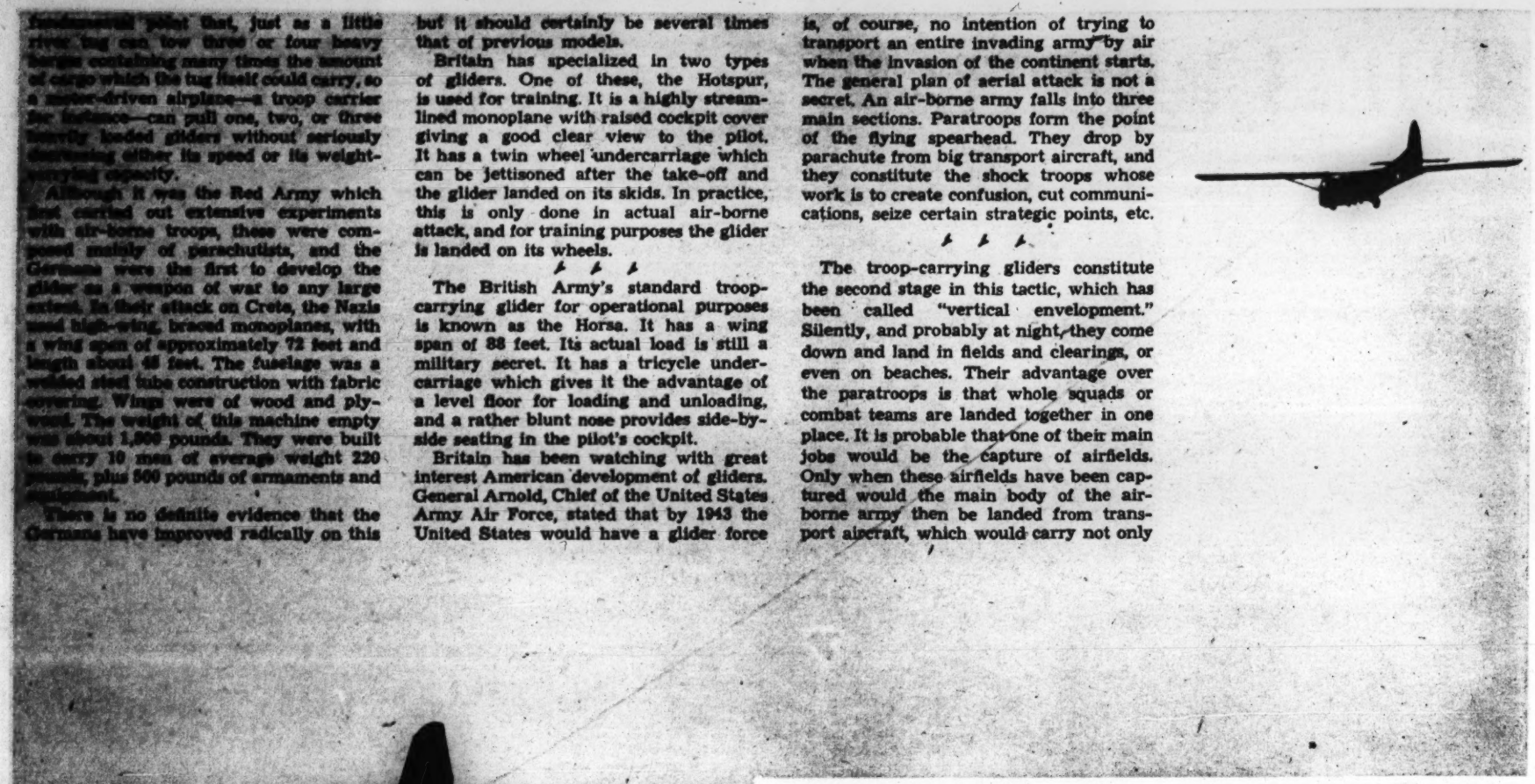
* * *

These are all types actually in use or in production. There has also been much talk lately of the possibility of building still bigger gliders, both in Britain and in the United States, machines capable of carrying 40 or 50 men or more, armed with 10 to 15 machine guns, which would give the gliders a very effective defense against fighters, and would be detachable for use when the plane is landed.

However big gliders may become, there is, of course, no intention of trying to transport an entire invading army by air when the invasion of the continent starts. The general plan of aerial attack is not a secret. An air-borne army falls into three main sections. Paratroops form the point of the flying spearhead. They drop by parachute from big transport aircraft, and they constitute the shock troops whose work is to create confusion, cut communications, seize certain strategic points, etc.

* * *

The troop-carrying gliders constitute the second stage in this tactic, which has been called "vertical envelopment." Silently, and probably at night, they come down and land in fields and clearings, or even on beaches. Their advantage over the paratroops is that whole squads or combat teams are landed together in one place. It is probable that one of their main jobs would be the capture of airfields. Only when these airfields have been captured would the main body of the air-borne army then be landed from transport aircraft, which would carry not only troops and supplies, but guns, ammunition, and even small tanks.



A. P. Photos

PLANE TOWS GLIDER TO DEPOT

Air-borne armies might roughly be called the "marines of the sky." Like the Marines, they are a shock-troop force, highly mobile, particularly tough, and especially well trained.

In Britain, the Royal Marines belong neither to the Army nor the Navy. They are a separate force, which has fitted perfectly into the commando scheme of combined operations.

The air-borne troops, on the other hand, are an integral part, not of the RAF, but of the Army. All are volunteers for this special branch of the service. Glider pilots are trained by instructors of the RAF's training command.

* * *

They must undergo very intensive training. For they are obliged to be at the same time competent airmen and efficient heavy-duty soldiers on land. Glider pilots begin their training at special schools, where they first learn to fly the small solo "sail plane" type of glider. After they have had a certain amount of experience with larger types, such as the Hotspur, successful candidates then go on to attend an elementary course at an RAF training school, where they are taught to fly power-driven planes.

At this stage the glider pilot's training also includes night flying, as this is a specialized form of piloting liable to be of especial value to the glider pilot of an air-borne army.

The final stage in the glider pilot's training consists of large-scale maneuvers in conjunction with paratroops and other elements of the air-borne army.

Each troop-carrying glider, when it takes the air tugged by its bomber or transport plane, contains a complete unit. Details of this glider army cannot now be published. But the equipment of German glider troops included, for a unit of nine men, 6 tommy guns and ammunition, 6 submachine-guns with ammunition, 1 heavy machine-gun, 1 light machine-gun, 2 portable radio sets.

It is no secret that since the days of Crete the possibility of carrying heavier armament in gliders, such as mortars and anti-tank guns, has been thoroughly investigated.

* * *

It may well be, also, that other uses will be developed for gliders. There have, for example, been persistent reports that the German Luftwaffe is preparing a special fleet of 500 or more large pilotless gliders which would be loaded entirely with high explosive, towed across the Channel at night, and then released some 25 to 30 miles from London, with an automatic steering mechanism designed to bring them down somewhere on this extensive target. Whether such a stunt would really be worth the effort involved is a matter of speculation, but it throws an interesting sidelight on the possible wartime uses to which gliders may be put.

Thus it is evident that in the new armadas of the air which the United States and Britain are building up, the glider, plaything of a decade ago, has become a weapon of great potential importance, and one likely to play a big part when the final attack for the liberation of occupied Europe is launched.

15 PLACE TROOP-CARRYING GLIDER

Steel in the Desert

By Richard Lee Strout

Photos John Kabel, Wide World

"WHEN THE WAR ENDS," people say, "things will be different."

The truth is, things are different already.

One of the big differences is in the new geography of America. Not the geography of state lines and county court houses. The industrial geography, the economic geography, the war geography that has planted here a great factory in a Southern tenant farmer's ruined acres, there a mighty $100,000,000 steel plant in the Midwest that has always cried aloud for steel and heavy industry before.

This is only the beginning of it. The changes are so big, so ramified, so complex that it is hard even to begin to tell the story and, from here, nobody can tell what its conclusion will be. How many of these factories will stick? Certainly some of them will be packed up in mothballs and put away after the war ends, as stand-by plants for national self-defense. Others of them will be readily adaptable to the needs of peace. Workers will yank out present tools for making cannon and tanks, and put back overhead conveyors for making automobiles and the goods of peace.

Although we can see that industrial geography has changed, we do not know whether its new form will be permanent after the war for even a more important reason. Most of the big new industries scattered over the country are Government-owned. Every town that has a war plant is going to fight like a wildcat after the war to retain the pet industry. But who will run it? The Government? The town?

How will the great war factories be converted to peace?

Just to put this one aspect of the matter into perspective, remember what happened in the United States after World War I. There was the great problem of what to do about Muscle Shoals. Muscle Shoals, you remember, was developed to make ammunition for the war, and the Government owned it. But in 1919 and thereafter came the problem of whether the Government should keep Muscle Shoals or sell it. It was felt by many that to keep it would represent "socialism." The problem was quite new in national experience. Henry Ford came forward with an offer to lease the whole site for 100 years and that seemed like a happy way out to many. Not to Senator George Norris of Nebraska, however, who had a vision of the TVA. President Coolidge, and later President Hoover, vetoed the proposal for the Government to operate the plan . . . yet TVA finally came, and is now in its tenth year.

Muscle Shoals was the great postwar problem after World War 1. After World War II, America is going to face that problem multiplied hundreds of times.

Instead of a single Muscle Shoals, the Government will have invested in plants, facilities, and factories over America at least $15,500,000,000. The great bulk of the war expansion has been financed by public funds. You and I own it—the taxpayers; we own the famous Willow Run plant that Henry Ford is operating; we own huge shipbuilding plants, huge synthetic rubber industries; vast coal and steel and chemical works. What will we decide to do with these plants? Keep them open, close them, sell them to private industry? Questions like these all fit into the bigger problem of what the postwar industrial map of the United States is going to look like.

How that map is changing, random incidents and figures already indicate.

In the heart of Utah a huge new steel plant has been erected, at a cost of around $150,000,000. This is the big Provo & Geneva plant. Right in an area that has formerly had to bring its steel and iron from the East, the new focus of heavy industry is rising. What effect will it have on local industry when the war ends? Nobody can tell for sure, but almost certainly it will be important.

The big blast furnaces of the Provo plant are cuddled against the jagged peaks of Utah's rugged mountains. Utah is full of iron and coal, enthusiasts declare. This plant will make available to West Coast industries an additional 1,000,000 tons of steel a year. In former times, the steel came around through the Panama Canal by boat. It stimulates the imagination to think of heavy industry finally appearing in that section of the country on a permanent basis. It is hoped that growth of other industries that use steel and iron will be accelerated.

Then again, the Pacific Northwest has developed a great new "light metal industry" using electric power from dams which, a few years ago, pessimists were sadly saying would never find an outlet. Right now the second biggest city in Oregon isn't even on the map. It is called Vanport, and it is too recent to have found a place in geography books.

The Commerce Department has recently published a West Coast survey, dealing with war industries. Inland, in Nevada, the Basic Magnesium Company is operating on a plant with investment around $60,000,000. Aluminum plants on the Pacific Coast can now turn out more tonnage than the whole nation did before the war. Henry Kaiser's Pacific shipyards are the ones you see in the motion pictures turning out new fabricated vessels at an extraordinary rate. The airplane plants are just as spectacular.

On the subject of light metals, consider these two comparisons:

At the beginning of 1939 the annual American capacity for producing ingot aluminum was only 300,000,000 pounds. Now it is over 2,000,000,000 pounds. A seven-fold increase.

Magnesium, according to Dr. Glenn E. McLaughlin of the National Resources Planning Board, with a much smaller absolute increase than aluminum, has jumped higher in percentage. Before the war, annual capacity was 6,000,000 pounds. Now it is 520,000,000, an 86-fold increase.

Steel capacity has jumped from 84,000,000 tons to 97,000,000 tons. That is tons, mind you, not pounds as in the "light" metals.

Henry J. Kaiser has his eyes on that light metal. Before going any deeper into the uncertainties of the changing industrial geography, the rôle must be stressed which the individual plays in the drama. We have mentioned the uncertainty over the reluctance of various towns to give up pet industries and the uncertainty over the Federal Government's conversion program. This third uncertainty, in the long run, is just as important.

Dr. McLaughlin, cited above, says that, on the whole, big as some of the shifts are, the general industrial pattern that prevailed before the war still prevails today. In other words, the big industrial Northeast section, the "factory belt" of America, got most of the war plants, even though others were scattered lavishly about the country. And Dr. McLaughlin also points out that besides getting the greatest concentration of war plants it got the cream of the crop in another respect: its plants are relatively more convertible to civilian goods than those highly specialized war in-

(Continued on page 12)

"Speak Their Language"

Current exhibition of British and American cartoons given in co-operation with the English-Speaking Union at the Metropolitan Museum of Art in New York

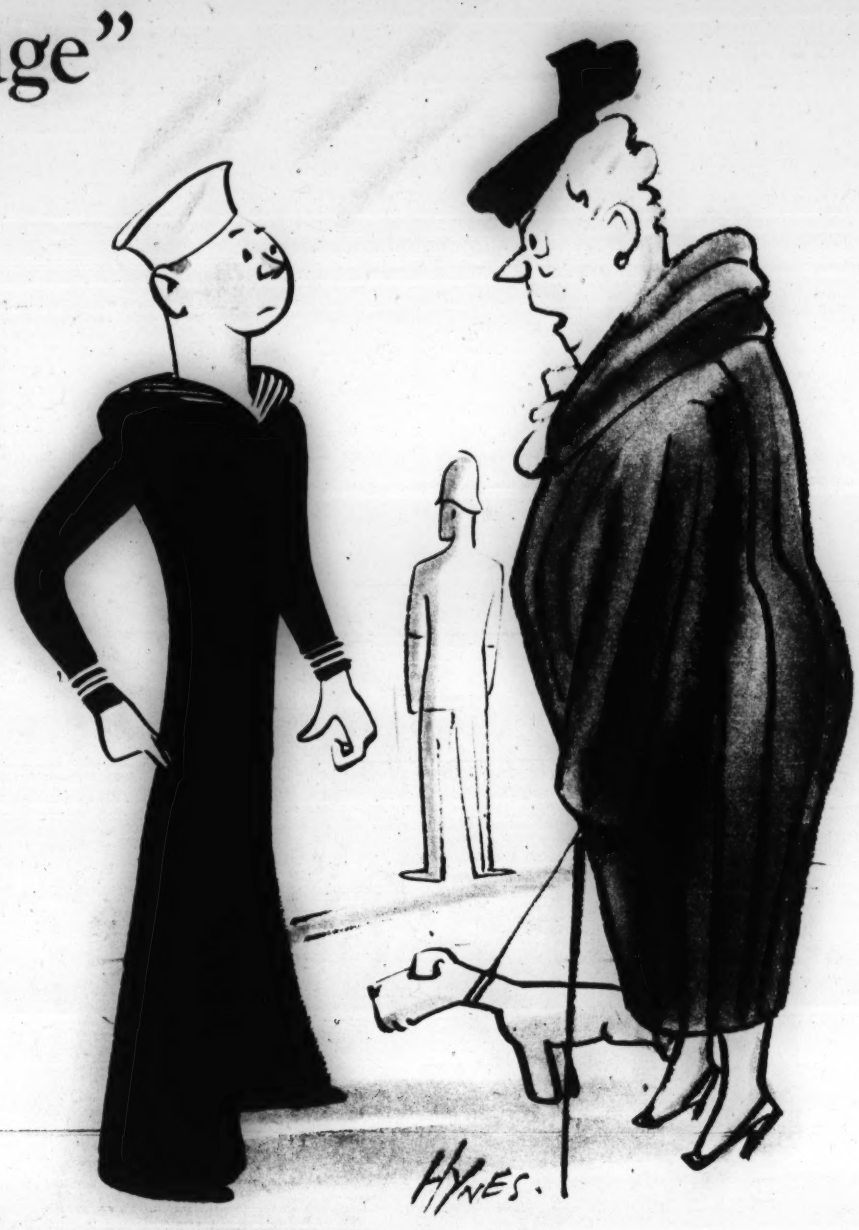
THERE IS NOTHING LIKE a saving grace of humor—even in war. It helps to bridge misunderstandings. And misunderstandings arise from the differences in customs, colloquialisms, temperament and the usage of words of British and Americans—misunderstandings of a happy and sometimes comic character. These are expressed in the drawings on this page. They are the work of British artists, whose cartoons are on exhibition along with those of American cartoonists at the Metropolitan Museum of Art.

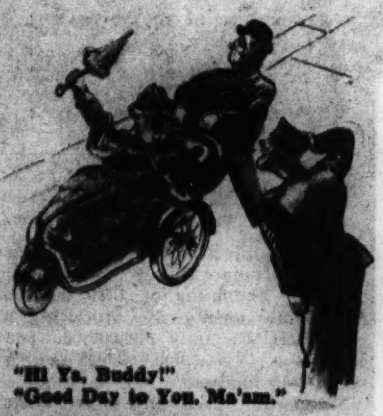
The first batch of British entries intended to be included in the show was lost crossing the ocean and had to be replaced. In spite of full-time war activities, British artists made new drawings and sent them to America again.

The exhibition will be on view at the Metropolitan through May. After the New York showing, the English-Speaking Union of the United States, through the American Federation of Arts, will send the exhibition on a year's tour of the country, and then to England.

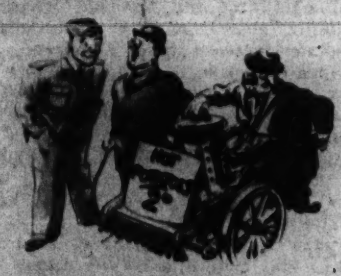
And Then Rochester Said, "See Here, Mr. Benny . . ."

"Mind You, We Get a Little Spam"

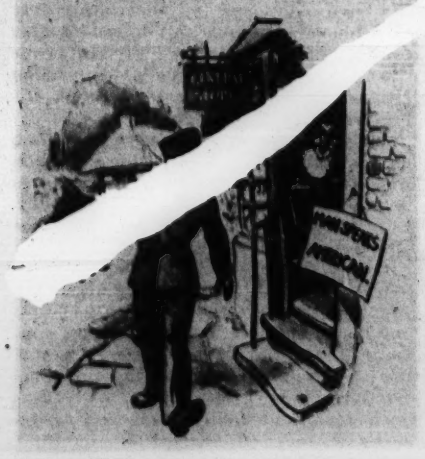


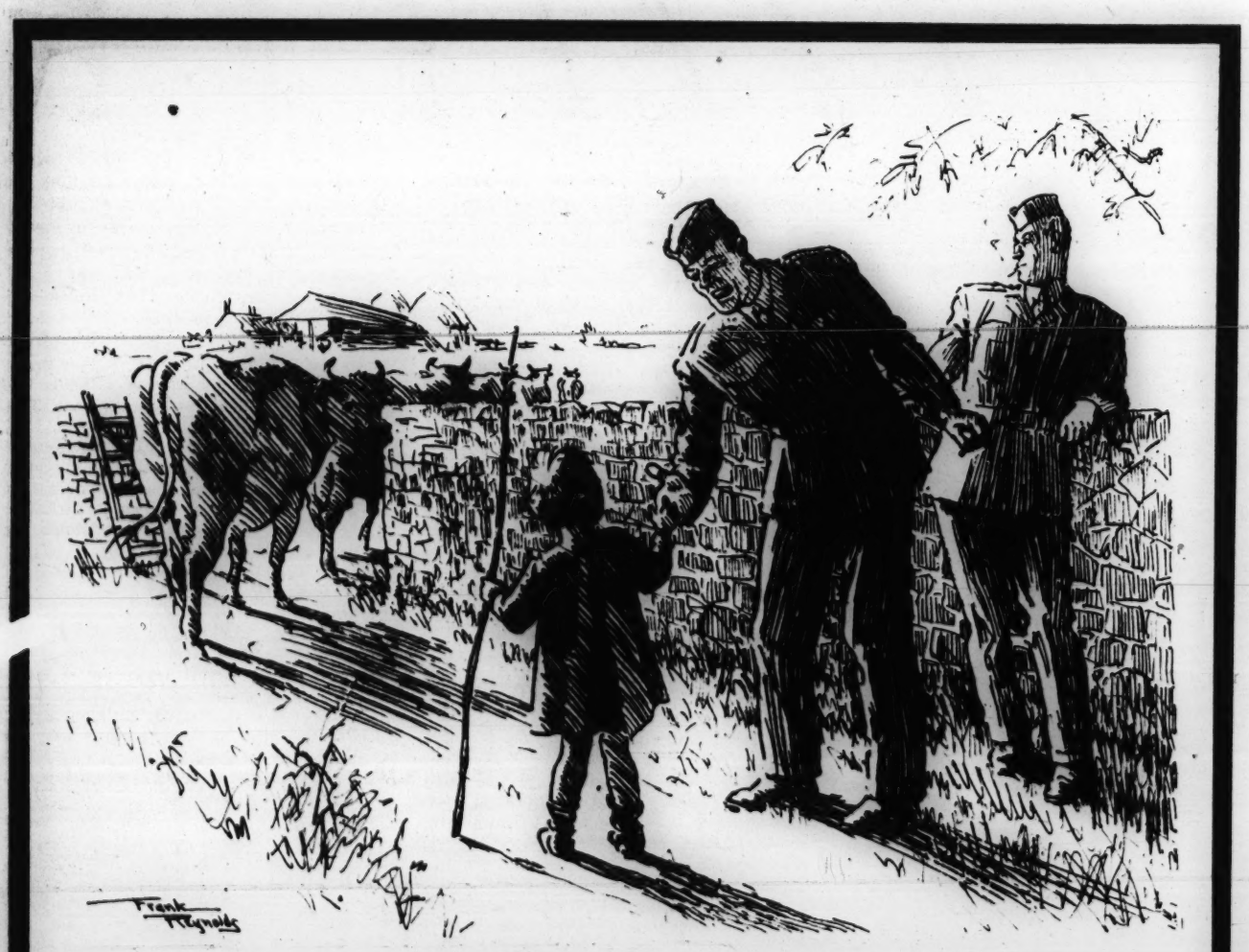


"Hi Ya, Buddy!"
"Good Day to You, Ma'am."



"I Understand That You, Too, Have Barbecues in the States?"





"Shake, Fella, We're Cowboys, Too!"

Photos by Lee—Courtesy Metropolitan Museum of Art

Five Stars For Mothers

By Ina M. McCausland

THERE ARE STARS for good spelling papers in school; there are stars for merit and valor in Government service; there are stars for quality on commercial products; there was a Star of Bethlehem to guide the Wise Men and the Shepherds to the little child who should lead a crusade for the brotherhood of man. Shall we not give the mothers a star for each of the roles which they play so faithfully?

Can you decide how many stars you would award to your mother, your favorite aunt, or the lady next door? Our horizons have been broadened. We must not narrow our margins to Maine, New York, Michigan, Texas, or Oregon. We hear, see, and feel beyond America. We must begin to think, too, beyond America!

Shall we tuck our box of stars into our pockets and go forth to make our awards? As we broaden our minds and use our imaginations, we shall find that neither color nor country determines quality. We will understand how mothers and fathers everywhere are, in their way, helping to build a New Day for the world.

To whom should we award five stars? Let us examine the qualifications for human motherhood:

One star: She knows how to do with her own hands all the details of daily living, whether or not circumstances demand it of her. She thus teaches her children, and demonstrates to them the dignity of all labor from the most menial task to the highest art.

Two star: She thinks in terms of values rather than costs, placing health in all its phases first among her family's goals. She teaches her children that sometimes one may be lonely when holding to high ideals. She understands how human nature changes as character develops, and she studies these changes as closely as she studies the price changes in her budget.

* * *

Three star: She herself grows in knowledge and wisdom that she may help her husband and her children toward the growth of fine individualities. She wants them all to be useful to themselves, their families, their community, and their country.

Four star: She knows that mother-love or father-love is a state of mind and heart which is existent in men and women whether they are married or not, whether they manage a home or not, and whether or not they have children. The four-star mother is not possessive. She knows that her child is not hers but God's. She knows that parents have the privilege of nurture, guidance, and love, but that the child's life is his own. She knows, too, that fathers share with mothers the protecting and guiding instinct toward the young, and she shows her appreciation for his sacrifices for the home.

Five star: She is a woman who believes in prayer and looks to her God for guidance. Of all the goodly heritage received from mothers, probably more than from any other quality, their faith in God, and their reliance upon prayer, have made more boys and girls keep fine, and more men and women return, after years of worldliness, to the sincerities of youth. When lonely and far from home, when friendless or in prison, men and women have found comfort in the memories of their mothers who read to them about God, taught them their prayers, and sang to them the hymns of some church. Capt. Edward Rickenbacker's story of "Pacific Mission" and the 21 days adrift on rubber rafts is dramatic testimony that he and his men had five-star mothers.

It is a role more glorious than glamorous for those who would be five-star mothers. The Chinese say: "Unless the sons fair men and honest prove, the virtuous mother will dishonored be." In 1941 a council of writers chose, for one of our popular magazines, the 20 best articles published during its first 20 years. Their choice for the 1938 contribution was a tribute to a specific mother, under the title, "Mother of Comptons." Otelia Augspurger, a country schoolteacher, became famous because of the lives of her children.

In stories of life in Europe, Asia, and the Americas, you have noted that though customs may differ, the common denominator for happiness is the same in every country. Mother qualities also seem to follow a pattern.

The wide differences between the lots of a mother in China are revealed when one compares the lives of women in "The Good Earth" and those in "The Soong Sisters." Such spread in opportunity prevails in most countries; what remains the same is the quality of motherhood in both high and low.

* * *

Many types of South Americans give us many types of mothers. The Indian woman, so often almost a beast of burden, carries her child almost constantly, even after it can talk and walk. In a recent speech about rural Chile, a South American woman tells how greatly home conditions vary among the different social classes. The large mestizo, or mixed population, descendants of Spanish soldiers who married Indian girls, constitutes much of the upper class and practically the whole of the middle class in a large part of the continent. These women are eagerly sharing the awakening of their countries in education and health programs. The Creoles, descendants of Spanish aristocracy, have nearly the same customs of marriage and home life as they had at the time of Simon Bolívar. They are genteel and cultured.

As we study American motherhood in the United States, you will each paint your own pictures and make your own decisions as to how many stars they deserve. Fifty years ago, a New England mother's advice to her children was: "Aim at the moon; if you don't hit it you will have the fun of watching your arrows go up." She also told her boys, when she could afford cloth enough only for jackets when the neighborhood boys were wearing long coats, "If you stand at the head of your class, jackets are as good as coats."

If mothers of our war years think themselves busy with their multiple tasks of organized efforts, they have only to read stories of pioneer women, who not only fed, clothed, and educated their families without help from the community, but guarded the home from wild beasts and unfriendly neighbors when their menfolk were away. Patience, courage, and undaunted faith were pioneer qualities, but they are also eternal in the lives of fathers and mothers.

In October, 1941, a five-year-old child, scantily clad, survived eight days of wandering in the freezing temperatures of Mt. Chocorua in New Hampshire. She had nothing to eat for more than a week; she endured the solitude and the long nights because she was not afraid; she knew her daddy would come. The prayers and faith of Pamela Hollingworth's father and mother, and the faith of the little child in the prayer she had been taught by a Christian Science grandmother, were the secret of her living night after night in freezing weather. This was Pamela's prayer:

> Father-Mother God,
> Loving me,—
> Guard me when I sleep;
> Guide my little feet
> Up to Thee.
>
> —Mary Baker Eddy in Miscellaneous Writings.

In our mental flight to Europe, Asia, South America, and home again, we have found the common chord of sympathy, protection for the young and weak, and a desire and willingness to train toward strength and character which creates and perpetuates such a bond as World Mother-

(Continued on page 14)

"MOTHERHOOD GROWS IN KNOWLEDGE AND WISDOM" Photo by Leo Aarons

Dusting Through the Centuries

By Katharine M. Gault

ENTHUSIASM FOR THE DAYS OF JOUSTING

The Weapons and Armor of King Arthur's Time Enchant Small Boys and They Keep the Museum's Armorer's Shop Busy at Repairing and Cleaning; Demonstrations of Armor Are Arranged When the Grades Descend in Body

Courtesy the Metropolitan Museum of Art

VISIT TO THE RESTORER'S STUDIO

Paintings Are Restored With Great Care by Trained Technicians

WHAT SMALL BOY, visiting the Hall of Armor at the Metropolitan Museum with the Seventh Grade on a Friday morning, can resist a tentative finger against the cold, shining armor of knight or horse? And it's not small boys alone who admire so completely some particular object in the galleries that they touch that object—touch it in spite of themselves, in spite of watchful-eyed guards, or red velour ropes.

How can a deft-fingered needlepoint worker, who draws her own designs and blends the soft wool strands in original color schemes, resist peering closely at the miracles in design and color of medieval tapestries? Or there is the exuberant great-granddaughter of the American Revolution who has been brought up in Paris hotels and Park Avenue apartments furnished by Modernage. Thoroughly reactionary, she haunts auctions at remote farmhouses all summer, to "pick up" brass candle snuffers, Sandwich glass and Salem chests. And, in the winter, she haunts the American Wing. To her, the patina of a Duncan Phyfe drop-leaf table excites the same ecstacy that the coolness of jade brought to the fingertips of an ancient Chinese Mandarin.

And if a proverbially threadbare young man, who spends the summers with easel and palette on the sands of Provincetown, drifts north of Fourteenth Street to stand before a Leonardo or a Cezanne, he may have an irresistible impulse to touch that canvas, as though the very texture of the pigments might translate for him the way in which the master solved his problem in composition.

Officials of the museum say, however, that except for small boys carried away by enthusiasm for the days of jousting, rarely do visitors in the galleries deliberately cause damage. But there is always dust and soot, atmospheric conditions, and the ordinary passage of time to combat. And from the very nature of the collections, their age, or delicacy of construction, their care must be constant and expert.

* * *

With all the array of apparatus springing from the current precautions against fire and possible air-raid damage, the care of the museum's collection may seem more dramatic in wartime than in casual days of peace, but the everyday housekeeping routines in the 10 wings of the Eighty-second Street building and the Cloisters in Fort Tryon Park are no less important in peace than in war. Probably few of the 1,127,175 visitors to these buildings during 1942 gave a thought to the amount of work required to keep house in the museum. Those visitors, looking, perhaps, at jar sealings from the reign of Menes (Nar-mer), the first king of the first Egyptian dynasty of about 3200 B. C., were probably awed by the time-span of antiquity. Striving to comprehend the measurement in years of 32 centuries B. C., they might not have been excited by mere present-day housecleaning details, but those details have their own story to tell.

Take the Hall of Armor: In spite of contemporary interest in jeeps, PT boats, and tin helmets, weapons of King Arthur's time and armor of Richard Coeur de Lion's continue to enchant small boys—and those not so small. Of course, older visitors speak knowingly of the hardness of armor, and debate its bulletproof properties. But so alluring are the weapons of that warfare of a more romantic day, that the Hall of Armor must be inspected each morning before visiting hours, and the staff engages in frequent combat against tarnish and rust.

To give avid impersonators of Lancelot and Ivanhoe the thrill of actually trying on helmets, gauntlets, and coats of mail, the museum has arranged demonstrations of armor when the grades descend in body. Naturally, these pieces are copies of authentic armor, or less valuable originals than appear in the galleries. But there are moments when that impulse to touch the gleaming steel of a particularly heroic charger roped off on the gallery floor seems overpowering. The effect—fingerprints.

If fingerprints remained undetected, rust would soon follow. At the slightest suggestion of blur on any surface, out comes the special, light mineral oil, and there is a session of good, brisk rubbing.

A long period of damp weather, as well as undetected fingerprints, may cause rust, since armor is composed of a layer of iron and one of steel welded together. If rust does appear, the treatment is to rub the spots with a fine emery paper dipped in kerosene, followed by a final polishing with mineral oil.

Coats of mail require special equipment—a revolving tumbler. This looks like the old-fashioned iron stove in country stores, and is suspended on a wheel-like framework that revolves at the click of a key on an electric switch. The coat of mail is placed inside the tumbler with sawdust, or in bad cases of rust, sand, and the tumbler is left to revolve for three or four hours. When the coat is removed, it shines with a radiance worthy of Joan of Arc.

While the medieval armor appeals to the younger visitors, the medieval tapestries never fail to draw admiring audiences. And the lady who works needlepoint chair covers and petite point bags is, of course, the last person in the world who would be careless of art treasures. She herself probably has a drawing-room and library lined with rare tapestries. She knows the hazards of candle grease and—in these "converted" days—coal dust. But as she bends to study the infinite variety of creams, ivories, saffrons, yellows, ambers and ochres in the weaving of a medieval court lady's gown, contrasting with the blue-greens, yellow-greens, gray-greens and silver-greens of a forest background, she, like the Museum authorities, is aware that tapestries are not immune to the insidious moth. Yet, for all her care, her coat collar might come dangerously near a tapestry—and even sables may harbor moths.

* * *

As even the owner of a modest woolen coat knows, complete and thorough cleansing of fabrics is the best moth preventive. In the museum, tapestries are brushed, or vacuumed, with soft brushes, always with the woof and against the warp, in order to keep them dust free. When necessary, and if there is certainty that the colors will not run, they are washed in tepid water and pure soap, again with the woof and against the warp. For drying, the museum now uses specially constructed, adjustable frames, to which the tapestries are attached by muslin bands—frames which look rather like regular curtain dryers. The method originally used was simply to fasten the tapestries onto the floor with copper tacks. This method of drying is a good one for use in private homes where the care of tapestries may present a problem in these days of uncertain domestic help.

Up to the present, the Metropolitan has not used moth deterrents on the tapestries hanging in the galleries, although there are a number on the market which are recommended. If a moth attack develops, hydrocyanic acid gas treatment is used.

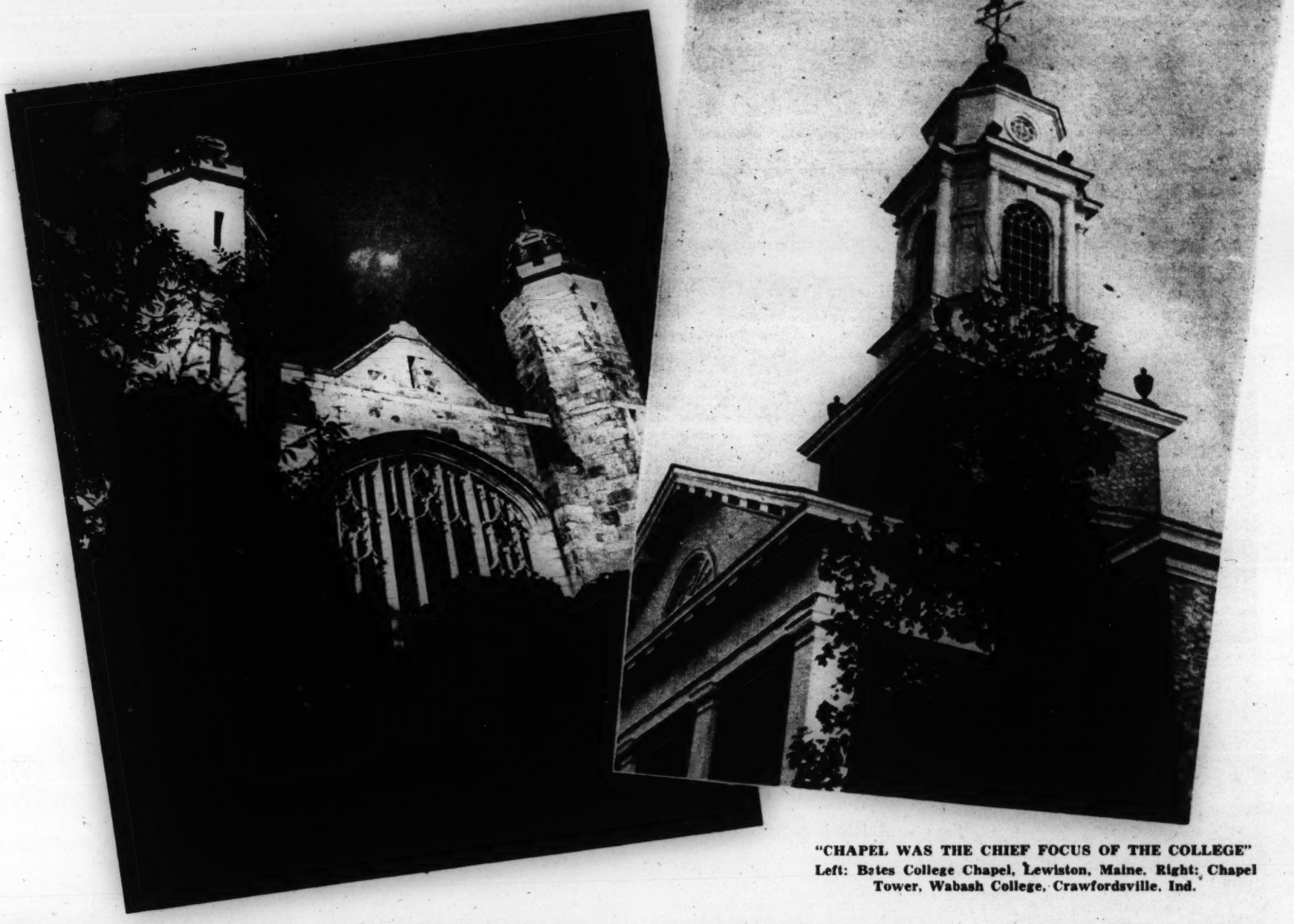
Another hint for private owners is that if tapestries are to be stored, but cold storage is unavailable, they should be wrapped in paper of good quality (not tar paper) with crystals of paradichlorobenzene as protection against insects and mold, and placed in a cool, dry, moth-proof container, and finally in a metal box or other metal container.

Not only the great-granddaughter of the American Revolution, but hundreds of other if more recent Americans, are frequent visitors to the American Wing. From the painted dower chests of Pennsylvania farmhouses to the glistening

(Continued on page 12)

Will the Chapel Bell Ring Again?

By D. Elton Trueblood



"CHAPEL WAS THE CHIEF FOCUS OF THE COLLEGE"
Left: Bates College Chapel, Lewiston, Maine. Right: Chapel Tower, Wabash College, Crawfordsville, Ind.

THE SOUNDS on the college campus have changed. Once the chief public sound was that of the chapel bell, waking students from slumbers and calling them to morning prayers. Now, on an increasing number of campuses, there is the call of the bugle, and the sound of martial music, coming from loudspeakers, aiding the orderly march of small squads of men in uniform, as they go from building to building at the end of each hour.

The old college scene is now so far in the past that we already need to remind ourselves what it was. Throughout most of our history as a nation, the characteristic place of higher learning has been the small college, than which nothing is more American. It is as American as baseball or apple pie. As our people expanded across the continent, hundreds of new communities were quick to establish colleges, thus seeking to provide the kind of educated leadership which a democracy requires.

The American college was, from the first, markedly different from anything in Europe and has, to some degree, continued so to be. The English colleges, which provided us with our first patterns of higher education, were associated in clusters, so that students shared in the total life of the university town, as well as the individual life of the college. The conditions of early America were such, however, that this development did not take place. Instead, each college began as a separate unit. Harvard was intended to be something like Emmanuel at Cambridge, except that it stood all alone in the new world. Other colleges imitated Harvard, not by settling in Cambridge, but by settling in New Haven or Oberlin or Northfield.

This arrangement for college life placed great emphasis on the college chapel, so that it became, in most instances, the chief focus and symbol of the new institution. The college usually owed its origin to a strong Christian motive, the president was deeply devout and the village pattern of life, with the meeting house facing the green, was taken over almost entirely. The centrality of the chapel was meant to express, not the importance of a mere building, but rather the conviction that we must go beyond learning to wisdom. "Neither the mere acquisition of information nor the development of special skills," says Harvard's President Conant, in his current annual report, "can give the broad basis of understanding which is essential if our civilization is to be preserved." The centrality of the chapel for so many generations was a vivid way of saying that Americans believed this to be true.

As our nation grew and small colleges became large universities, much of this original conception remained. We see it explicitly stated in the founding of Stanford University, though it was far from New England and though it began late in the nineteenth century. While utterly renouncing all sectarianism, Mr. and Mrs. Stanford, in their plan to use their great wealth to establish a "university of high degree," insisted upon the centrality and necessity of moral and spiritual instruction. To symbolize this it was determined that the campus should be chapel centered, space early being left at the architectural focus of the Inner Quadrangle for the Memorial Church, with its famous façade, representing, in Italian mosaic, the Sermon on the Mount. This is the first building which visitors see as they approach the campus, and the one which thousands visit each year.

Our newer types of higher education are, in many ways, however, closer to the conception of higher education long found in Germany than to our earlier American pattern or the English system. This is important for our understanding of the situation, because admiration of the German model has been a powerful factor in the cultural change which has taken place in our country. It is well known that, for several years before the first World War, it was practically assumed that budding scholars should go to Germany to finish their academic preparation. The German universities, we must remember, do not have chapels in the sense that we have them in America. In their conception, higher education is one thing and religion is another. There is, of course, often a theological faculty, with its own chapel at which all are welcome, but it is departmental, whereas, in the American pattern, the chapel was integral.

The classic American collegiate idea is that the college should have responsibility for the total life of its students, intellectually, physically, and spiritually. It was appropriate for the deepest needs to be met first. The unargued requirement of daily chapel was a national outgrowth of the consistent belief that man does not live by bread alone. It was a vivid way of saying that learning is pointless, and may even be positively pernicious, unless there is some kind of moral and spiritual direction which will lead those who acquire skills to use them for noble, rather than evil, purposes.

The historic American idea has been the combination of education and moral direction. So strongly have we believed in this that we have many times more colleges than any other country in the world, now or ever. A large proportion of the colleges spread across the country were founded by denominations, even some of the state universities being so started. In one state, Iowa, there are five Methodist colleges. The Congregationalists and the Presbyterians have distinguished chains of colleges, marking the westward movement of our people, and ending, appropriately, in Southern California with the establishment of Pomona and Occidental as flourishing institutions. The number of Roman Catholic colleges is enormous, the system coming to a head in the Roman Catholic University in Washington, D. C.

When we contemplate the multitude of colleges and universities, we realize that higher education has been one of our chief national industries. The amount of loyalty thus aroused and kept is phenomenal. Men and women will give to dear old Alma Mater year after year, especially if there seems to be some chance that she is in real danger of being forced to close her doors. There has been a terrific struggle for academic survival, a struggle in which some have lost, but mostly they do not lose. Five Methodist colleges may, according to reason, be too many, even for the State of Iowa, which leads the nation in literacy as well as corn and hogs. But which one will go? Each one naturally has strong supporters, not only because of local civic pride, but also because of the graduates scattered all over the world. Many of these have been successful in their careers, and joyfully admit a debt of gratitude to the old college in the little town.

It is interesting to note what people remember about their college days. Of course, they remember the day when Siwash beat Mohawk in that never-to-be-forgotten last-minute touchdown, just as the whole game seemed lost. They have not forgotten Boyle's Law and they could not tell which Latin verbs habitually take the dative, but they remember what old Brown said one morning after the sleepy students had sung the hundredth psalm and listened while the devout president prayed "for this and all other places of learning."

Valuable as all this was it slowly fell into decay, so that hardly a college

(Continued on page 14)

CHILDREN EXPRESS THEMSELVES IN RHYTHMIC EXERCISES AT HORACE MANN SCHOOL

A Child's Day With Music

Text and Photographs by Lucien Aigner

THERE IS MUSIC in every child. The reason why so little is left in grown people is that much of the traditional music instruction puts such a burden on the child's shoulders that, rather than developing his musical abilities, it often ends his desire to make music. . . .

At Horace Mann School, the Elementary Model School of Teachers College (Columbia University), children do not learn music in the usual way. They live with music, so that before they are aware of what is happening it becomes a part of their life from which they do not wish to separate, even when school will be over.

Music instruction is not limited to special periods but is extended to all periods. The music teacher co-operates with the classroom teachers so as to discover when, and where, and by which child, music is needed. Whatever these children are being taught about music happens when their interests are geared to music for reasons which are of great variety. Suppose a child brings a 5-and-10-cent-store bugle to school, which he received as a present. Instead of telling him that his toy instrument is no good, he is to be given advice on how to use it, then other children may take an interest in using this instrument, they will be given similar toy bugles, and incidentally a whole bugle orchestra may develop which will prepare the children for the handling of a real instrument, a flute or perhaps even a real bugle.

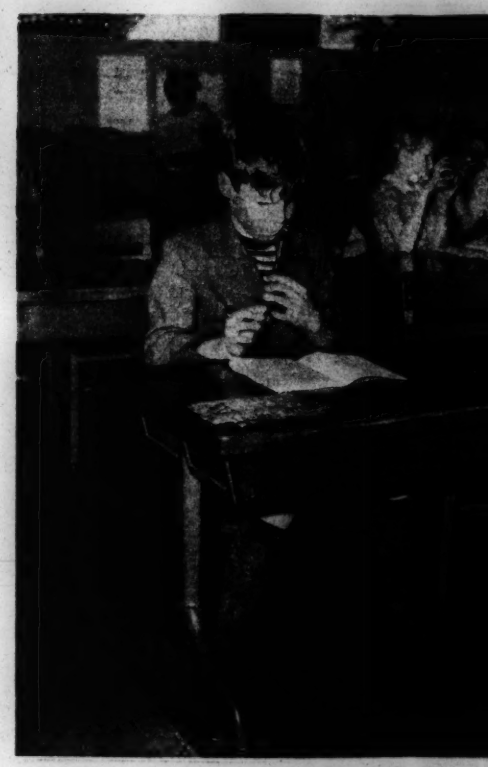
Or, suppose the children of a lower grade "play" train. The classroom teacher will call in the music teacher to ask her to teach the children train songs. And perhaps also the dance teacher to tell them about rhythmic exercises which they can use in their game.

Examples could be repeated indefinitely. The important thing is to discover the child's interest and build upon it; in music as well as in any other subject.

This kind of music education is another approach than that of teaching the child to play one particular instrument. It is a way of making music available to him whenever it will satisfy his natural longing for music in his life.

The purpose is not to train experienced musicians but to contribute to the child's happiness by means of music.

Whole Bugle Orchestra Grows Out of Paul (C
Bought a 10-Cent Bugle



Later the Music Teacher Joins the Group and
Assistance With Counsel and Advi

Developing Pitch Becomes a Game

Informality in Group Work as Children Prepare a Performance With Xylophones

This Little Boy Has Built His Own Guitar and
Little "Troubadour" at School

Out of Paul (Center) Having Cent Bugle

One of the Boys Graduates From Bugle Bought at 5-and-10-Cent Store to the Real Instrument

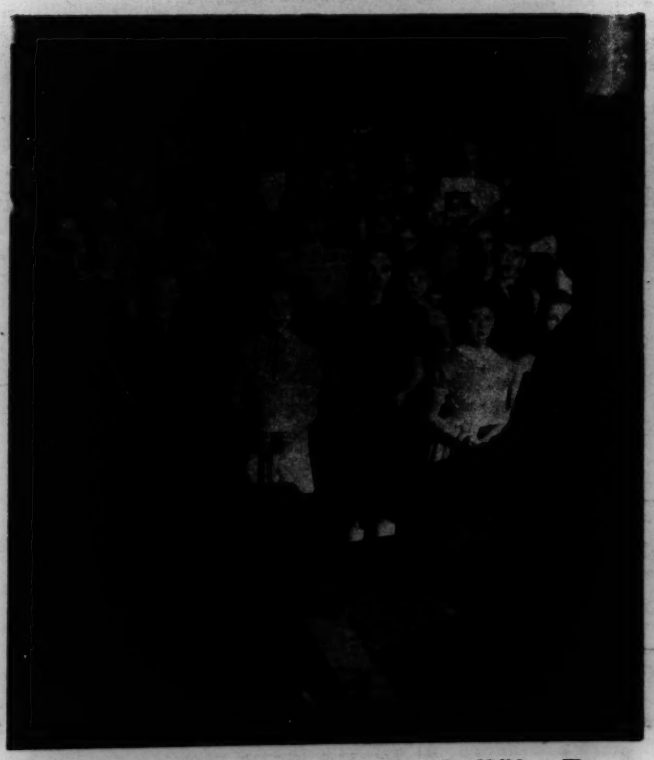
From Toy Bugles to Real Flutes Is an Easy Transition for Children Who Enjoy Practice Without Compulsion

he Group and Renders Every unsel and Advice

Some of the "Advanced" Flutists Decide to Play Carols, With Piano Accompaniment

Children Organize Their Own Chamber Music Rehearsal, While Others Select Activities of Another Order

wn Guitar and Is Known as a ur" at School



This "Class Orchestra" Was Developed by the Children Themselves, the Choice of Instruments Being Unconservative

The Sense of Rhythm and Music Having Been Developed Through Various Experiences, the Choir Practically Sings by Itself

Among the New Books

Greek Poet and Hebrew Prophet

The Great Age of Greek Literature, by Edith Hamilton. New York: Norton. $3.50.

From a first-class talk-up of the glories of the classic past, a person to be called upon is Edith Hamilton, author of "The Great Age of Greek Literature." One look at the pages of her book means loss of all sales resistance. Ancient Attica's democracy and whatever else Pericles and his times stand for became instantly acceptable. An order for as big an amount of Athenian civilization as is consistent with intellectual economy gets signature.

The sooner received, the better, so persuasive proves Miss Hamilton's approach to her reader. Then to set about orderly perusal is to marvel at her fluency and to wonder why matters have not been presented in this attractive light before. Primarily the chapters are designed to place valuation on the works of the old epic, lyric, and dramatic poets and prose writers to absolute and detached view, though here and there things produced in other periods and in other languages are referred to in the way of comparison.

An exploit of particular impressiveness is Miss Hamilton's discussion of Pindar, aristocratic odist and unexampled rhythmist; another is her characterization of Herodotus, at once serious historian and popular teller of big yarns. Her portayal of Xenophon, shrewd laudator of self, is animated, and her sketch of Thucidides, earliest of war commentators, is sharply lined.

The author no doubt makes her keenest observations in the chapters that deal with the three men of the theater, Aeschylus, Sophocles, and Euripides. In the last of them she is tempted into the beguiling exercise of comparing a Greek poet with a Hebrew prophet, and for the Hebraic side she chooses, inevitably, Isaiah, treating him in the traditional light of a personage who lived 300 years before Euripides, though she quotes chiefly from what scholars know as the Second Isaiah, whose time is computed to fall close to that of the Greek Great Age.

A better course here might have been comparison of Aeschylus with Isaiah; but Miss Hamilton seems to be of the party that ranks Euripides first in the art of tragedy, Aeschylus standing not exactly below but somehow aside. She finds that the Hebrew poet attains, when at his best, a higher flight than the Greek poet. The question why Greek and Hebrew civilizations never in any discoverable manner got associated does not arise with her, because of the chronology she adopts. There, no doubt, an avenue invites for some historical and critical speculator who succeeds her.

W. P. T.

The First Christian Emperor

Constantine the Great, by Lloyd B. Holsapple. New York: Sheed and Ward. $3.

Constantine, first of the Christian emperors, was a ruler of great significance, whose life presented a strange mingling of Christian principles with political expediency, and in the present volume Lloyd B. Holsapple provides us with a broad and detailed background for the understanding of his hero's complex career.

The opening chapters of "Constantine the Great" set forth in outline the increasing problems faced by his predecessors, who left him a legacy of class struggle, financial collapse, and dynastic difficulties; while the author also traces the recurrent rise and fall of imperial persecution of the Christians in the pre-Constantinian period.

Constantine's father, Constantius Chlorus, rose to fame during the reign of the Emperor Diocletian. He is described by Mr. Holsapple as "a distinguished soldier who won difficult victories in Gaul and in Britain." His son succeeded him in the government of these provinces in the year 306, when he was about 30.

* * *

Six years later, we find Constantine advancing upon Rome, which had recently fallen under the sway of a certain Maxentius, who was little more than a usurper. It appears that on his way southward on this occasion, Constantine, who had already shown some interest in Christianity, "saw in the sky a cross of light with the words, 'In this conquer,'" while the following night he was told in a vision "to take the cross for his standard."

Following this suggestion, the future Emperor went forward boldly and captured Rome, despite the fact that his army was much smaller than that of his rival. From that time forth, Constantine seems to have felt that he was under the protection of the God of the Christians; and he espoused the cause of Christianity, though he was not actually baptized until shortly before the close of his reign.

His famous Edict of Milan went far beyond the enunciation of the principle of toleration which had been set forth from time to time by others, for it granted "freedom of conscience to all men." However, when it came to settling the various disputes of groups within the church, such as the Donatists and later the Arians, the Emperor encountered difficulties. Posing as a champion of orthodoxy, he was inclined to place his imperial authority above that of the leaders of the church itself, and as a result of what the author calls Constantine's "Caesaro-Papism," he made the church unduly subservient to the state. Yet it is only fair to recall that the great Council of Nicaea, which, Mr. Holsapple feels, "saved both Christianity and monotheism," was called, and in large measure led, by the Emperor.

* * *

Another of Constantine's outstanding achievements is shown by the author to have been his momentous decision to transfer the capital of the Roman Empire from the Tiber to the Bosporus, from Rome itself to Byzantium, which he renamed New Rome, and which was later called in his honor Constantinople.

Here it was no longer the Christians but the pagans who formed "a despised minority," for "in Constantine's new capital Christ was to reign supreme." It is noteworthy that as Rome ceased to be the center of Roman imperialism, it became the undisputed seat of papal ecclesiasticism.

Summing up the significance of Constantine, the author sees him as a man of great boldness and originality who not only effected far-reaching reforms in civil and military affairs, but dared to take his stand on behalf of the hitherto persecuted faith of Christianity.

T. L. L.

The World of Poetry

Stimulating blank verse, originally presented over the radio, is "American Reasons," by Bonaro W. Overstreet (New York: Macmillan. $1).

Reasons for their contribution to the cause of democracy are advanced by two American soldiers, a young soldier's wife, a business executive, a housewife whose sons are in the air force, and a writer. The most interesting views are in the two poems voicing the sentiments of the business executive and the soldier who enlisted in spite of his ardent peace talk of other years.

The business man, whose father was a self-made millionaire, talks about his son, in the armed forces. The son shocked him by likening the successful grandfather's ideas to those of Hitler and by saying:

> I'm beginning to know . . . if I can't
> have my life to live
> As I've wanted to, I'd like to believe
> it was spent
> Making a world that was not a strong
> man's world . . .
> But a people's world . . .

The narrative in which this soldier explains his reasons for enlisting is extremely well done. It is a story of a string quartet caught away from home in a severe storm and taking rooms for the night. After reading their names the woman who had let the rooms said she never took Jews, and since one of them—the first violin—was named Sam Goldenstein, they had to move along. The other three were angry and embarrassed, and it was the Jew who first mentioned the situation and told them not to take it too hard. He was accustomed to it. The man who became a soldier had lain awake, thinking:

> Suppose it wasn't just that woman,
> there—
> A woman with rooms to rent, and a
> pea-sized mind,

Suppose, he argued, men should come to fetch Sam away from his own home town, before his very eyes. He says:

> And here's what scared me:
> Suppose he looked at me . . . and I
> did nothing . . .

and later in the poem,

> I hear men argue,
> Saying the Jews are this, or the Jews
> are that.
> I know what Sam is. I couldn't speak
> for them all—
> Any more that I'd speak for all the
> Gentiles, I guess . . .
> But I learned that night the question
> I have to answer
> Is not what the Jews are.
> *I myself am the question:*
> What would I do myself if the terror
> came?
> What of the mind's corruption . . .
> if I did nothing?
> That was the night before the day I
> enlisted.

Louis Untermeyer's selection of poems by Robert Frost, "Come In" (New York: Holt. $2.50), with biographical introduction and commentary, will no doubt serve a useful purpose, though habitual readers of America's great modern poet will not be satisfied with it. Though we do not enjoy facing the fact, many persons have to have some help of this kind in geting acquainted with poetry. The comments are done with taste and sympathy, and there are decorative line drawings and full-color endpapers by John O'Hara Cosgrave.

It is an interesting coincidence that while we are reviewing the selections from Mr. Frost's books of poems, a slim new volume, "Challenge," by Wilfrid Wilson Gibson (New York: Oxford. $1), comes to our desk.

The author was one of that little group of English poets, including Edward Thomas and Rupert Brooke, with whom Robert Frost was friendly when he lived in Gloucestershire, young and unknown, just before the first World War.

Perhaps Mr. Gibson has written too much, spread his work too thin. In all the years he has not acquired a distinctive quality which would stamp his work, if unsigned, as his own. Deliberately choosing the commonplace for subject, and in that following some of the best of examples, he has, alas, failed to raise expression beyond the commonplace. The wartorn and discouraged who find themselves portrayed in his verses will find little besides what they know of themselves—little if any of that transmuting effect of poetic chemistry.

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By EMILY POST

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Madariaga's Spain; History of the Parson's Wife—A London Letter

Spain, by Salvador de Madariaga. London: Cape. 25s.

The History of the Parson's Wife, by Margaret Watt. London: Faber and Faber. 8s. 6d.

France in Torment, by Madeleine Gex Le Verrier. London: Hamilton. 6s.

A Democrat's Chapbook, by A Quiet Woman. London: Bodley Head. 7s. 6d.

LONDON

"SPAIN" is not the work of a happy man. Señor de Madariaga is a Spanish Socialist intellectual who is also a distinguished Oxford scholar. He has been King Alfonso Professor of Spanish at Oxford, and an Ambassador of the Spanish Republic. For this he has been bitterly assailed. The holder of a chair called by the name of a king, it has been urged by his enemies, should not serve the officials of a Government which deposed that king.

Señor de Madariaga has little difficulty in rebutting this attack. Alfonso was connected by name with the Oxford chair of Spanish, but by nothing else. It was not he who founded or endowed it. No charge of ingratitude can, on this score, be substantiated.

* * *

But Señor de Madariaga probably cares little for assaults from the Right. What disturbs him more is attacks from the Left. For the Left is, after all, his own party. Yet it is not so much his own party as partly his own party. For he is a revolutionary with reservations, a Mirabeau. Such men are not fortunate. They are fired at from both sides. They give satisfaction to neither. They are considered rebels by one half of the nation, and reactionaries by the other.

Consequently, Señor de Madariaga has had a good deal of misrepresentation to put up with even from the upholders of the Spanish Republic. In particular, he has not been able wholly to admire the rôle played by Russia in the Civil War.

From his uncomfortable position, he surveys, in this copious and brilliant volume, the history, the configuration, and the recent politics of Spain. Spain, he says, is a castle. Most of the country is 2,000 feet above sea level, that is, halfway up Ben Nevis. Madrid is connected with the rest of the country only by railways that climb 1,500 feet in 60 miles, or else cling to the edge of a precipice.

His summary of Spanish history is shot with pride and wonder, and is a dazzling synopsis of a glittering story. Señor de Madariaga is deeply religious according to the traditional religious belief of Spain, and his views are colored by his convictions on this point. His personal outlook has always to be allowed for, but when this is remembered, his book is to be considered a valuable and enthralling study.

* * *

The lot of the parson's wife has not always been a happy one, any more than is Señor de Madariaga's. Queen Elizabeth grossly insulted the wife of Archbishop Parker, and few clergymen's spouses have come in for skillful compliments at any time since then, with perhaps the sole exception of the wife of Bishop Ken, for whom her husband wrote an elegy of singular loveliness. Miss Watt, in her very thorough, though repetitive, history, notes that parsons' wives have generally been neglected by both historians and novelists.

Even when not neglected, they have not been kindly treated. For the most famous ecclesiastical lady in literature, the managing Mrs. Proudie, in Trollope's series of Barchester stories, is not an engaging character. Mrs. Proudie was probably at the back of the mind of that contributor who, in 1880, gave to Punch one of its most celebrated jokes. I mean the one in which a pompous bishop inquires of his page, "Who is it sees and hears all I do, and before whom even I am but as a crushed worm?" To which the page replies, "The Missus, my Lord."

Miss Watt finds few ladies of this dominating character in her survey, which is full of interest and anecdote. She leaves an impression of earnest, sincere, hard-working, and usually ill-rewarded women, whose chief service to the world has been by proxy, through mothering a long line of illustrious children.

* * *

Mrs. Le Verrier has led no retiring life on vicarage lawns. On the contrary, she has thrust herself into the center of any hurly-burly she could find. For some years she was editor of L'Europe Nouvelle, a French periodical founded in admiration of the English Statist and Economist. After Munich, this publication took a strong democratic line, and Mrs. Le Verrier became a marked woman when the Germans entered France.

Nevertheless, she ventured back to Paris after the collapse of her country, and tapped many secret sources of information, which she is now able to reveal after her escape to Britain. She shows the confidence of many French common people in Britain in early 1940, a time when, of course, this country was the only great nation in arms against Germany, though Germany was then at the peak of its power. French Governmental policy was apparently based on a conviction that within a fortnight the swastika would be flying over the Houses of Parliament, a curious though widespread misapprehension which greatly amused the British people.

"A Democrat's Chapbook" is a song of Britain at war, written in the free verse that Whitman invented, and owing much to his inspiration. It is a series of reflections of ordinary things, the chance words of a woman on a bus, or of a Polish officer, and it offers a meditative recollection of the last few years of European history.

HAROLD HOBSON

Source Material of History

Voices of History, edited by Franklin Watts. With an introduction by Charles A. Beard. New York. $3.50.

SHELVES OF historians-to-be are becoming well stocked with source material. One can hardly imagine that future ages will want for copies of the addresses of Winston Churchill and Franklin Roosevelt, or that scholars will be hard put to find the text of the Atlantic Charter.

Yet Mr. Watts has put together a useful collection in his compilation of the "greatest speeches and papers" of 1941. His thesis is that it was an epochal year. Mussolini and Matsuoka, as well as Hull and Eden, made declarations that need to be weighed if the history of this twelvemonth is to be accurately assessed. And Mr. Watts has them, down to the six hundred and fiftieth page.

It is not easy, however, to agree with the editor's decision to restrict the book to official documents. These exist, perhaps not so conveniently, but in variously available form. Semiofficial expressions are often equally illuminating and more difficult to come by.

The compiler has set himself to the task of producing a book suitable for the casual student of international affairs. It is hard to reconcile this objective with the purely chronological arrangement and with the complete absence of commemorative or explanatory material. A brief list of major events of each month, at the head of each of the 12 chapters, helps considerably, as does the well-designed index. But the volume remains essentially of value for reference. GX.

The Book Window

Henry Ford, by William A. Simonds (Bobbs-Merrill, $3.50), portrays the manufacturer who in a time now historic put a homely, practical, and popular automobile on the highways, who sent a Peace Ship across the seas in the hope of stopping the first World War, and who today is filling the skies with airplanes for his Government. The author traces his career from farm boy to magnate, noting traits of character that have marked him down the decades, and particularly outlining his achievements since the start of his business career in the nineties.

The Greek Reader, compiled and edited by A. L. Whall (Doubleday, Doran, $5), brings together, somewhat in Golden-Treasury style, selections from classic Greek poetry and prose by tested and accepted translators. The "Reader," a title of happy, old-time associations, illustrates in its 800-odd pages the clarity of Homer, the vivacity of Herodotus, the energy of Aeschylus, the obscurity of Pindar, the diffuseness of Plato, and the unanswerability of Aristotle—all of it a schooling for the intellect, most of it a refreshment to the understanding, and plenty of it a joy to the heart.

War Is People, by Lorna Lindsley (Houghton Mifflin, $2.75). A collection of vignettes, written by a woman journalist who followed the bypaths of her trade through the Spanish Civil War and the German invasion of France. She writes something between news and descriptive literature, drawing a sense of actuality from the one and of literary character sketching from the other. She tells of wounded men, refugees, cafés, mobilization, Palestine, occupied Paris, always with an eye to the picture or the detail which high-pressure journalism eschews, and to the human, as opposed to the inhuman, side of the war.

South America, With Mexico and Central America, by J. B. Trend (Oxford, $1), offers illustrated information on the Latin-American republics and makes clean statement of problems connected with their adopting modern political thought and business organization.

Additional book reviews appear regularly on the Editorial Page of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR.

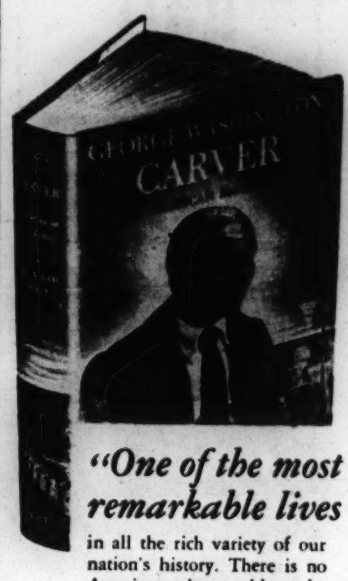
In Search of a Horse

Drinkers of the Wind, by Carl R. Raswan. New York: Creative Age. $2.50.

OF PARTICULAR INTEREST at this time, because of its North African background, is Carl R. Raswan's account of his search for the ideal type of Arabian horse. This is one of those romances of actuality, with a quest pursued from boyhood, through alien lands, with success at last among the desert Arabs whose language Mr. Raswan learned to speak and whose confidence he earned.

The reader will gain from this book a new understanding of the desert people, probably, and a realization that they have their own codes that must be scrupulously respected if the stranger is to make his way any distance into their land. Mr. Raswan became as one of the nomads of the sands, and so merited their esteem that they lent him their own treasured steeds for his search.

Something of the feeling for the desert is bound to stir the most casual reader of this book, for the words are the coinage of a deep and simple feeling for the lasting things that fill the lives of primitive peoples. Those who admire horses may well find this book a thriller, because the whole adventure of Carl R. Raswan was pitched in a high key of delight in the appearance and behavior of thoroughbred Arabians.



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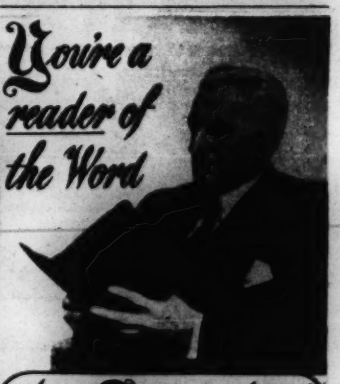

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. . Dusting Through the Centuries

(Continued from Page 6)

mahogany or satinwood dining tables of stately mansions, there is the atmosphere of living reality about the collection. That atmosphere was first attained by the selection and arrangement of the exhibits—furniture, glass, silver, pewter, brass and porcelain. It is maintained by the same kind of care, and in much the same way that similar pieces in Mt. Vernon or Arlington were cared for in Eighteenth-century America, and that cherished family pieces from Boston to Charleston, from Baltimore to San Francisco are cared for in homes today. Constant dusting, careful polishing with soft cloths, repeatedly and tirelessly, are the tried and proven methods.

The silver and Sheffield plate are, of course, kept in glass exhibit cases, but sulphur and water from the atmosphere, sufficient eventually to tarnish the most gleaming tea service, seep into the camphor-filled cases. When the camphor has finally evaporated so that the tarnishing process is no longer retarded, the cases must be opened and the silver cleaned with a good silver polish followed by the inevitable "rubbing up" to the highest possible luster.

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After the usual cleaning, Sheffield plate is painted with metal lacquer, since the silver finish would wear off after too many polishings. This is a practical housekeeping hint for the care of silver in general, plated trays or brass. While the lacquer gives a degree of brightness to the metal and, of course, prevents tarnish, the museum authorities do not recommend lacquering brass candlesticks or sterling silver pieces where high luster and light reflection are the authentic characteristics. One of the best methods of cleaning brass, the museum finds, is to rub it with a paste of vinegar, flour, and salt before applying regular silver polish.

As every housekeeper knows, dust and soot contrive to sift into the unlikeliest corners, and the museum has discovered that there is, apparently, no absolutely dust-proof case. Glass shelves, as well as pieces of glass, readily show films of dust, and once in a while a collection demands attention while visitors are in the galleries. Perhaps it is a case of Sandwich glass. The case is opened; department assistants attack the problem with the softest of lintless cloths; the shelves, and compots, or pitchers, or bread trays are dusted; the cases relocked—all under the protection of several armed guards.

Usually, however, the cleaning of the collections, as well as of the building itself, is done in the mornings before the galleries open to visitors. Between 8 a. m. and 10 a. m. the guards double as cleaners, since, for obvious reasons, only trusted personnel could be assigned to handle the exhibits. The guards work under their own supervisors for the routine cleaning, but the curators of the various departments—the Medieval, the Far East, Paintings, etc.—personally supervise or direct specialized cleaning problems which arise.

Once paintings are hung in the galleries—whether Italian Masters, French Moderns or American Surrealists—their care consists mainly of frequent dusting with clean pieces of cotton batting or soft cloths, for dust is the constant invader of galleries.

In addition to careful dusting, a very soft brush moistened with pure naphtha or a mixture of naphtha and carbon tetrachloride is suggested to private owners of paintings for use on oil paintings in sound condition. But under no circumstances should oil paintings be cleaned in any other way by the untrained person.

Occasionally paintings develop conditions, such as fading colors or scaling pigments, which require technical care similar to that in restoration. Perhaps more than any other art objects found in private homes, paintings demand attention from the trained technical person.

The museum authorities have recommended some simple directions for the protection of paintings from possible air raids. The safest measures are, of course, to send or store paintings in appropriate country places far from military objectives. In storing, damp, dark places should be avoided. Glass should be removed from the frames, and the canvases hung, or stood, away from the windows. Clean, firm plywood, placed at the backs of frames helps to protect the canvases.

Whether in peace or war, the care of a museum's collection is one of the chief responsibilities of its custodians. But it is the one of which the public is least aware. Yet the care of the objects insures, so far as humanly possible, their preservation for generations to come. A small thing and a simple thing, perhaps, to wash a Chinese porcelain with delicate soap and warm water—but in a porcelain, ages yet to come may read the story of a civilization even now remote. And when the records of our tax problems and our rationing systems are forgotten, a piece of silver wrought by the hand of Revere, a blockfront desk that brought the memory of England a little nearer New England shores, may interpret the spirit of a people who wrote the Declaration of Independence—and the Atlantic Charter—to a people of ages not yet dreamed.

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. . Steel in the Desert

(Continued from Page 3)

dustries like explosives and shell loading erected in many other areas. It is pretty hard to think of anything that a smokeless powder plant can be turned into after the war.

But this is where men with genius and breadth of vision come into the picture. One of the war industries set down as hard to convert is shipbuilding. Henry Kaiser is already making plans to convert his shipbuilding yards to peacetime industries. On this industrial miracle will depend whether the industrial gains at certain West Coast seaports can be retained.

Never in history, perhaps, have conditions been so fluid and so malleable for the impression of strong industrial personalities as they are now. If the West Coast can crash the automobile field, for example, utilizing its new light metals for car bodies, it might alter the economy for a generation. Mr. Kaiser has announced recently that he intends to build on the West Coast "a large metal plane," one to fly 17,500 miles without stopping. A plane which, loaded with bombs, he says, could go to Tokyo and back, and which, "loaded with fuel and food, can bring a new era of commerce and trade to every nation in the world." This might well be the air freighter of the future.

Here are some of the facts that Dr. McLaughlin offered to the American Economic Association:

The industrial expansion has involved the greatest increases in manufacturing plant and equipment ever undertaken in America.

Industrial growth that might have occupied a decade is being compressed into three years.

The cost of the war plant expansion in these three years is roughly half of all the investment made in manufacturing facilities from 1920 to 1940.

While the foregoing facts challenge the imagination, Dr. McLaughlin puts the matter into perspective, so far as geographical changes have occurred. The great bulk of new war production facilities, he repeats, has been located in the "northeastern sector" (from the Mississippi east, and from the Potomac north). The greatest concentration is in the Great Lakes States. Although growth on the Pacific Coast and the South has been spectacular, it has been spectacular in this northeast sector, too.

Certain broad generalizations of postwar industrial geography may be set down:

Sizable concentrations of new industrial facilities have been made in the four metropolitan areas of the West Coast. Other major areas of new industrial concentration are the Gulf southwest, and in the general region of the Tennessee Valley.

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"The distribution of war industrial activity has not departed significantly from the prewar distribution of manufacturing activity," experts declare. There has, however, Dr. McLaughlin says, "been some trend away from the eastern seaboard regions." One of the reasons is that the military officials wanted to get the war plants back into the so-called "Inland Defense Zone," out of range of aerial attack.

The war has caused the synthetic rubber industry to be built up from scratch. By 1944 it may have an annual capacity of 1,100,000 tons.

In 1939 the aircraft industry had a total output valued at about $280,000,000. When peak wartime production is reached the value may be $40,000,000,000.

Then again, the shipbuilding industry has jumped from 342,000 tons to an anticipated 1943 peak of 16,000,000 tons annually.

Up and down the land these gigantic increases have brought new prosperity and frequently new factories to old towns and established communities. One final fact must be recognized.

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The war program has not been very helpful to many small industries. As a matter of fact, it has forced many of them to the wall. One of the biggest effects of the expansion has been an increased concentration of industrial power. This is not only within industries but throughout the economy. The military officials and the Administration declare that, to a great extent, this has been unavoidable. Big existing producers have got the big orders. When the war ends it will be these giant concerns that will have much to say in the disposition of factories they have rented, or operated, and of the great new industries involved.

What will the postwar map look like? Unavoidably, some new communities, when Demobilization Day comes, will face the danger of going out of existence, unless some substitute activity can be provided. Only by the most careful and far-sighted planning can this gigantic task of American reconversion be carried through successfully. The slightest study of the changes carried into effect shows the artificial nature of the present economic balance. Can industry and government co-operate? Can the national interest be put above the local interest? Can national income be kept at the 100-125 billion dollar level?

In large part on the answer to these questions will depend how far the new industrial map of America will maintain its present vitality, and how many unhappy ghost towns the war will leave.

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HELENA (GIN-CHIU) KUO
Her Book, "I've Come a Long Way," Deals, Among Other Things, With Her Struggles Against the Distorted Concept of Her Native China in the Minds of Occidentals

She's Come a Long Way!

THE BEST THING to do after the war is to start exchanging people, said Miss Helena (Gin-Chiu) Kuo during a conversation we had recently in New York. Teachers and students have been exchanged in the schools and colleges of various countries, but the great masses of "just people" have played no part in this visiting method of getting acquainted.

This brilliant and attractive young woman, whose writings had aroused a good deal of American interest in her before she arrived in the United States, in the autumn of 1939, saw the need for an understanding between the average citizen of one country and another the minute she stepped on foreign soil. Some of the most original and amusing chapters in her book, "I've Come a Long Way," deal with her struggles against the distorted concept of her native China, in the minds of Occidentals.

She had never been outside China until she started out, to see the world on her own, in 1938. Yet the story of her growing-up and of her unceasing struggle to prove that her mental equipment was equal to that of her brothers is, in substance, the story of young women the world over. There is nothing "exotic," nothing incomprehensible to the western reader in the Chinese girl's reactions and hopes.

Her career is evidence that her expectations were justified. It was harder, of course, to convince a Chinese family that a girl would benefit by going away to boarding school and college than it is to convince western relations. Her logic and persistence won the way for her. She was, she admits, fortunate in having unusually progressive parents. It was her father, in fact, who in the first place inspired her to break through the traditional obstructions. This admirable self-taught scholar, who, through his own hard work, had become a prosperous building contractor in Macao, and, alas, is now a refugee in his own land, insisted on educating his girls as well as his boys, up to a certain point.

When Helena and her sister brought laborious embroidery home from school, as part of their evening work, he told them it was a waste of time; the important studies were reading and writing. Girls, said their father, must be educated as were the boys, "for only then will they spread the full glory of their loveliness and play their rightful part in the world to come."

Outspoken and independent, Miss Kuo is also gentle and charming. The freedom she has earned, to travel alone and live alone, and pursue her career as a writer, has not robbed her of that sweet dignity which is inherent in Chinese women and cultivated by childhood training. She made an important point, I felt, as we chatted, when she said, "Some women know how to use their rights." We had been talking about women in China having every profession open to them legally, though not altogether open socially.

Her desire for exchanging "people" first arose in England. Her own life up to that time had been as exciting and "modern" in its ideas and adventures as that of any small-town English or American girl who makes a dash for London or New York. She had been away to school, studied at the University of Shanghai and at Ginling College in Nanking; experimented with permanent waves and painted toe nails; learned Western music, including the popular songs, and earned her living as an odd-job worker on a newspaper. She had worked all day at stenography and translation, going straight from office to classroom, where, from half past five to ten o'clock at night she studied journalism. She had later proved her ability as a reporter and editor. She had, on the outbreak of the "China Incident," gone into Red Cross hospitals and given her services, writing letters for wounded and illiterate soldiers.

When she got to London, she told me, she was very angry to find how ignorant Western people were regarding her country. She had left China to see the world, to write about it, and inform her Chinese friends of its modern wonders. She found it necessary now to inform her Occidental friends about China. Her university English had served her in her translating jobs in Shanghai and Hong Kong, but was not sufficient for all she wanted to say now. She therefore engaged a tutor in the spoken tongue and soon found herself going about giving public lectures. She also became guest reporter on the Daily Mail.

* * *

The friendships she made in London, however, more than compensated for the irritations, and she was genuinely sorry when she had to leave and continue her journeying to see the world. After visiting the Continent, and writing her first book, "Peach Path," in the Riviera town of Vence, she found herself once again confused by approaching war, and was wondering just what to do when a letter from the White House, from Mrs. Roosevelt, opened the way for her to come to the United States.

Though at first lonely in New York and bewildered, she has come to enjoy living there, in her small apartment, from which she sets forth frequently to lecture in some distant city. Her lectures have taken her from coast to coast. She went to Hollywood last year as technical adviser for a Paramount picture which will be released this spring. Since publishing "I've Come a Long Way," she has written many articles which have appeared in American newspapers and magazines, and is at present working on two books—one a short, modern romance, which will soon be finished; and the other a much longer work, a historical novel dealing with the eventful past 60 years in China.

PEARL STRACHAN

Junior Mechanics

With farm machinery difficult and sometimes impossible to get, thousands of young North Carolina farm boys are taking special courses in high schools to learn how to take care of and to repair farm machinery on hand. Taught in the regular agricultural vocational classes, the course is developing proficient young agricultural mechanics who can do everything from building a wagon to repairing and turning back into use a long-discarded plow.

Vocational officials say that those rapidly developed young mechanics, specializing this year on implement repair, will be able to save thousands of pieces of equipment which otherwise might remain idle, and which are needed now more than ever to produce food for America and the Allies. The courses have been so successful that similar training is now being given adult farmers.

So often today . . . words on paper are the single span across empty distance . . . the one comforting link with those we love. So write—often and cheerfully. And on better papers, chosen as carefully as you choose your words.

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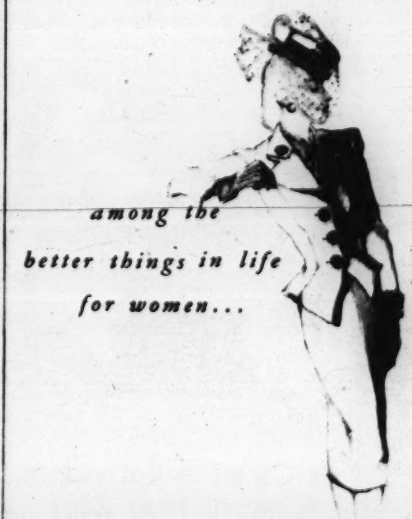

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. . Will the Chapel Bell Ring Again?

(Continued from Page 7)

now has required chapel in the old sense.

Interesting evidence that we have departed from the ancient pattern may be seen, not only in our newer institutions, but in some of the oldest, such as Harvard and Yale. When the new housing plan was adopted at both institutions, with the hope of restoring the intimate sharing of life which the small college made possible, the new housing units were modeled quite consciously on the colleges of Oxford and Cambridge. There are similar enclosed quadrangles, similar common rooms, similar dining rooms, similar libraries. But there are no chapels, whereas the English colleges do have separate chapels, many of them world famous.

The change in temper may be for the better and it may be for the worse, but there is no use in denying the fact that the change has occurred. Continuity of tradition, even in denominational colleges, is the exception. One of the few successful experiments in a required religious observance is that of Haverford College in Pennsylvania, where, every Thursday morning, all the students are required to attend a half-hour meeting in the Friends Meeting House, which is held, as Quakers say, on the basis of silence. This has gone on as long as the college has been in existence, considerably more than a century, and, though there is some objection to it on the part of a few, it is largely accepted with gratitude. The gratitude is most obvious as men look back in later years.

My conclusion, based on visits to a number of colleges both large and small, is that the great majority of students do not attend chapel and never think of the chapel as touching their lives. In the Sunday services there is a fairly large attendance, but in most instances a considerable part of the congregation is made up of faculty families and interested visitors, drawn often by the reputation of the speaker for the day.

Of course there are colleges which are doing a good job in their programs of spiritual guidance. One interesting adaptation of the older American pattern to a new situation is seen at Rollins College, Florida, where a modern and progressive college has erected a chapel as its grandest building, and one of the chief monuments to the architectural vision of the late Ralph Adams Cram. Not only is this the college place of worship; it also gives wall space to the finest paintings which the college owns or has on permanent loan. The church does not stand alone, but dominates a building cluster which includes the auditorium where plays are given. All the services are partially conducted by the students and the litanies for the services are prepared by them. Hamilton Holt, the President, is doing all in his power to encourage student participation.

One of the newest chapels, among the women's colleges, is that given by Mrs. Harkness to the Connecticut College for Women, at New London. The building is of granite, made in New England style, with a fine spire. The academic touch is kept by the custom according to which the senior girls wear caps and gowns to chapel. In the new Harkness Chapel there is a spacious religious library room, which is most suitable as a meeting place for small worship groups. Thus an effort is made to foster both the dignified service, with the excellent choir, and the small service, with opportunity for individual participation.

Now we face a new and dangerous world and our new pattern is in the making. Today our larger colleges are swarming with men in uniform and we must find some way to meet their deepest needs as well as their educational requirements. Perhaps we can find some new way, keeping what is best in our native pattern, and adapting it to new situations.

What we seek is a way in which we can be true to our heritage, and, at the same time, in step with modern experience. We must go beyond the narrow sectarianism that often led to the decline of the older kind of college life, but at the same time we must go beyond the crass materialism which has marked so much of our recent culture. Above all we owe it to the young people of our country to provide them with an understanding of themselves and their place in the world which keeps alive, in them, the inclusive loyalties without which the institutions which we prize cannot be maintained.

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AFTER THE DAILY CHAPEL PERIOD
Students Leaving University Hall at Ohio Wesleyan University

. . Five Stars for Mothers

(Continued from Page 4)

hood. It is this universal quality of unselfishness in mother-love which makes mothers and fathers in the yet-free countries sympathize with the families in the controlled and enslaved countries.

When we think of freedom, we think of our own Declaration of Independence and the Constitution of the United States of America. As we bring the much-discussed Four Freedoms into the idea of World Motherhood, we consider the historic meeting of President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill "somewhere in the Atlantic." It was symbolic. The breadth of vision of these leaders, meeting on the ocean, contrasts with the narrowness of vision in mountain-walled Brenner Pass, where the Axis partners met in historic conference. Again, when America and England, at Casablanca, in constant touch with Russia and China, laid plans to speed the day when the lights should go on again all over the world, could it be that World Motherhood took heart?

The freedom of speech and worship which the democracies still enjoy, they pledge to help others to share. The freedom from want and fear against which they make constant struggle, they would champion for others as well as themselves. The Axis desires to take all and give nothing. To defend the faith of these freedoms, men, women, and children in democratic nations have consecrated their lives and their properties to supplant hate with love.

The challenge is great! A global war for freedom for all men is colossal. Few comprehend just how much it demands of sacrifice. Few realize that it calls for a consecration of all energies, all qualities, to a common cause. Having put our shoulder to the wheel, we dare not relax our efforts nor our thoughts. Every boy will have his chance to enter action; every girl will serve as she may be best fitted. You, who have known freedom, wish it to be preserved for your children. The world today is so closely knit by air communication that you know this freedom cannot be yours unless it also belongs to those beyond the seas.

The faith of the democracies lives because of faith in the individual. No institution in democracy can keep that faith alive better than the democratic home in which the individual is encouraged to develop according to his own temperament, his inborn talents, and his ability to acquire skills through home, school, and community workshops.

How can democratic mothers of the world keep a hope in their idealism when their own hope for an unbroken home is sacrificed to the need of the dangerous hour? Of such hope are mothers made! These are the five-star mothers of the world. They taught their children about faith and hope and love. It is these women of whom the soldiers, sailors, and marines of the world are thinking when they face temporary defeats, despairs, or desolations. Of them, too, they think in the hour of victory.

World mothers belong to the oldest and largest secret organization known to mankind. Their password is "love." It is a fraternity which gives them a welcome in every land. It is this great fraternity of World Mothers that makes possible a Union of Nations in the twentieth century. The mother-heart of America suffered when its brood was hurt. "Pearl Harbor" became a symbol of challenge to the responsibilities of motherhood and brotherhood.

The future aspirations for the world at peace rest upon the principles of those religions which gave dignity and respect to womankind. Religion can be a very broad term, as it affects man's ideas about all his living processes. What men think about God determines what they think about home and business, and how they act toward their neighbors. With freedom of worship, we hope to live as a family of nations which will recognize and respect differences as well as similarities. For the security of this union we demand protection for the weak and freedom for "life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness," under justice, for all.

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On the Beam

Cost of Newspapers

Of the 1,915 daily newspapers in the United States, 899, it is stated, charge 5 cents a copy.

Women's Mission

Once they have helped win this war, it will be women's mission to make certain that it stays won.—DR. CARLOS DAVILA, former President of Chile.

"Elbow Grease" in the Garden

Victory gardens are laudable. But the State Agricultural College at Ithaca, N. Y., believes it would be advisable to inventory the family stock of "elbow grease" to make sure it will last the season before ordering too many garden seeds.

Fundamentals of World Leadership

Thank God we are discovering in wartime the superior strength and efficiency of democratic procedures—of reliance on free individuals instead of goose-stepping platoons.

America must use the same fundamentals in her unsought but unavoidable rôle of world leadership. Her destiny is to free men from bondage—from economic, religious, political and all forms of bondage—not by compulsion or international handouts, but by example and precept, by genuine leadership!—GEORGE ROMNEY.

No Breach of Faith

Our fighting men want no peace written in the spirit of revenge. It is up to us to work, write, talk and vote and see that there is no breach of faith. We must be informed, unified, and determined in our efforts to see that faith is kept with our sons and daughters now in our armed forces.—DR. WILLIAM A. CLARKE.

A Frank Admission

We must simply admit that the war has taken a turn into atrocity that we had not foreseen.—Strasbourger Nachrichten.

The Mantle of Glory

It is time that the Italian soldier and sailor cast off this mantle of glory—the glory of dying for Germany—so that it may be worn by those who most deserve it—the German Nazis themselves.—U. S. ATTORNEY GENERAL FRANCIS BIDDLE.

"Dramatic Fruit"

The banana has been characterized as Middle America's most dramatic fruit. Its homeland is believed to be India. But it has circled the Equator and become one of the most coveted fruits of tropical man, as well as a popular food for people in the temperate zone.

Australia Steadfast

What lies before Australia in the war we do not know, but you may be sure that while the Japanese still hold the initiative she will remain steadfast and that when the initiative again becomes completely ours, Australia will continue to contribute her part in a total war until the Japanese forces are thrown back whence they came and the military power of Japan is utterly destroyed.—SIR OWEN DIXON, Australian Minister to the United States.

To Avoid Inflation

All of the nations in this war who have avoided inflation have been able to do so only by accepting the necessity for very heavy material sacrifices and the responsibility for distributing these economic sacrifices among the people.—JAMES L. ILSLEY, Canadian Minister of Finance.

Co-operation, the Liberator

No one can wonder that as an ancient Nordic people we Danes are concerned about all of our Northern kinsmen. The idea that the Northern countries might some day find their way to closer co-operation has never died. And, looking now to the day when organized co-operation between the peoples of Europe will liberate our Continent from the dangers inherent in this sinister war, we hope that the Northern nations, pulling together, will prove to be a stabilizing, constructive element. —BERTEL DAHLGAARD, former Minister of Interior of Denmark.

Bridge Across Europe

The territory between the Baltic, the Adriatic, and the Aegean Seas should be a bridge between the Soviet Union and the Western Democracies.—SAVA N. KOSANOVICH, former Minister of State of Yugoslavia.

On With the Job

If we want the world of the future to be free of war (and freedom will not — cannot — come through the dominance of any one nation or group of nations) we must get on with the job of preparing for freedom now.—WALTER NASH, Minister for New Zealapd.

Trend Toward Freedom

Every dominion began as a dependency annexed by settlement or conquered by the sword. Most of them contain conquered minorities of other nationalities or races. Every one of them achieved full self-government by the practical working out of the democratic principles expressed in the demand and capacity for self-government in a dependency and the willingness to grant it freely and fully in the Mother Country. Remember that the principle of growth is still active, that the boundary between dominions and dependencies is not fixed, and that the trend is always toward freedom.—HERBERT MORRISON, British Home Secretary.

Good Work in Production

War may have saved free enterprise. Some in high places who formerly condemned our industrialists are now praising them for the job done on production.—HOWARD W. JACKSON, Mayor of Baltimore, Md.

Racial Superiority

If the victory of democracy is not going to erase once and for all the notion of racial superiority, then we have the frightful prospect that the next war will be fought along racial lines.—MARIA ROSE OLIVER, Argentine writer and editor.

Care in Research

It is not less research which is needed, but a constant care to prevent it from becoming either an academic interest without regard to realities or an instrument to support arguments in favor of existing prejudices.—DR. JAMES T. SHOTWELL.

Over the Editor's Desk

WHEN WE ASKED MALLORY BROWNE, Chief of the Monitor Bureau in London, for an article on gliders, we were under no illusions. We realized they were not ready yet to play a great part in the war. But we knew also that they might play a significant part, for we had been schooled to some extent in their use and in their possibilities at one of the top-ranking military academies in the United States. So we thought, with the much-talked-of invasion of Europe drawing nearer every day, you would like to know something about them from the pen of a man whose reportorial experience has put him into close touch with their development over the past 15 years.

⁂

It is no mere sentiment that has prompted a tribute to mothers this year, when the right-thinking nations of the world are championing democracy. Rather is it a realization of the part they are playing. As INA M. MCCAUSLAND says in her article, "it is the great fraternity of world mothers that makes possible a Union of Nations." Miss McCausland, who conducts social study classes in Maine, has also done a more extended work on mothers.

⁂

When I was at school, geography had at least a semblance of permanence. Then war came. Borders wavered, toppled, disappeared. New frontiers sprang up. The cartographers had a job keeping up with the turnover. But ultimately they caught up and began to rest on their oars. Tranquillity reigned for a short time. Then the rumblings of conflict were heard once again and map makers were aroused to new labors. They have been increasingly busy ever since. Even in the United States, there have been changes in geography, important changes brought about by industry. Some of the most interesting of these, RICHARD LEE STROUT, one of the Monitor's outstanding staff correspondents in Washington, outlines elsewhere in this issue. No, geography is never permanent. It is ever changing.

⁂

On the campus there is the sound of marching men where, only yesteryear, the chapel bell rang. "Will the Chapel Bell Ring Again?" asks PROF. D. ELTON TRUEBLOOD, as he surveys the college scene. Professor Trueblood's article grew out of a long trip which he made recently, and in which he visited many American colleges, both large and small, speaking at each of them as the visiting university preacher.

⁂

The war which goes on from day to day against rust, dust and tarnish is invisible to visitors to the Metropolitan Museum in New York. Some light on the subject is given in another column by Katharine M. Gault.

⁂

There is a school in New York where music is taught in a way other than the conventional. The idea is to build up a child's interest, so that he or she may not necessarily become an expert musician but may get happiness from an instrument or appropriate song. The story is told in pictures by Lucien Aigner, who has frequently contributed to our pages.

W. W. C.

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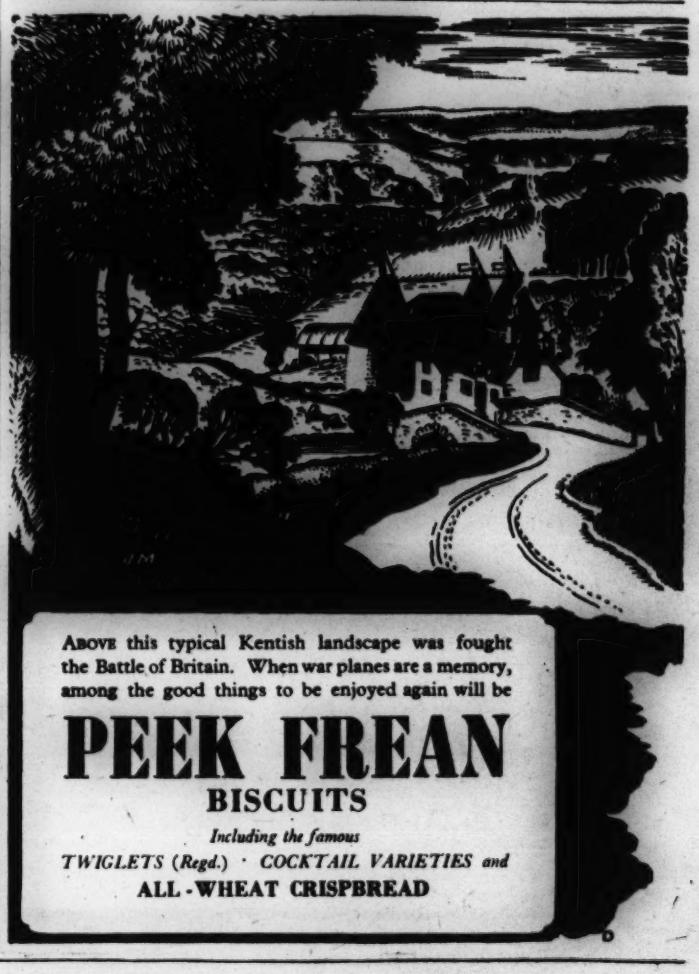

ABOVE this typical Kentish landscape was fought the Battle of Britain. When war planes are a memory, among the good things to be enjoyed again will be

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